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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

**OFFICIAL GAZETTE.**  
PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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LONDON, JULY 30, 1883.

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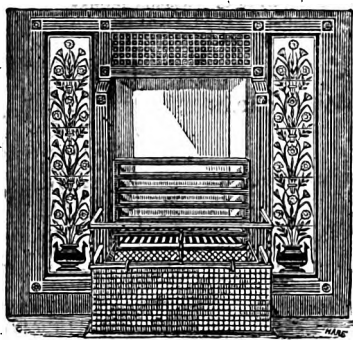
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BY CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY, Royal Horse Guards.

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SEE BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA, Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 3; Madras and Allahabad, July 2; Calcutta, June 30.

THE *Daily Telegraph* announces this morning that arrangements have been completed under which, for the future, the Indian mails will come home *via* Marseilles instead of Brindisi.

THE feelings of disgust and well nigh of despair, which Lord Ripon's policy has excited in the minds of all thoughtful Indian officials, are well expressed in a letter which the *Pioneer* publishes, from a gentleman whom our contemporary describes as an officer of a long and distinguished career, and a Liberal in politics. The *Pioneer* says:—

"We have alluded more than once to the feelings of old and experienced officials with regard to the course that is being pursued by the present Government, and we have therefore some little satisfaction in quoting the opinion of an officer of large experience in the Civil Service, who, in communicating to a friend his resolve not to return to India, but to retire from the service, writes:—'Uneventful and even monotonous and dull though life be, I cannot say I feel any desire to return to harness in India; nor do I at present see much prospect of a renewal of the desire. I feel as if my heart were not drawn to life and work in India under such rapidly altering conditions, and the policy and spirit of the present Government of India. I am personally, and always have been, in favour of encouraging the growth of local self-government; but I believe in slow and quiet progress, and I abhor the big sounding phrases in which the present Government have trumpeted forth their ideas, and their policy of attempting revolutionary changes by great leaps. They will, if they have not already done so, evoke a spirit they cannot lay or satisfy except by the withdrawal entirely of the British power. I think, too, the time may come when it will occasionally be necessary to give a Native magistrate power to try a European; but there is no need yet for such a measure, and until the necessity has actually arisen, I think no change in the law should have been proposed.'"

THIS distinguished officer goes on to speak of "the party spirit and recklessness" displayed by Lord Ripon in forcing on revolutionary measures, which, he frankly confesses, "quite frighten me." So he does what a good many more would like to do under the existing miserable circumstances—retires from India for good.

A MEETING of the East India Association will be held to-day in the Council Room, Exeter Hall, at 2 p.m., when a paper will be read by D. S. White, Esq., (President Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India,) on "The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of India." The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley will preside. Discussion is invited.

IT will be seen from an article we quote in another column, that the *Statesman*—the only thorough-going supporter of Lord Ripon's policy in the English Press of India—takes exactly the same view of the recent deplorable outrages on English women in Calcutta, as that taken by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and set forth in our leading columns to-day; namely, that they "are—at least sometimes—the fruit of the present agitation." The *Indian Mirror*, however, the leading Native daily, appears to endeavour to fix on those who hold this view very much the same idiotic opinions as those attributed by Lord Kimberley to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. The *Statesman* thus complains of the misinterpretation:—

"The *Indian Mirror*, in an article on the stories that are current about Natives insulting Europeans, says:—'We are sorry to see that the *Statesman* has begun to lend its ear to such stories.' The *Mirror* is, perhaps, not aware that it is the duty of a conscientious journalist to lend his ear to all credible facts of public interest, whether they support or conflict with his

own opinion. It is impossible to ignore the fact that such stories are afloat, and in referring to them, we simply gave the best authenticated ones that had been reported to us.' And in commenting on them we said:—'Our own opinion is that incidents of the kind specified by the writers we have quoted, have been common enough at all times, but that there is at present a preternatural sensitiveness and suspicion abroad which magnifies and multiplies them, and gives them a graver significance than rightly belongs to them. It seems to us to be entirely absurd, for instance, to assume a connection between the rape case or the cases of criminal trespass at Howrah and the present hostility which has, unfortunately, arisen between Europeans and Natives. But we do not think it improbable that the cases of rudeness and insult in the street are—at least, sometimes—the fruit of the present agitation.'"

IT is fair to notice that the *Indian Daily News* doubts whether the horrible case of rape, which is by far the most serious of all those hitherto reported, can be confidently regarded as a consequence of the present situation. Of course it cannot; no one isolated case can be so regarded; but when we get a whole flight of somewhat similar cases, and of well-authenticated cases of insult offered to Europeans and Eurasians in the streets—such as are detailed in our "Mail News" column to-day—it seems to us the very height of wilful political blindness to refuse to see in the phenomenon a remarkable and most alarming "sign of the times."

THE *Statesman*, as the organ of Lord Ripon's Government, announces that the opinions received from the Local Administrations and officers are to be "collated" and published. Why "collated?"—and what is Lord Ripon's idea of "collation?" We have never been of those who held Lord Ripon personally responsible for the gross manifestation of bad faith on the part of the Government in the matter of the famous "garbled telegram;" but we have no hesitation in saying that that deplorable incident renders it, if possible, more than ever strictly imperative that the Government should exercise the most rigid and scrupulous care, in publishing "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," when the eagerly-looked for local opinions are put before the public.

THE *Englishman* says:—

"The name of the gentleman concerned in the authorship of Reuter's telegram on the debate of the March 9 is now so generally known that we do not think we are justified in any longer withholding from it that additional publicity which may attach to its announcement in a public journal. We may state at once then that the telegram was compiled by Mr. Primrose, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, from notes made during the course of the debate by a gentleman whose name, as he took no responsible part in framing the composition founded upon them, it is unnecessary here to mention. It will of course be understood that Mr. Primrose's responsibility in this transaction is limited to the authorship. The Government of India is responsible for having accepted his composition as an adequate account of the debate, for having sent it as such through Reuter's Agency to the English papers, and for having paid for it from the public funds."

To this, the *Pioneer* adds:—

"The circumstance of its transmission was only known to some half-dozen people the Viceroy included."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives a hint to-day of a probable development, in the near future, of those Native powers of political agitation which Lord Ripon has fostered, in the direction of a movement on the part of the agitators against the Bengal Zemindars and the Native aristocracy generally. When this Ilbert Bill agitation was first set a-going by Lord Ripon, we clearly intimated our opinion that the spirit of unrest thereby aroused would not be contented with merely attacking the English; it would soon spread, we then prophesied, and set class against class in India among the Natives themselves, as similar causes have done in Ireland.

WE trust the cause of the Bengal Zemindars will be actively taken up by Anglo-Indians of experience in England. In India their moderation and their natural and laudable desire to evince a loyal spirit towards the

rulers of the land have led them into a difficult position. In fairness to them it must be remembered that the English *raj* at present is "a house divided against itself;" when we have the Viceroy and two Members of Council on one side, and all other Englishmen on the other, it is very difficult for a loyal Native nobleman or gentleman promptly to answer the question "Under which King?"

THE best thing that could happen to the Zemindars—as to most other people who have any stake in India—would be that change of Viceroy, which seems to be foreshadowed by the report, telegraphed from Simla, that the Secretary of State has wired to Lord Ripon urging a reduction of expenditure. This must have been done immediately after the debate on Mr. Onslow's amendment—when, by his success in defeating Mr. Onslow, Mr. Gladstone has finally fixed on the revenues of India the Egyptian war-charges. If the telegram ordering a reduction of expenditure under these circumstances does not bring about Lord Ripon's retirement, nothing will.

In accordance with instructions to that effect received at Chatham, the 2nd Battery of the 1st Brigade (Scottish Division) Royal Artillery, has been medically inspected, as the non-commissioned officers and men are intended to be employed as a mountain battery in India, and none but men thoroughly fit for the service will be attached to the battery. According to the latest orders received at Chatham, the battery will embark for India at the commencement of the ensuing trooping season, and will take over the mountain equipment now in charge of the 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division. The numbers selected to be attached to the mountain battery are six non-commissioned officers, one bombardier, one trumpeter, and fifty-two gunners, including acting bombardiers. The battery will be officially inspected by Major General the Hon. R. Monck.

THE *Englishman* gives the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending June 30:—

"There has been very little business transacted during the past week, rates showing a slight tendency downwards. Two sailing vessels have fixed for London, two have been chartered for Mauritius, and one small vessel obtained a charter for the West Indies. Our unfixed tonnage has increased to 24,814 tons. For London *via* Suez Canal.—The market opened very quiet, and little or no business could be done until the steamers gave way 2s. 6d. per ton, when the *Olan Liners MacKenzie* and *MacArthur* fixed, engaging a large quantity of wheat at 35s., linseed at 37s. 6d., jute and rapeseed at 40s. At which rate the market may be said to close steady. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal.—Nothing has been done. For U. K. or Continent *via* Suez Canal.—No demand. For Mediterranean ports. The *Comorin s.s.*, whose previous charter had been cancelled, went on the loading berth with dead weight at 27s. 6d. for Marseilles, filling up at Pondicherry with the balance of her cargo. For London *via* Cape.—The *Baron Aberdare* and *County of Selkirk* have taken the berth with saltpetre at 37s. 6d., wheat at 40s., and linseed at 41s. 3d. For Liverpool *via* Cape.—Nothing done. For Dundee *via* Cape.—Nothing done. For U. K. or Continent *via* Cape.—Nothing done. For New York.—Nothing done. For Mauritius.—The *Ben Macdui* and *Pembroke Castle* were chartered for a full cargo of grain at Rs. 1-2 per bag, and light freight at Rs. 9 per ton. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 24,814 tons."

We take the following on Indigo crop prospects from Messrs. William Morant and Co.'s Market Report:—

"The rains set in generally over Behar about 17th instant, and favourably so far as Chuprah, Champaran, and the northern part of Tirhoot are concerned, but on the Mozufferpore side the rainfall was exceptionally heavy, some factories having gauged from 17 to 25 in. in about sixty hours. This heavy fall destroyed several hundred Biggahs of plant, and seriously injured a good deal more. The weather since then has been generally favourable over Behar, and most factories have now either commenced or are just about commencing Mahai; so far the only returns we have seen are from Champaran, and there the yield is fair. In Lower Bengal generally there is no improvement to report. The season is a late one in most districts and prospects are indifferent; such factories as are at work are getting but poor produce. In Benares and the Doab the rainfall hitherto has been light, and we hear of complaints of drought. On the

whole, however, we consider that prospects in these parts are good."

AND the same authority says on the Calcutta Tea Market for the same period:—

"On Thursday last, the 28th instant, there was considerably less demand for tea, except for a few specially fine lots. Cachar and Kumaon teas were not in much request, and were difficult to move. We quote a fall on fine and finest of two annas per pound, and on common and medium qualities of fully one anna. The next sales will be held on the 5th proximo."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending July 3:—

"Mr. T. A. M. Gennoe, deputy opium agent, Fyzabad, Oudh."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, July 29:—

"An influential meeting of Zemindars of Behar was held at Mozufferpore on the 22d inst. for the purpose of considering the Rent Bill. The following resolutions were passed:—

"First, that though the primary object of the Bill is to give further facilities for the collection of rents, it is so drafted as to give practically no further facilities, and by abolishing the present system of distraint it makes the position of the Zemindars very much worse; secondly, that the sudden and wholesale extension of occupancy rights must necessarily disturb the present friendly relations, and that the Zemindars are entitled to compensation for the vast quantity of land which it is proposed to give away to the ryots by a stroke of the pen; thirdly, that instead of having a costly survey it would be better to make leases compulsory, which can only be done by abolishing the prohibitive duties on registration; fourthly, that a memorial be submitted to Government."

"A committee was then appointed to raise funds and prepare a memorial."

"There can be no doubt that the Rent Bill has produced a feeling of consternation among the Zemindars. Hitherto the ryots have shown no excitement, but it is impossible to say how long this may continue, and it is by no means unlikely that the other measures of the Government may have the effect of arousing a very dangerous spirit among the tenant class. There exists in Calcutta a society called the Indian Association, the main object of which is political agitation, and which has taken a leading part in stirring up native feeling on the subjects of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill and the Contempt of Court case. The association, consisting for the most part of middle class professional men, has no sympathy with the Zemindars, and has openly expressed approval of the Rent Bill. Thus far, however, it has not attempted to agitate in favour of that measure, nor is the reason far to seek. The district officers would not, and could not have countenanced such an agitation, and while the district officers continue to be, as he always heretofore has been, the visible and present manifestation to the people of his district of the distant and mysterious power of Government, an agitation discountenanced by him would have no chance of success. Now, however, it seems to be the policy of Government to diminish the prestige and minimise the power of the district officers. The local self-government scheme treats them as of little account."

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and his officers have been positively vilified by the native Press and by native political orators, for no other reason than because they expressed disapproval of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. It is now commonly believed that the opinions of those officers on that measure are to be deliberately disregarded, because they happen to differ from the theory which commends itself to the Supreme Government. When this becomes known throughout Bengal—and the vernacular papers are doing their best to make it known—it cannot but create a conviction in the minds of the peasantry that Government has allied itself with them against the local officers. The prestige and power for good of these latter will disappear; a fruitful field will be open for agitators; and recent experience has shown that there will be no want of labourers to till it; nor is it unlikely that their efforts will be speedily followed by a general refusal to pay rent and by agrarian disturbances which can only be put down by force."

"The Calcutta *Statesman*, a paper which is believed to represent the views of Government on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, announces that the opinions received from the local administrations and officers are about to be collated and published. The use of the word "collate" has given rise to some speculation, and fears have been expressed that it may indicate an intention to suppress some or all of the hostile criticisms on the measure. It is hardly likely that the Government would stoop to adopt a course so disingenuous. The printing of the great mass of matter will, it is said, take sometime, but doubtless all opinions will be before the public shortly. Meanwhile the opinions of

the most prominent officials are pretty well known. It is curious to note that one of these—the opinion of perhaps the staunchest supporter of the Bill confirms in a remarkable manner the contention of the opposition that it is impossible to ignore distinctions of race. Sir Charles Aitchison, while suggesting that all Europeans vested with first-class magisterial powers should be eligible for the appointment of justice of the peace, would not make Natives eligible until after a certain number of years' service as first-class magistrates, and not even then, unless they were approved by the High Court and complied with certain rules to be laid down from time to time by Government.

"An invidious and wholly unnecessary distinction which prevails in the matter of leave, rules, and pension between the Covenanted Civil Service and members of the various branches of the public service classed under the head of Uncovenanted has long been a source of discontent to the latter. It is stated that they are now about to take steps to try and obtain redress. The concessions they seek are reasonable. They are, first, that furlough and leave on medical certificate be reckoned service for pension; secondly, that proportionate pensions be fixed for service between fifteen and twenty-five years and between twenty-five and thirty years; thirdly, that retirement after thirty years' service be permitted without medical certificate; fourthly, that service before the age of twenty-two be reckoned towards pension.

"Camps for the concentration of troops for field exercises and manœuvres will be formed next winter at Meerut, Umballa, and Rawul Pindia.

"The ringleaders in the Bheel outrages which took place in Ali Rajpore State some months ago have been tried at Indore. Chittoo, who was mainly responsible, was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

"There has not yet been an open rupture with the Kohat Pass Afridis. The question has been asked them whether they intend to close the Pishin Pass against newly taxed salt; should they answer in the affirmative, their allowance will be discontinued, but no further notice will be taken, unless they commit offences on British territory.

"The Jirgah of Sheorams on the Dera-Ismail-Khan frontier have promised to make full atonement for the misbehaviour of the tribe, and the blockade lately instituted against them has been raised.

"The Ameer is now visiting Khisar, near Khushi, en route to Cabul. He will probably arrive at the capital at the end of August."

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### THE PROVINCIAL PRESS ON LORD RIPON'S SUPPORTERS IN ENGLAND.

(*Daily Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 27.)

After the lapse of five months since the provisions of Mr. Ilbert's Bill were made public, the admirers of Lord Ripon have summoned up heart to convene a meeting in London to express their approval of his Indian policy, and more especially of the measure which has met with such general condemnation from the vast majority of both the official and non-official classes connected with India. The meeting, held this week at the Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street, cannot honestly be regarded as a brilliant success even by its promoters. Without any disrespect to the estimable gentlemen who moved and seconded resolutions, the gathering cannot be described as influential or authoritative either in its quantity or its quality. Another meeting is to be held on Monday next with the same purpose in view, under the presidency of Mr. Bright, and we question whether even his venomous and prejudiced utterances will attract any further audience than that which met under the chairmanship of Sir J. Phear. Perhaps the most striking feature of the recent meeting was the entire absence of anyone representing the non-official classes in India, or of anyone connected with the people and the interests which would be affected and imperilled by the passing of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Lord Northbrook wrote a letter stating his approval of the objects of the meeting, and an extract was read in which it said, "It seems to me to be very desirable to show that opinion is not all on one way." As far as this portion of the Anglo-Indian community—and it is a very large and a very important one—is concerned, the result of this meeting would seem to show emphatically that opinion is all one way. The officials who are, or have been, connected with India were represented by Sir John Phear, an ex-judge of the High Court at Calcutta, and a Mr. Haggard, of the Bengal Civil Service, unless indeed we are to include a gentleman who was ostentatiously announced as a nephew of the late Lord Lawrence, and who may be presumed to have been vicariously expressing the posthumous views of that eminent nobleman, his illustrious relative. A contrast with the list of names, both of present and past Indian officials, and of the great merchants and bankers, and traders whose names are so familiar to all who have any knowledge of Indian affairs and Indian society, who attended the great meeting held a few weeks ago at St.

James's-hall, to express their opposition to this Bill, and who added their names to the committee formed to effect the withdrawal of the measure, suffices at once to expose the meagre and insignificant pretensions of those who organised the proceedings of last Monday night. It is true that a few ultra-Radical M.P.'s assisted on the platform, principal among whom were Mr. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Bryce, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson; but whatever qualifications these gentlemen may possess, they certainly have no connection with, or special knowledge of, the great country whose affairs they would settle off-hand with much satisfaction to themselves.

Letters were read from a few noblemen and gentlemen expressing their cautious sympathy with Lord Ripon, but scarcely pledging themselves to whatever views the meeting might adopt; but if any of these gentlemen could have managed to have been present, they would just have lent that importance and weight to the gathering which it so sadly and so markedly lacked. Professor Max Müller, who seems to have been invited to attend because he has written some valuable books on Oriental languages, wrote that "he felt a real admiration for Lord Ripon's sober policy in the government of India. As to the so-called Ilbert Bill, he never cared much for it. He thought it might have waited until it was more strongly asked for. But to withdraw it would be, he feared, a fatal mistake." It would thus seem that Professor Max Müller does not include Mr. Ilbert's Bill under the category of the sober policy of Lord Ripon, and we feel inclined to agree with the converse view implied, that this pernicious measure is begotten of blind intoxication or lamentable insanity. The Professor's view that a measure, which is undesirable and uncalled-for in itself, should not be withdrawn when once introduced only shows, we fear, that he is not as practical a statesman as he is a good linguist, and that he is not of the opinion that the welfare of the community is of higher moment than the political reputation of the individual responsible for the obnoxious measure. The abandonment of the Suez Canal scheme may, however, teach him that statesmen of far greater repute and fame than Mr. Ilbert must sometimes acknowledge their mistakes at the cost of wounding their own self-esteem, and of suffering some discredit in the estimation of others. Another striking feature in the complexion of this meeting was the decidedly one-sided character of the political views of those who took a prominent part in it. All the members of Parliament who attended it are remarkable for their extremely Radical opinions, and for their loudly-proclaimed opposition to any policy or measures of a wide National and Imperial nature. This is all the more important to observe when it is remembered that the promoters of the meeting at St. James's Hall did not place on their committee the name of a single member of the House of Commons, in order to avoid any reproach of political partisanship; but that committee, which now numbers seven hundred, includes the names of many well-known and staunch adherents of Liberal principles, and Whigs and Tories have mutually combined to oppose a measure fraught with serious danger to the interests of the nation and the very existence of our Indian Empire. This fact by itself would tend to detract from the value of the support which the meeting at the Memorial Hall offers to Lord Ripon; and seriously discounts the importance of the criticisms of the few public men who took an active part in the proceedings.

The speeches which were delivered by Lord Ripon's supporters were chiefly remarkable for their violent abuse of the opponents of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Sneers and taunts were heaped on the apprehensions of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians who, alike in Calcutta and in London, have strongly objected to the measure. Of arguments in its favour there were none, and in their place were substituted a series of high sounding platitudes about the progress of civilisation, the equal rights of man, and other so-called humanitarian and Liberal maxims, which only exhibited the unfitness of the speakers to deal with that or any other practical problem. Prejudice and jealousy, said the Chairman, were at the bottom of the opposition to the measure; the question was, said Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whether India was to be governed by the principle of justice or to be held by the sword. These are fair specimens of the style of oratory adopted by those who are little removed, if at all, from the "Perish India" doctrinaires. No sensible man acquainted with the facts denies that India is held and can only be held by the sword, and similarly no one who has any knowledge of India and its government contends that it is not governed by the principle of Justice. It would be an evil day for India and its native populations when an audience that could be moved by, and could give credence to, such vapid and unmeaning utterances should have any influence in the direction of their destinies. It is sincerely to be hoped that the recent blunder of the Government has taught them that in dealing with vast questions and with remote countries they should first consult and be guided by those having a paramount interest in, and the most intimate acquaintance with, the subject to be determined. The provincial reports from the various Governors and high officials on Mr. Ilbert's Bill have now reached Simla, and it is admitted that an overwhelming majority of the officers consulted have expressed opinions hostile to the Bill. On Tues-

day afternoon the Liberal member for Cardiganshire presented the petitions of the European and Anglo-Indian communities of India against the Ilbert Bill, which arrived by the last mail, to the House of Commons, and these bore the signatures of 14,626 persons. In addition to these petitions, which came from Calcutta, a similar petition was presented from Madras bearing 2,500 signatures. If the Government be disposed to ignore this authoritative expression of opinion, they must receive instructions from Parliament for their conduct before the House rises for the recess.

#### LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

A meeting was held on Monday night at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, to support Lord Ripon's policy in India. Sir John B. Phear, late judge of the High Court of Calcutta, presided, and among those present were Mr. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Bryce, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and a number of ex-officials from India. Several letters of apology for non-attendance were read. The Duke of Argyll wrote expressing his approval of the general principle of employing natives in judicial positions. Similar views were stated by Lord Camperdown, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Lord Lawrence, Professor Max Müller, and Mr. S. Laing, M. P.; while Lord Northbrook, writing to Mr. A. Haggard, a member of the committee, said:—"It seems to be very desirable to show that opinion is not all one way." The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that every consideration of sound policy and of justice required that the present immunity of Europeans before the law should cease, and that Native judges should be put on a level with their white brethren in carrying on both civil and criminal business. Mr. Thorold Rogers moved a resolution urging that a native who, by his intellectual qualities had attained to high judicial office, was entitled to exercise the same powers as an English officer holding a similar position. Mr. Robert Cust and Mr. Seymour Keay spoke in support of the resolution. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Bryce moved the next resolution, to the effect that the proposed change was called for by the needs of the country, while it would form a training to enable the Indian people to take a larger share of their own government. This resolution was adopted, as was another, calling upon the Ministry to support Lord Ripon's policy. Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved the final resolution, expressing "heartly approval of the wise and just conduct of Lord Ripon and his colleagues, and appealing to the English people to join in supporting a ruler who has shown himself so loyal and true to the interests alike of England and India." There were 250,000,000 of Natives and about 60,000 Europeans; and, if any man believed that we could go on holding India simply by force, he was not worth a moment's argument. The resolution was carried unanimously.

#### LORD KIMBERLEY AT COOPER'S-HILL.

The Secretary of State for India visited the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's-hill on Saturday, and distributed the prizes awarded to the successful students. The visitors included Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir William Muir, Sir R. Temple, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir E. Clive Bayley, General Sir R. Pollock, General Boileau, General MacLagan, Lieutenant General Dickens, Colonel Yule, Dr. Goodford (Provost of Eton), and Mr. Noble Taylor.

The President of the College, General Sir A. TAYLOR, in his report, spoke favourably of the working of the institution under its new organisation, and mentioned that the last of those students who entered under the old regulations were leaving that day. Some 360 of the students had on leaving obtained appointments in the Indian Public Works Department, and there was reason to expect soon that every second man in the Department would have come from Cooper's-hill. (Hear, hear.) The whole of the senior men who completed their course that day had qualified themselves for the public service.

The students who had gained scholarships and prizes then came up to receive the awards. Mr. S. P. H. Dyson, a third year student, who was appointed a Fellow of Cooper's-hill, took the Fellows' scholarship and several prizes. Among second year students Mr. P. H. Bower had won the Foundation scholarship in engineering in the Cooper's-hill Endowment Fund, established by the civil engineers of the Public Works Department; Mr. C. Roberts carried off the Argyll scholarship in natural science, given by the Earl of Kimberley; Mr. J. M. A. Despeissis was Chesney scholar in mathematics; and Mr. C. F. Sykes gained the President's scholarship in applied mechanics. Mr. F. Grant obtained the Foundation scholarship for a first year student.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY, who was warmly cheered on rising to speak, said that the importance of this college was strongly brought to the mind of any one who occupied the position he held, and if he had been struck by one thing more than another in the office over which he had the honour to preside, it was the immense importance of public works in that department. (Hear, hear.) He felt satisfaction from what he had heard, having taken pains to acquaint himself with the condition of the college, at the progress it had made. He had not

the slightest doubt that the change which had recently been made in throwing open this College would conduce immensely to its usefulness and permanence. They had seen how it was beginning to strike roots in all directions. From his late connection with the colonies he was particularly glad to see that two gentlemen who had distinguished themselves had come, one from the Mauritius and the other from Australia. (Cheers.) He hoped that example would be largely followed, and he felt quite certain that there was no part of our great Empire where the services of the civil engineer were more needed and would be more appreciated than in our colonies. (Hear, hear.) There was an endless number of works in those thriving communities open to the intelligence and industry of the civil engineer, and there was no branch of engineering in which the colonies did not require such assistance. And nothing could be more conducive to the benefit of the communities themselves, and the maintenance of that connection which we all cherished between ourselves and other parts of the Empire, than that gentlemen should find their way from the Colonies to the colleges of this country, and mixing here with our men obtain knowledge which would be most useful to them on their return to their homes. (Hear, hear.) The President had said, and most wisely, that he did not confine his view entirely to mental studies. Sympathising completely with all that they had just heard on the subject, he would, however, warn those who were proficient in gymnastics not to let these exercises take such possession of them as to lead them to neglect other pursuits. Our want on the whole of proficiency in the fine arts, as compared with our forefathers, arose very much from nearly all the best ability and energy of the country being devoted to practical works. That was a necessary consequence and tendency of the age, but we should make a mistake if we let it go too far. He should, indeed, be glad to hear that some of our civil engineers had become proficient in architecture, for though he did not make pretensions to judgment in such matters, he thought, in common with many others, that we suffered a good deal from the extreme ugliness of the erections by which we are surrounded, and by the want of architectural effect in the enormous towns continually being built. (Hear, hear.) He had been glad to hear from the distinguished chairman of the Board of Visitors (Lord Napier) that he was thoroughly satisfied with the changes which had been recently made in this institution; that its financial prospects were good; and that the number of students now nearly equalled the accommodation provided for them, so that there was every reason to suppose that this institution had taken root and was now established on a firm basis. It had given him great pleasure to be there. Everyone who from time to time had the honour to hold the position he now filled must, he was sure, always feel the very deepest interest in the success of this most admirable institution. (Cheers.)

#### UNITED SERVICE COLLEGE, WESTWARD HO, NORTH DEVON.

The distribution of prizes at the above school took place on Wednesday the 26th, before a company of 200 visitors. The examiner, Mr. E. E. Morris, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Professor of English Literature in Melbourne University, read his report. He congratulated the Council on the success that was attending the school and singled out three points which especially seemed in favour of it; first, the large proportion of masters to boys; secondly, the excellent arrangements for physical training, such as the gymnasium and the bath, the number of boys that can swim long distances being quite abnormal; thirdly, the manifest determination on the part of the authorities to keep down expenses and to resist the luxurious tendencies of the age. He warned parents on foreign service of the absolute necessity in these days of competition not to neglect the early start of their sons in the race of life, and pointed to the junior school as a most valuable adjunct to the college. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Admiral Lord Alcester, and Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., have recently added their names to the list of patrons. The Civil Service Commissioners have just granted the valuable privilege of holding the preliminary army examination at the school instead of demanding the presence of the pupils in London.

#### PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The reply of Mr. Cross to Mr. Leamy's question in the House of Commons regarding the present unsatisfactory state of the Indian Medical Service, almost defies comment, and as a combination of the *suppressio veri* with the *suggestio falsi*, it must, I should hope, be unique even amongst official utterances. I put it to your military readers to say whether they have ever seen, or previously heard of, such a thing as "an unemployed lieutenant of the Indian service" doing duty with a regiment or detachment, or on service in an enemy's country, on Rs.256—the "unemployed pay" of his rank. This rate of pay is what Mr. Cross tells the House an "unemployed lieutenant of the Indian service would draw"—if (he omitted to add) such an officer ever existed. But Rs.286-10 is what an unem-

ployed surgeon of the Indian service does draw, under the above-mentioned conditions, and he does exist. In 1880-81, thirty-five surgeons were gazetted to Bengal. Moral.—If you intend to reduce your establishment, first increase the number of your servants. The Government have admittedly more surgeons than they know what to do with; hence they steadily continue to add—in diminished numbers, it is true, but still to add—to the surplus, and they are at this moment advertising for more! What sort of men will they get, do you think? “The present difficulty,” says Mr. Cross, “is being met by a large decrease in the number of appointments.” He should have added, “and by depriving those already appointed of their just dues.” “The published conditions are being accurately fulfilled.” Was this your own opinion, Sir, when, after an impartial perusal of the “published conditions,” you penned the paragraph which appeared in your issue of June 13th, and is that the opinion so generally expressed by your contemporaries?

Finally I apprehend that Mr. Cross's answer is scarcely calculated to allay the widespread and unfortunate sense of wrong now prevailing amongst the junior surgeons of the Indian Medical Service; nor, I confidently expect, will it succeed in hoodwinking the public whose servants those junior surgeons are, grievously wronged though they be, and well-nigh ruined in mind, body, and estate.

#### RIGHT AGAINST MIGHT.

#### THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Statesman* publishes the following letter:—

“Sir,—Referring to your article of the 16th instant, I am desired to contradict the statement that urgent appeals had been made to the Lieutenant Governor for the prosecution of native newspapers, that the proposal was referred to the Supreme Government, and that the Viceroy refused to sanction it. In the course of the unfortunate controversy which has occupied the public mind during the last few months, the Lieutenant Governor's attention has been called on more than one occasion by different people to articles in both English and Native newspapers; no doubt, with the desire that some notice should be taken of them by Government. These criticisms were made in no official form asking sanction for the prosecution of any particular papers for any particular articles, but reflected on the general tone of hostility to Government which characterised public writings on both sides. The Lieutenant Governor has on his own judgment, equally in an unofficial way, discouraged the proposal of taking any action against the Press during a period of great political excitement. It is entirely in the power of the Local Government to sanction prosecution under Section 124A of the Penal Code. The Lieutenant Governor has made no reference whatever for the sanction of the Government of India in the matter, and therefore His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has had no opportunity of withholding his sanction. The impression which you evidently wish to convey to the public—an impression which the Native Press has not been slow to adopt—is that Bengal has been saved from a series of Press prosecutions, against the will of the Lieutenant Governor, by the intervention of the Supreme Government. Such a statement is absolutely without foundation. The Lieutenant Governor desires me to request that this letter may be published in the *Statesman*.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

F. C. BARNES,

Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.]  
June 19, 1883.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### “AUT CÆSAR AUT NIHIL.”\*—BY THE COUNTESS VON BOTHMER.

THE title of this work well conveys the importance of its contents. The high merit of the political and historical portion of the book is beyond doubt, beyond argument. It is indeed so remarkable, so faithful, and so fine a picture of Russian life that we only regret the word “novel” on the title page. It is history, history carefully drawn, thoroughly mastered, faithfully told. The information of a solid nature contained in those chapters, which must secure the book lasting and European fame, is scholarly in its patience and completeness. The idle and superficial will cast the volumes aside and declare them dull; the prejudiced will affect to despise the notion of being taught anything by one who ostensibly arrogates no more serious motive to herself than “novel writing;” but the candid reader will not only mark and learn, he will thank the author for that which she has vicariously “inwardly digested” on his behalf.

The scenes between Bianca, the heroine, and her unsympathetic aunt are delightfully natural, and the description of German and Russian scenery in every way worthy of the hand

\* Published by Messrs. LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.

in whose touch we recognise again and again the author of “German Home Life.” Countess von Bothmer could write nothing dull. She has the gift of arresting attention, and of carrying her audience with her; but that were limited recognition, if it stood alone. There is a generous spirit of appreciation in her sketch of the beautiful Jewess, Esther Rodostamos. Helena Perowska is a nobly-drawn character, womanly, despite her faltering vengeance, to the core. Her address to the “black people” is thrilling in its impassioned eloquence. Power and enthusiasm are seldom tempered by the good sense that restrains, and it is greatly to Countess von Bothmer's credit that she abuses none of her gifts. She is grave and reticent, where gravity and reticence leave a sense of reserved force on the reader's mind. No doubt her own sense of humour helps her to avoid that fall from the sublime to the ridiculous which means failure. Some persons may be disposed to blame her extreme outspokenness. We are not, though she evidently has the courage of her convictions. Courage need not banish discretion; the better part of valour must always remain with the valiant, as discretion alone would not conquer, as Countess von Bothmer aims at doing, kindlier sympathies, wider judgments, larger liberties, and more liberal love. Such being her programme, we only follow her example in being to the “virtues very kind,” and to the “faults a little blind,” which cavillers may discover in “Aut Cæsar aut Nihil.”

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### A HYDERABAD NEWSPAPER AND THE INSTALLATION OF THE NAWAB OF MURSHIDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “INDIAN MIRROR.”

SIR,—The *Hazur-Daster* of Hyderabad, referring to the installation of His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, writes to the following effect, viz:—

“What wretch can there be who will refrain from rejoicing, and at the same time shedding tears at the installation of H.H. Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad? Ye, impartial observers, tell us, how is it that the *Raes* of Murshidabad is dubbed a mere Nawab Bahadur, and the title of Nawab Nazim of Bengal relegated to the regions of oblivion to rot with the old and rejected records? This is the return now received by a Reasut that made the English Sovereign of India! Look ye that have eyes, and take warning!”

I enclose the original in Persian. The above is a translation. If there be any errors in the rendering you can have it corrected. I did not translate the details of the ceremony, &c., as useless.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

#### OUR ARMY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF “ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.”

SIR,—In the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 24th ultimo, page 652, the Editor has shown that the War Office has failed to keep up our army in India to its proper strength; you, doubtless, can call to mind that just before the Mutiny, in 1857, the European regiments had been reduced. Now in the present year, when the minds of Mohammedans are agitated, the European rank and file are one-tenth below the force which is absolutely necessary; the gaps must be filled up by 6,000 soldiers from this country. So unpopular is the present service in India that the bounty of 50 Rupees fails to tempt our seasoned warriors to re-engage. In one regiment of 700 only seven have volunteered; out of two regiments a similar number, although only two years' extra service is required. India is a volcano; when an eruption takes place our few soldiers appear to be lost among tens of millions of subjects. How can we best keep up a sufficient army in India? Few patriots will recommend the buying of German mercenaries, but it is impossible to have a local army of Englishmen? The local service under the East India Company was always popular. Good and well-educated men offered themselves as recruits, a fine force of 10,000 men could be raised in six months, and those who might be allowed to marry would settle in India after their long term of service had expired.—Your obedient servant,

July 27.

T.

#### LORD KIMBERLEY AND THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF “ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.”

SIR,—I venture to offer the following remarks on the re-deputation by the Secretary of State for India of the influential deputation which addressed his lordship on the above subject, yesterday. Lord Kimberley very courteously stated that he was “sensible of the weight and importance of the deputation”—but not of its arguments. Yet, it must be evident that had his lordship carried out his own to their legitimate conclusion, the result would be, that he would give as much political weight to the *Fijian* “representative system”—or the *Egyptian*—as he would to the Indian and the Irish. Moreover, the comparison between the two latter was certainly most infelicitous, view it from whatever point we may; and it reminds us of the “insulting comparison” as it has been called, between Jamaica and Ireland, and their respective populations. Lord Kimberley seemed to forget that he was replying to those of equal mental

capacity with himself, and with a real and personal knowledge of India, as opposed to his perfunctory and imperfect knowledge, because the practical experience is wanting. Theoretically, we may recognise such monstrosities as Tory, Whig, and Radical Hindoos and Mahomedans, in order to maintain the reputation of the Liberal Procrustean bed, on which the man of genius or science, equally with the savage or the half-civilised man must be stretched. But there is practically no such political equality possible, at present, in the world—and, indeed, no one knows this better than Lord Kimberley himself. As for the Viceroy of India, his plastic and amiable character is apparent (and *always* has been to those who have had the privilege of a visit to the green room); and much may be forgiven him, for the pomp and circumstance of his surroundings have only exposed him the more to superficial or evil counsellors, and we may well say with the Pope of yore "It much imports upon what times, even the best of men are cast."—Yours obediently,

London, July 27, 1883.

#### THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The danger of placing the supreme control of the Government of India, of its vast territories and millions of inhabitants, in the hands of an officer personally unacquainted with the country was strongly exemplified in Lord Kimberley's answer to the deputation last Thursday, when his lordship could perceive no political significance in the extraordinary outrages which have recently been committed by Natives in India on the persons of Englishmen and Englishwomen. All that he could see was that ruffians existed in India as well as in other parts of the world. Had his lordship, however, been personally acquainted with the country, he could scarcely have failed to perceive that the outrages were such as rarely occurred during our rule, and only at times when a strong political feeling had been aroused among the people by ambitious men, religious fanaticism, or otherwise imposing on the credulity of the masses. The outrages reported from India are not such as ruffians generally commit from personal motives; in every instance the risk incurred has been out of proportion with the ostensible end in view; but they are strongly characteristic of fanatical and race antagonism, such as marked the period which immediately preceded the Mutiny of 1857. The evil might doubtless be arrested at present by judicious and firm management; but to ignore its significance must inevitably lead to its increase in extent and intensity, and to seriously aggravate the ultimate difficulty of suppressing it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DACOSTA.

16, Manson-place, July 30.

#### THE DEPUTATION TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—As I had no opportunity yesterday of replying to the remark which was made by Lord Kimberley in his answer to the deputation on the Ilbert Bill with reference to the course taken by me in alluding to certain outrages which have lately occurred at Calcutta, I wish to say that the Secretary of State entirely misunderstood my meaning when he assumed that I had referred to those outrages for the purpose of in any way reflecting upon "the character of the Native gentlemen who are likely to exercise jurisdiction under this Bill." Nothing could have been more remote from my intention, or from the plain meaning, as I venture to think, of the words in which I alluded to this painful subject. My argument was that the Bill, if it became law, would be a permanent cause of race antipathies, and that by the ill feeling which it would excite between the English in India and the Natives, it would have a bad political effect in impairing the respect and consideration with which Englishmen and Englishwomen, as a rule, are treated in that country; and in support of this argument I alluded to the painful incidents of which we have heard by recent mails, as indicating that the excitement and agitation which have resulted from the introduction of the Bill in question, and the bitter antagonism of race which it has unfortunately revived, had already begun to produce this effect. For, as every one who has lived in India knows, outrages by Natives of India against English gentlemen or ladies are, in ordinary times, extremely rare, and the occurrence in the metropolis of India within a very brief period, and at this time of excitement and agitation, of two such cases as those to which I drew attention, is surely a very significant fact, and one which goes far to justify the apprehensions of those who regard this Bill as a probable source of political difficulty.

And I cannot think that in drawing attention to this fact I am in any way open to the charge of imputing, even by implication, to native officials, least of all to the class of officials who, to repeat Lord Kimberley's words, "are likely to exercise jurisdiction under this bill," any sort of sympathy with outrage, or of drawing from the outrages which have occurred any inference as to the fitness or unfitness of native magistrates or judges to exercise the jurisdiction which it is proposed to confer upon them. I recognise quite as fully as the Secretary of State for India can recognise the impropriety and, indeed, the

absurdity of any such imputations or inferences; and as one who, though deprecating as impolitic and uncalled for the withdrawal from Englishmen in India of the privilege of which it is now proposed to deprive them, has long been a staunch advocate of the claims of natives to advancement in the public service, I wish to disclaim in the most public manner the views which have been attributed to me in Lord Kimberley's speech.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. J. ARBUTHNOT.

Newtown House, Newbury, July 27.

#### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON THE RECENT OUTRAGES ON EUROPEANS.

WHEN Mr. Justice Norman was murdered by a Muhammadan fanatic, whilst presiding as chief justice during the Wahabi criminal appeal, the inference as to the motive for the crime was so irresistible that the conviction became at once established in the public mind that he was assassinated by a Muhammadan, because the fate of other Muhammadans depended upon his decision.

The connection between cause and effect in the recent outrage upon the wife of the Public Prosecutor in Calcutta is no less significant. It must be remembered that this crime was perpetrated whilst the prosecution of the Bengali rioters was still pending. The Public Prosecutor, in accordance with the requirements of his official duty, was engaged in pressing these charges home. At this very time, when terrorism would be considered most effectual in inducing him to mitigate the activity and zeal of his prosecution, a dastardly assault was made upon his wife by one of that class of Native servants, which, as a general rule, is of all classes the most submissive and respectful. These peculiar features of the case induce the powerful presumption that this crime was the immediate result of superior instigation.

Since then attempts have been made to terrorise Europeans by pleasing incidents of a like nature, graduating from wanton insults in the public streets, and running up an ascending scale of domestic assault and outrage. European ladies are at the present time a peculiar object of native animosity, in consequence, possibly, of the noble and patriotic manner in which they have stood forth to express their abhorrent protest against the ignominy and degradation to which it was sought to subject them. In addition to this, their natural weakness and unprotected position afford a special provocation to a certain class of ignoble persons, exceptional, we willingly admit, even in the East, but still sufficiently numerous to be criminally mischievous. It is less dangerous for this class to war with women than with men, and in consequence they are wont eagerly to avail themselves of this chivalrous privilege upon the faintest shade of a shadow of a political excuse.

"What the Italian is to the Englishman, what the Hindu is to the Italian, such is the Bengalee to other Hindus," is as true a description now, as when Macaulay wrote forty-two years ago. Now, unfortunately, and we desire before all things to testify that in this matter its action has been purely unwitting, the Government has, by the policy which it has recently initiated, afforded the very political excuse which has been so hungrily longed for. The Jurisdiction Bill is universally accepted by native opinion as an authoritative declaration by the Government of a considered and intentional policy to humiliate and degrade the whole class of Europeans in India. No wonder, therefore, if gratuitous insult and indignity are deemed to be the incense of all others, which will prove most grateful to the nostrils of the gods "who lie beside the nectar," at Simla, and apparently so utterly and obstinately heedless of the wail and moan of suffering humanity in the plains.

It matters very little if this native belief is founded upon an entire misconception, so long as it exists in fact. The like consequences will follow, and Europeans will continue to remain an object of native persecution until such time as the Government shall evidence in an unmistakable manner, by a public withdrawal of the Bill, that its policy has been entirely misapprehended. Until, however, this line of action is adopted, the natives will endeavour to gratify their own feelings of animosity, by ministering to what they believe to be the expressed wishes of Government. We know from the record of past events how powerfully at all times will the desires of the Government influence the direction of Oriental conduct in India.

"An Indian Government has only to let it be understood that it wishes a particular man to be ruined, and in twenty-four hours it will be furnished with grave charges, supported by depositions so full and circumstantial, that any person unaccustomed to Asiatic mendacity would regard them as decisive."

"Some of our readers may have seen in India a crowd of crows pecking a sick vulture to death; no bad type of what happens in that country as fortune deserts one who has been great and dreaded. In an instant all the sycophants, who have lately been ready to lie for him, to forge for him, to

pander for him, to poison for him, hasten to purchase the favours of his victorious enemies by accusing him."

These pregnant words of Macaulay equally apply to a class, as to an individual. So long as the Natives continue to believe that their own wishes lie in the same plane as the Government intentions, so long shall we be continually harassed, by native persecution in some form or other.

The European mind is, however, at present fully aroused to the danger of permitting outrages of this description to spread. Should any more crimes of a like character occur, it will be necessary to call a meeting of the European residents in Calcutta, and at once proceed to appoint a committee of safety for the protection of the honour of their wives and daughters. It is to be hoped, however, now that public attention has been called in so painful a manner to the aggressive nature of the most recent form of native attempt at terrorism, that the Government will seize an early opportunity of setting at rest all future anxiety on the subject. The importance of speedy and energetic action is further evidenced by the advertisement columns of the *Indian Mirror*. In the subscription list for the Surrendranath Bannerjee Fund significantly appears the heading "The Uriah Bearer of Calcutta." It is not difficult to throw a logical conclusion as to whether the political agitation among bearers has been purely spontaneous, or whether it is, due to the instigation of the Bengalee sedition-mongers. But, whatever its mediate or immediate cause, it is a paramount political importance in the administration of India that by a decided policy and by a decisive action the mischief which has already been occasioned should as quickly as possible be undone by a public expression of determined Government repression. Unless this line of action be adopted, it is difficult to gauge the possible extent of political mischief which may ensue.

#### THE SAME SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE SUPPORTERS OF THE ILBERT BILL.

(From the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Statesman*.)

CERTAIN unfortunate cases that have occurred in Calcutta during the last few weeks have led the *Englishman* to take a most alarming view of the supposed feelings of Natives against Europeans and the injury to British prestige resulting from recent and pending political agitation. One of these cases was an assault by a native servant on the wife of the Public Prosecutor of Calcutta; and the *Englishman* attempts to trace a connection between the assault (committed by a *mehter*) and the fact that the husband of the lady assaulted was at the time engaged in prosecuting the native youths (of the superior class of Bengalis) who were connected with the High Court riot case. Again, the same paper asserts that "European ladies are at the present time a peculiar object of native animosity, in consequence, possibly, of the noble and patriotic manner in which they have stood forth to express their abhorrent protest against the ignominy and degradation to which it was sought to subject them." And this is followed by the equally wild statement that "the Jurisdiction Bill is universally accepted by native opinion as an authoritative declaration by the Government of a considered and intentional policy to humiliate and degrade the whole class of Europeans in India." At the same time, it is noticeable that there appear to have been lately more than usually frequent instances of violence by natives towards Europeans, and more frequently towards Eurasians, in Calcutta. A correspondent writes to the *Statesman*—a gentleman vouched for by that paper as one "very friendly to the natives of the country"—to call attention to five well-authenticated cases of molestation of Europeans or Eurasians by Natives in the streets during last week. These were two assaults on English sailors by gangs of Bengali schoolboys, a severe assault on "a gentlemanly-looking East Indian" by "a band of big schoolboys," and two instances of respectable East Indian girls being annoyed by Baboos accosting them in the street and pressing unwelcome attentions upon them. It is not stated whether misbehaviour of this kind was never before heard of in Calcutta. In an article on the subject of these and other lately reported outrages, the *Statesman* takes what seems to us a calm and correct view of the situation:—

"Our opinion is that incidents of the kind have been common enough at all times, but that there is at present a preternatural sensitiveness and suspicion abroad which magnifies and multiplies them, and gives them a graver significance than rightly belongs to them. . . . But we do not think it improbable that the cases of rudeness and insult in the street are—at least sometimes—the fruit of the present agitation. That a very bitter feeling has sprung up between the races is undeniable. Opinions may and do differ widely as to where the blame should be laid, but at present we speak only of the fact. We do not think that such incidents as have been mentioned, even when not exaggerated, are indicative of serious political danger, but they are undoubtedly socially mischievous, and they may become very embarrassing to the Government and local authorities."

And the *Statesman* gives a word of advice to the native papers to avoid exciting "the bitter race feelings that are now working mischief." While acknowledging that "it is vain to

call on the native papers to be moderate and temperate, while the *Englishman* is permitted to foment the quarrel," at the same time the *Statesman* warns its native contemporaries that it is "extreme folly on their part to retaliate as they are doing." It is to be hoped that the advice of the *Statesman* will be followed rather than the example of the *Englishman*.

#### MAIL NEWS.

The *Pioneer* says:—

A Reuter's telegram announcing the withdrawal of the "Criminal Procedure Bill" has, by reason of the omission of the word "English," seriously misled many persons in India who are unacquainted with the mysteries of Parliamentary procedure. At the head-quarters of at least two Local Governments it was for a time believed that the obnoxious Ilbert Bill had been withdrawn, and there was a general feeling of relief alike on the Nilgiris and the Himalayas at the prospect of a most embittered controversy being brought to a close; but then came explanations in the newspapers, and the old irritation and anxiety were again revived. Some comfort may, perhaps, be found in the reflection, that the comments of the English papers upon the recent meeting at St. James's Hall are generally favourable to the views expressed by the opponents of the Indian Bill. Many native gentlemen who read the English newspapers were also deceived by Reuter's statement. We hear of one young Bengali who in his excitement exclaimed:—"It cannot be! And if it is, why—Lord Ripon has brought us to the fountain head, and now we shall drink in spite of him." Pressed to give an explanation of his meaning, the Babu stammered out that no resort to physical force was implied: merely moral pressure would be used. The Bengalis, he said, would emigrate in a body from India, and would only return when the present just demand for equality of race had been granted. He had, apparently, no doubt they would be entreated by Government to return—for how could India exist without them?

The Punjab Government have under consideration the draft of a Tenancy Bill for that province.

It is understood that the Government of India are reconsidering the whole scheme for the competitive examination of clerks in its Public Offices.

The cost of the despatch of the Indian troops to Egypt, during the late operations, there is officially estimated by the Bombay authorities thirty-three and half lakhs. This is exclusive of freightage and other incidental charges for transport.

On the conclusion of the Opium Commission the Honourable H. J. Reynolds will go to Simla in connection with the Bengal Rent Bill.

Colonel C. E. Stewart, the officer deputed by the Government to watch affairs on the Russo-Persian frontier, has reached Teheran and makes for Meshed.

The united district of Quetta-Peshin is now formally constituted by the appointment of Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., to Old Bazaar, its political headquarters in the Peshin Valley.

It has been arranged that field manoeuvres on a small scale shall take place in December and January next at Umballa, Meeran Meer, and Rawalpindi.

The Honourable H. S. Cunningham, of the Calcutta High Court, leaves Bombay for Europe by this mail.

The Government of India have decided to offer for sale 2,000 chests of Patna opium and 2,450 chests of Benares opium in each month from January to March, 1884, both months inclusive. They will also offer for sale 1,800 chests of Patna opium and 2,000 chests of Benares opium from April to December, 1884, both months inclusive.

An election of Municipal Commissioners at Gauhati in Assam has taken place with, the Chief Commissioner thinks, satisfactory results.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam, proceeds on privilege leave for three months, dating from the 8th instant; Mr. W. E. Ward officiates for him.

Two squadrons of the 10th Bengal Lancers proceed next autumn to Thull-Chotiali, Biluchistan. A third squadron for service in the Quetta Command will be contributed by the Punjab Frontier Force.

In many parts of Bengal the rainfall so far has been abnormally heavy; and a cyclone is reported from the head of the Bay. Chittagong has received about 50 inches, being 25 above the normal quantity: Patna and Gya recorded 13 and 14 inches respectively, instead of their usual three: Darjeeling registered on the 22nd ultimo nearly 34 inches, the normal fall for the first three weeks in June being 16 inches.

It is believed that the peace which the Ameer has patched up with the Shinwarries is not of an enduring character, and the recent looting by hillmen of a convoy of ammunition sent as a present from the Government of India to Abdul Rahman tends to confirm this belief.

The condition of affairs at Herat is said to be unsatisfactory, and the Ameer's presence in that quarter is urgently required to restore order.

One member of the Viceroy's bodyguard has been committed

for trial, on a charge of being concerned in the recent savage attack on the bazaar people at Dehra Doon. The other prisoners were discharged.

The native inhabitants of Dehra Doon are reported to be dissatisfied with the result of the case, and they intend presenting a petition to Government on the subject.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 26.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Gen. F. C. Maisey, Inf., Lieut. A. N. Carr, S.C., Lieut. H. P. P. cot, S.C., Lieut. E. Blunt, R.E.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. D. D. Passy, S.C., Lieut. Col. John Macdougall, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Departmental Surg. Gen. D. A. C. Fraser, A.M.D., Major Oliver Prayn, C.I.E., Invalid Establishment.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. J. Marsden, J. Ramsay, Sir J. D. Gordon (Cov.), W. E. J. c. s. n.  
*Bombay Estab.*—G. O. Dunn.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E., four months; Surg. Major D. N. Mari, M.D., six months; Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., 183 days; Col. James Johnstone, C.S.I., Inf., six months; Major S. B. Howe, Inf., three months; Surg. E. Bovill, fourteen days; Col. J. R. o. e. r., S.C., three months; Major D. J. Stewart, Inf., 182 days; Major H. H. P. Cowper (Cov.), three months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. de Brath, S.C., Capt. F. G. Malby, S.C., Lieut. S. D. Gordon, S.C., Surg. H. K. M'Kay, Major R. E. Thompson, S.C., Surg. Major Thomas Holmstead.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. W. Maxwell, S.C., Major A. G. Hutchins, Inf., Surg. Major C. Robertson, M.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, S.C., Capt. H. E. Penton, S.C., Major J. R. Watson, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. C. Gonsfellow, G. W. M'George, J. C. Veasey (Cov.), F. S. Copplestone (Cov.), E. F. T. Atkinson (Cov.), J. T. Jarbo, G. E. Porter (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—W. M. Scharlieb.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Nugent (Cov.), W. K. Stent, J. Burke, A. M. Jackson.

*Madras Estab.*—D. S. White.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. Stormont.

JULY 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in succession to Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 27.

The first part of the morning sitting was occupied by a discussion on Indian finances, adjourned from May 8, when Mr. ONSLOW moved, as an addition to Mr. STANHOPE's motion, calling for a reduction of Indian expenditure, "That the House regrets the decision of the Government to cast a further burden on the revenues of India in order to meet the extraordinary charges incurred by the Indian Government on account of the expedition to Egypt."

Sir G. CAMPBELL supported the amendment, urging that the financial straits of India and the poverty of the people forbade the imposition of any additional burden.

Mr. Alderman FOWLER, on the same side, admitted that India had gained greatly by our rule, but saw no justification for throwing this charge on her.

Mr. W. FOWLER also contended that, as the Indian Government had not been consulted, and the Indian people were entirely unrepresented, and as the connection between the Indian Government and the Canal was of the vaguest character, the Home Government had acted most unjustifiably in making India contribute to the cost of the war.

Mr. CROSS, on the other hand, maintained that the Egyptian war was undertaken to secure to India the benefit of a short water communication with Europe, and that India was more interested in the Canal than England or any other part of the world. It saved at least 2s. per quarter in the freight of Indian wheat to this country, which all went to the Indian producer. The Indian Government also saved £138,000 a year in the transport of troops to and from India, and the time saved—seventeen days each way—was equal to an addition to the Army of 1,000 men, or £100,000. In addition he pointed out the advantage to India of having the markets of Southern Europe, opened to which the trade had increased 147 per cent. He denied altogether that India

was in financial straits. On the contrary, there had been a reduction of three millions of taxation, four millions and a half had been saved for a famine insurance fund, and after paying the expenses of this expedition there was a surplus of £224,000. Moreover, the taxes on British India amounted this year to only 14½ annas per head. Next year, he said, it was intended to move for a Select Committee to inquire into that portion of the report of the Famine Commission relating to the construction of railways in India.

Mr. BLAKE supported the amendment, and, after some observations from Mr. ARNOLD,

Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that the motion in its form amounted to a vote of censure, as the use of the word "regret" amounted to a notice to quit. Replying to the objections to the course taken by the Government, he said it was not possible to consult the Indian Government—indeed, it would have been absurd—and so far from the Indian Government opposing—though they had complained of the original proposal—they concurred in the final arrangement which had been made. Unless the doctrine was to be laid down that all the expenses of a war beyond the frontier of India were to be paid by the people of this country, the present arrangement that one-seventh of the expenditure should be charged on the Indian Exchequer was fair and equitable. As to the argument derived from the poverty of the people, that must be carried much further if admitted at all, and the real question was whether it was for the interest of India that she should be attached to this country, and whether we governed her for her own benefit. Enlarging on the argument of Mr. CROSS, he maintained that in addition to the commercial advantages of the canal, India was interested in being brought into closer relations with the civilisation of the world, and on the commercial point he gave some additional statistics showing that while only 8 per cent. of our imports and 9½ per cent. of our exports passed through the canal, 75 per cent. of the imports of India and 39 per cent. of her exports passed by that route.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, who supported the amendment, remarked that even if it were a vote of censure, the Government which had borne three defeats recently with remarkable equanimity would not be affected, and had probably resorted to the threat to save themselves from defeat.

Sir W. LAWSON complained of the PRIME MINISTER's attempt to turn the amendment into a party question, but protested that he would not be deterred from giving it a strong support. He repeated his condemnation of the Egyptian war, reproached Mr. Fawcett and other occupants of the Treasury Bench with changing their views on this point when they became "Government men," and wound up a lively speech by quoting from Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Afghan war—which he said was not so strong a case as this—that those who made wars should pay for them.

Mr. MACFARLANE spoke against the amendment, after which it was negatived by 210 to 55, and Mr. Stanhope's resolution was agreed to.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CAITHNESS—July 21, at Blomfield-terrace, London, the wife of J. E. Caithness (Calcutta), a son.

LANE—July 24, at 44, Brompton-crescent. S.W., the wife of Henry Alex. Lane, Esq., a son.

MACPHERSON—July 23, at Sloane-terrace, S.W., the wife of Captain Duncan Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ELLIS—WILLIAMS—July 21, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Richard Henry Ellis, Portman-chambers, Portman-square, fourth son of the late Richard Ellis, Esq., of Iwer, Bucks, to Alice Nina, younger daughter of the late Major William Masterman Williams, Madras Staff Corps.

YOUNGHUSBAND—HOOPER—July 24, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, George William (14th Bengal Lancers), second son of Gen. Young-husband, C.B., of Clifton, to Aimee Lambton, daughter of W. H. Hooper, Esq., M.D., of Cheltenham.

### DEATHS.

WHIFFIN—July 24, at 2, Copthall, Twickenham, Frances Alice, wife of John George Whiffin, Esq., Paymaster-in-Chief Royal Navy, and Secretary of Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ALLEN—June 23, at Morar, the wife of Walter H. Allen, 27th P. I., a son.

BIDDLE—June 25, at Calcutta, the wife of John Biddle, of the D'Almeida Saw Mills, Assam, a son.

CLAIR—June 22, at Jubbulpore, the Honourable Mrs. St. Clair, a son.  
DOOLEY—June 15, at Murri, the wife of M. S. Dooley, a daughter.

ELLIOTT—June 19, at Ghora Gully, Punjab, the wife of Charles Frederic Elliott, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, a son.

GILL—June 11, at Nelliecoopum, S. Arcot, Madras Presidency, the wife of Francis N. G. Gill, Esq., a daughter.

GRANGE—June 20, at Meerut, the wife of J. Grange, Inspector of Police, N.-W. P., a son.

**HARVEY**—June 20, at Simla, the wife of W. Harvey, Assistant to the Director-General of Railways, a son.  
**HASTINGS**—June 18, at Nathea Gully, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Hastings, Deputy Commissioner, Abbottabad, a daughter.  
**JACOB**—June 19, at Peshawur, the wife of John E. F. Jacob, Esq., H. M. 40th Regiment, a son.  
**KEENE**—June 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. J. Keene, a son.  
**LAWRENCE**—June 27, at Belgaum, the wife of Honorary Surgeon J. Lawrence, retired list, a son.  
**MACLEOD**—June 20, at Teeperah, Chumparun, the wife of M. N. MacLeod, a daughter.  
**MACLEAN**—June 29, at "Eskbank," Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Alexander Maclean, P. and O. Company, a son, stillborn.  
**PALLISER**—June 29, at Malegaon, the wife of H. G. Palliser, C.E., a daughter.  
**PITT**—June 25, at Byculla, the wife of Geo. W. Pitt, a daughter.  
**REINHOLD**—June 18, at Mussoorie, N.W.P., the wife of Mr. Carl Reinhold, a son.  
**SCUDDER**—June 18, at Arni, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Scudder, jun., of the American Arcot Mission, a daughter, stillborn.  
**SIMPSON**—June 15, at Cannanore, the wife of Major G. Simpson, 11th Regiment, M.N.I. (officiating D.A.A.G.), a daughter.  
**STRIP**—At Ahmedabad Farm at Hansole, Mrs. James Strip, a son.  
**WALKER**—June 20, at Waltair, Vizapatnam, the wife of Surgeon G. L. Walker, M.D., 29th Regiment Native Infantry, a son.  
**WHYTE**—June 24, at Kaneegeunge, the wife of Fred. D. Whyte, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**CORNISH-HARRIS**—At Lucknow, William Hunter Cornish, Lieutenant, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, to Harriette Maud Mary, daughter of Colonel Philip Harris, Commanding 11th Bengal Infantry.  
**ESTMERE-CAULTS**—June 16, at Goalpara, Assam, Tom Bartholomew Estmere, Overseer of the Garo Punji, to Clementina Cordelia, daughter of A. M. Caults, late B.C.S.  
**MATHEW-HAMER**—June 18, at Howrah, Henry Arthur Wellesley Mathew, Audit Department E.I.R., to Ella Anna, daughter of Captain Henry Hamer, Calcutta.  
**POPPE-EDWARDS**—June 26, at Calcutta, Edward Theodor Poppe (of Bremen), to Annie, daughter of the late W. H. Edwards, of Calcutta and Liskeard.  
**ROGERS-MCGUIRE**—June 5, at Calcutta, Frederick Campbell Rogers to Norah Honor, daughter of Thomas McGuire, of Calcutta and Monahan, Ireland.  
**SCARTH-COMBER**—June 16, at Jorhat, Assam, Edward Scarth, of Moalund Tea Estate, to Hester Mary, daughter of Colonel A. K. Comber, B.S.C.  
**UNGER-JONES**—June 23, at St. Mathias's Church, Madras, William Alexander Unger to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morgan Jones, late Inspector of Police, Madras. No cards.  
**WILLIAMSON-CHESNEY**—June 28, at Simla, Robert Frederic Williamson, Major, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mabel Napier, daughter of Colonel G. Chesney, Royal Engineers.

## DEATHS.

**ARCHIBALD**—June 16, at Secunderabad, India, of cholera, Jeanie Proudfoot, the beloved wife of William F. Archibald, Chaplin Scotch Church.  
**ASHTON**—June 26, at Chaubuttia, Mary, infant daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Ashton, A.M.D., aged 1 month and 10 days.  
**BEATSON**—June 11, at Saugur, C. P. William Walter Beatson, late of the Customs Department, aged 54.  
**BENNETT**—July 1, at Marine Lines, Bombay, suddenly, Julia Caroline, the wife of Lieut. F. A. Bennett, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, attached to the 10th Bombay N.L.I., aged 23 years.  
**BHANDOOPVALA**—June 25, at Khetwady, near Cama Bag, Jeewanbai, the wife of Hormasjee Cursetjee Bhandoopvala, and the eldest daughter of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck.  
**DE GA**—At Mazagon, at the residence of his grandfather, Geminiano de Souza, Esq., Anthony George De Ga, aged 19. Deeply regretted.  
**FLANAGAN**—May 14, at Bimlipatam (late of Aska), John Richard Flanagan.  
**FLOYD**—July 1, at Cumballa Hill, W. H. Floyd, Telegraph Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, aged 42.  
**GENNOE**—June 25, at Faizabad, Oudh, Thomas Abestie Moxon Gennoe, aged 50 years and 6 months.  
**GREEN**—June 24, at Calcutta, Mary, the wife of Joseph Green, late of Her Majesty's Customs.  
**HINDE**—June 23, at Mian Mir, Stafford Harold Bulligant, infant son of Major and Mrs. F. H. Hinde, aged 4 months.  
**HUTCHINSON**—June 18, at Morar, of acute rheumatism, Louisa Caroline Helen Sneyd, eldest and tenderly beloved daughter of Robert F. Hutchinson, M.D., Deputy Surgeon General, Gwalior and Sagar Districts, and Louisa Henrietta (née Sneyd), his wife.  
**JOHNSON**—June 13, suddenly, at Madras, the Rev. William Johnson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Madras, and for eleven years Missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society.  
**KABRAJEE**—June 26, Paricher, daughter of Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, aged 1 year 9 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**BOMBAY**—June 26, Abyssinia (s), Bussorah.—27. Ceylon (s), Colombo; Corinth (s), Aden.—28. Airy (s), Tyne; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; Ballarat (s), Sydney.—29. Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—30. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Cascapedia (s), Liverpool.—July 2. Malwa (s), Venice.  
**CALCUTTA**—June 22, Nubia (s), Glasgow; Malda (s), Bombay;

Coconada (s), Rangoon; Mabel, London.—23. Maharaja (s), Bombay; Desdemona, Liverpool; Hindostan, Pondicherry.—25. Tyrone (s), Barrow.—26. Professor (s), Liverpool; Barque Corina, Rangoon Elephant Point.—27. Shahzada (s), Rangoon.—28. India (s), London; Roma (s), Genoa; Nizam (s), London; Crown of England, Liverpool.

**MADRAS**—June 24. Nizam (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

**BOMBAY**—June 26. Govino (s), Hull; Gladdys (s), Port Said; Chilka (s), Cochín; Hydaspes (s), Trieste.—27. Mark Lane (s), New York; Welbury (s), Bardeaux.—28. Khiva (s), China; Wm. S. Minton (s), Hull; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Leo (s), Port Said; Huzara (s), Calcutta; Viceroy (s), Port Said.—29. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Peshawur (s), China; Berenice (s), Trieste.—30. Elliot, Dunkirk; Inchbarva (s), Calcutta; Lady Dalhousie (s), Port Said; Galatia (s), Liverpool; Sicily (s), Antwerp; Orion (s), China.—July 1. Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Black Watch (s), Marseilles; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.—2. Melanesia, Rotterdam; Peerless, Mauritius; King Arthur (s), Narrakel; Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf; Scindia (s), Calcutta.

**CALCUTTA**—June 22. Steamers Kilwa and Busheer.—23. Peveril, Chindwara, Dorunda, and City of Khios.—24. Alsatia.—25. Bernicia and Scrvia.—27. Carlew.—28. Reliance, Thames, Medina, and Tourmaline.

**MADRAS**—June 23. Clan Graham (s), Calcutta.—24. Himalaya (s), Calcutta; India (s), Calcutta.—25. Nizam (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT BOMBAY**—Per *Malwa*, July 2.—From London: Mrs. Acklom, Mrs. Moyle and son, Mr. Dansey, Mr. Kerr, Col. D. G. Grant, Mr. B. Carr, Mr. J. Mym, Mr. Harwood. From Venice: Mr. McDonald. From Brindisi: Dr. Barthe, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Miss Sheppard, Lieut. Col. Johnson, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Linlay, Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Lieut. Col. Repton, Mr. Minois, Mr. C. Matcalfe, Mr. Ross, Mr. J. Andrews, Major W. F. Butler, Mr. Neville, Mr. Roper, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, Lieut. Col. C. Grant, Mr. R. Macnaughten. From Aden: Mr. R. Gadgil, Mahomed and two friends, David Baker, Rengonath, Jemadar Jewan Singh.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Duke of Sutherland*, sailed July 24.

For Malta: Mr. Austin, Mr. Jenkins.

For Colombo: Mr. G. L. Ackworth.

For Madras: Dr. Shaw and three Misses Shaw.

For Calcutta: Miss Mackellars.

Per s.s. *Roma*, sailing July 30.

For Rockhampton: Miss Rolfe.

For Brisbane: Mr. Tubbs, Mr. West, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Thom, Mr. Sym, Mr. Dutton, Mrs. and Miss Buchanan.

Per s.s. *Africa*, sailing August 1.

For Zanzibar: Mr. Whittaker.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, sailing August 7.

For Madras: Mr. Gould.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.

For Calcutta: Mr. Copeland, Mr. Desanges.

For Rangoon: Mrs. P. Kibroy.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, sailing August 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Miss Martin.

Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 20.

For Colombo: Mrs. Bull, infant, and nurse.

For Calcutta: Mr. Bruce and two Misses Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 18.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

For Madras: Major and Mrs. Wroughton, infant, and ayah, two Misses Wroughton, Miss Woodhouse, Mr. R. Buchanan.

For Calcutta: Dr. and Mrs. Moriarty, two children, and ayah.

For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Salton.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Connan, Rev. T. Holden, Mr. A. W. Cotton, Rev. F. Horton, Mrs. Gatherer, Miss Abbott, Miss Mosely, Mr. E. Henriques.

For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Capplestone.

Per s.s. *Steamer*, sailing Oct. 16.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. Cavalier.

For Madras: Rev. J. R. Panes, Rev. E. W. Elliott.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Pargites, Rev. and Mrs. Young, Miss Van Heythuson, Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield.

Per s.s. *Kewa*, sailing Oct. 30.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Bowen, Mrs. M. Rae.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Ballarat*, July 3.—For Brindisi: Hon. H. S. Cunningham, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. A. Ross and child, Lieut. R. H. Jennings, Mr. R. J. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. P. Reid, Mr. C. D. Leggett, Major G. F. O. Boughey. For London: Mrs. Townsend and two daughters, Mr. R. Macan, Mr. D. Wilson, Master C. Collins, Mr. Manockji Nusserwanji, Mr. and Mrs. D. Berger, Mr. Graff, Mr. G. H. Rutter, Mr. J. Bain, Mrs. Shanklin, Mr. W. Barrowes, Mr. J. Shepherd, Miss Stannus, Mr. E. Foster, Mr. S. Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, Miss Woodman, Miss Bealy, Mr. G. Madeley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dives and two infants, Mr. E. S. Flint, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. John Aikman, Mr. A. Ashwood, Mr. Turner, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Mr. Upcott, Mr. C. Connors, Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Lieut. R. D. London, Capt. Beaver, Miss E. A. Cook, Mr. W. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Blight, Deputy Surgeon General W. M. Beatson.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1883.

## THE DIABOLICAL OUTRAGES ON ENGLISH WOMEN IN CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.

Most of our readers who have correspondents in Calcutta have probably received accounts, by the last mail, of certain deplorable incidents, that seem to have stirred the heart of the English community in that city to a depth untouched since the dark days of the Mutiny. A brief paragraph in the homeward papers brought by that mail stated the bare fact that an outrage had taken place; but no details were given—and, indeed, it appears that the police investigation into the horrible circumstances of the case was being conducted *in camera* at the time when the mail left. But those circumstances were already well known in Calcutta Society. They had caused a thrill of horror unparalleled since the Mutiny. It cannot be doubted that we shall hear much more about this shocking business, for the private letters by the mail are full of it. We have ourselves seen two such accounts from entirely independent sources, written by persons of social position, who cannot possibly be suspected of any desire to transmit sensational intelligence; and we have heard of several other letters to the same effect. Rumours were flying about in Calcutta of other outrages, similar to those of which the details are known—which seem to be three in number, including the one of specially dramatic horror that was being inquired into when the mail left; but it is stated that the shame of publicity had caused more than one case to be hushed up. We shall publish the details of the most dreadful case as they have reached us—so far as they are fit for publication—as soon as the results of the private police inquiry are known.

It seems to be universally believed in Calcutta that the occurrence of these outrages, unprecedented since the Mutiny, is a significant indication of the temper of the times in India. It is everywhere asked—"What is it that has rendered such atrocities unknown, undreamt

of, among the Englishwomen of India, for the last twenty-five years? It has not been the absence of crime of this kind; for, unhappily, in India, as in England and elsewhere, such crimes are not very rare. It has not been the lack of opportunities; for multitudes of Englishwomen have been living, respected and secure, almost alone among the Natives. It has been simply the prestige of the English name—and that prestige has been destroyed by Lord Ripon."

Now, whether the view we have just indicated be a true or a mistaken one—and we believe it to be entirely justified by facts and experience—it is absolutely impossible to doubt that it is generally, perhaps universally, held in Calcutta; and it is equally impossible to question the depth and the reality of the excitement on the subject current there. Such being the case, the deputation that waited on Lord Kimberley on Thursday last, to protest against this iniquitous Bill, would clearly have been wanting in its duty, alike to the Government and to the public, if it had not warned the Secretary of State on the point. In reply to this warning—which was clearly and quietly given by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot—Lord Kimberley is reported to have spoken as follows:—

"I was rather pained to hear Sir Alexander Arbuthnot quoting the occurrence of two or three acts of violence of some Natives. I cannot see how the commission of brutal crimes, which are committed by men in other countries as well as by some Natives of India, can affect the character of Native gentlemen who are likely to exercise criminal jurisdiction under this Bill."

Certainly not; and it is unnecessary to say that; if any one will refer to the words used by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, it will be seen that no such idiotic suggestion was ever offered. We do not doubt that Lord Kimberley had imperfectly heard the words used; for it would be difficult to frame a more disingenuous or more misleading distortion of their obvious meaning, if they had been clearly heard. Unfortunately, however, it will now be impossible for the Secretary of State to set right the mistake into which he was betrayed; for in the summary of the proceedings that appears in all the leading provincial papers, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's words are not given—whilst it is stated that Lord Kimberley "refuted the argument that because certain Natives had committed outrages, Native gentlemen were not fitted to be charged with the jurisdiction under the Bill!" We feel sure that Lord Kimberley will deeply regret the gross misrepresentation of the case against the Ilbert Bill, to which currency has been given by his odd mistake.

## RADICAL EXULTATION OVER THE PERSECUTION OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

In the earlier stage of the Ilbert Bill controversy, the *Echo* distinguished itself among the Radical papers of England by calling on Lord Ripon to "crush" the Anglo-Indian worms that turned against his persecuting policy. But now that Mr. John Bright and Sir Wilfrid Lawson have come forward to aid in the "crushing" process, and Mr. Gladstone's Government has announced that it has not the "slightest intention" of interfering with the amiable work, some other Radical journals have joined in the hunt. The *Manchester Examiner* of July 27 says:—

"Great satisfaction is expressed in Liberal circles at the decision of the Cabinet to support the Indian Government in pressing forward the Ilbert Bill. The deputation, which

waited this afternoon upon Lord Kimberley to protest against the measure, received a firm and emphatic answer, such as is not often given at once to deputations on subjects of so much importance."

And the *Western Morning News* is equally vindictive, though it has the conscience to hide its rancour under the suggestion (which every one who has taken the trouble to study the question, or who has read Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's speech of last Thursday, knows to be false) that the point at issue is the treatment of Natives rather than the treatment of Anglo-Indians. It says:—

"Those energetic Anglo-Indians who went to Lord Kimberley to-day to protest against Lord Ripon's policy towards the Natives got a decided snub from the India Secretary. They were, at all events, very clearly told that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to sacrifice a Viceroy to race prejudices, even the prejudices of Englishmen. In other words, the agitation has already failed, and the only chance now of changing the policy is a change of Government, which fifty thousand Anglo-Indians will hardly be able to accomplish."

The *Western Morning News* is one of the most well-informed, as well as one of the cleverest papers in England on the Ministerialist side; and we fear that the indication, which is here given, of the obstinate determination of Mr. Gladstone's Government to imperil the Empire rather than risk any discredit falling on a Gladstonian Viceroy, only too truly represents the present attitude of the Ministerial mind. A comparison of the circumstances of, let us say, the Kandahar scuttle with the recent Suez Canal fiasco shows clearly that this Government is only amenable to intimidation, not to argument; and we fear that Mr. Gladstone shares the contemptuous opinion of the *Western Morning News* as to the political weight, from a strictly party point of view, of "fifty thousand Anglo-Indians."

Doubtless the Radical laugh will only grow louder, when Anglo-Indians indignantly ask whether this is *right*—whether it is *right* that political questions vitally affecting the stability, nay, the very existence of our Indian Empire, should be settled in defiance, and almost in derision, of the earnest convictions of the whole body of those who alone possess any practical knowledge of the points at issue. Might is the only right recognised in the Radical creed; and when it is found, on counting heads, that the number of those qualified to form any intelligent opinion on the merits of the Ilbert Bill is not more formidable than the "fifty thousand Anglo-Indians" of the *Western Morning News*, the absurdity of supposing that any question of right or wrong could outweigh the risk of impugning the infallibility of a Radical Viceroy is abundantly evident.

But is the political impotence of the Anglo-Indian interest, the much despised fifty thousand, so entirely certain and unquestionable as the *Western Morning News* and Mr. Gladstone evidently believe? When we look at the ramifications of the vast and ever-increasing export and import trade of India with England—when we consider the gigantic investments of English capital in Indian railways, Indian tea-gardens, Indian factories, Indian mines, mills, banks, and other industrial enterprises—when we observe the active part taken by retired Anglo-Indians in the local politics of nearly every important town in England—and when, lastly, we remember that the interests of every man connected with all these various commercial and industrial undertakings are being trampled upon, and threatened with utter ruin, for no better reason than that the credit of a

partisan Viceroy should not suffer—we begin to see that the political impotence, over which the Radicals are making merry, must be due, not to lack of influence but solely to lack of organisation. We implore our Anglo-Indian readers to take to heart the old proverb, that the weakest goes to the wall—and then to recollect that union is strength. The "European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" in India, called into existence by Lord Ripon's persecutions, has set us a noble example. We trust that the "Anglo-Indian Association (London Committee)" for obtaining the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill" will not only constitute itself into a permanent corporation for the protection and promotion of Anglo-Indian interests in England, but will also draw into union with itself all the various allied interests mentioned above; and when this has been done, we venture to predict we shall hear no more of Radical jeers about "fifty thousand Anglo-Indians."



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 23.)

WARD, Mr. W. E., M.A., C.S., judge and commissioner of the Assam Valley districts, is appointed to officiate as chief commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Elliott.  
BROWNE—The services of Mr. J. F. Browne, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.  
FOUCAR—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. F. L. Foucar as acting consul for the German Empire at Moulmein has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

#### Promotions:—

During the deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., political agent, 3rd class, to officiate as political agent in Bhurtpore and Karauli, with effect from June 9.  
ROBERTSON, Captain D., political assistant, 1st class, to officiate as political agent, 3rd class.  
MUIR, Captain A. M., officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to officiate as political assistant, 1st class.  
PEARS, Lieut. T. C., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to officiate as political assistant, 2nd class.  
The following appointments are made to the Central India Horse, with effect from the dates specified:—  
HERBERT—GRANT, Lieut. L., 1st Regiment, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, with effect from April 23. Lieut. F. C. Grant, 2nd Battalion the South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, with effect from May 9.  
PENNELL, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Regiment, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, with effect from May 3.  
PATTEN, Mr. T. A., Storekeeper, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is promoted to assistant superintendent, with effect from May 10.  
WILKINS, Major W. H., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on May 28, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 29th idem:—  
BIRD, Major A. W., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.  
GORE, Captain St. G. C., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.  
CONNOR, Mr. E. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade, with effect from May 28, the date on which Mr. Coxen availed himself of his furlough.  
JACKSON, Lieut. H. M., R.E., who has been appointed an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade assistant superintendent, with effect from June 11.  
KITTS, Mr. E. J., assistant commissioner, Ajmer, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Ajmer, in addition to his own, with effect from date of assuming charge.  
BIGNELL—KITTS—Mr. R. Bignell and Mr. E. J. Kitts, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Ajmer, on May 20.

The following transfers of assistant commissioners are ordered :—

ASHTON, Mr. A. F., from the Lower Division, Internal Branch, to the Sambhar Division.

SHAW, Mr. A. R., from the Dichwana Division, to the Lower Division, Internal Branch.

BOLSTER, Mr. J., inspector, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Sambhar Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Ashton, assistant commissioner.

ASHTON, Mr. A. F., assistant commissioner, Internal Branch, lower division, made over charge of his office to Mr. D. Reid, inspector, on May 30.

SHAW, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner, Didwana, made over charge of his office to Mr. Durham, inspector, on May 29, and received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Internal Branch, lower division, Benares, on June 4.

HOWARD, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, on return from leave, received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Didwana, from Mr. Durham, inspector, on June 11.

BENSON, Surgeon P. H., M.B., residency surgeon in Mysore, delivered over, and Brigade Surgeon J. Houston, M.D., received charge of the office of the residency surgeon in Mysore, on May 15.

HOUSTOUN—With the consent of the Mysore Durbar, Brigade Surgeon J. Houston, M.D., Surgeon to the Mysore Government, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon P. H. Benson.

BARNET, Lieut. H. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India in the Postal Circle, Bombay :—

TODD, Mr. H. P., is appointed to officiate as deputy postmaster, Bombay.

HEWETT, Mr. H. J., is appointed to officiate as 1st class mail officer, Marine Post Office.

INGLE, Mr. M. F., is appointed to officiate as 2nd class mail officer, Marine Post Office.

BENNETT, Mr. G. A. T., is appointed to officiate as 3rd class mail officer, Marine Post Office.

LEAROYD, Lieut. C. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been posted to the Fort William Division, Military Works, which he joined on May 26.

KELLIE, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, joined the Fort William Division, Military Works, on June 7.

MACLAGAN—The services of Lieut. R. S. MacLagan, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the P. W. Department.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. H., R.E., is appointed an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, vice Lieut. MacLagan.

The following promotions are made with effect from May 26 :—

LANG, Colonel A. M., R.E., temporary chief engineer 3rd class, to be chief engineer 3rd class, sub pro tem.

BROWNE, Colonel J., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., temporary superintending engineer, 2nd class, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E., temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

WARDEN, Mr. S., 4th grade officer, H.M.'s. Indian Marine, to be 3rd grade officer, with effect from May 25. Mr. Warden is seconded for employment as assistant marine surveyor.

DYSON, Mr. C. L., 4th grade officer, H.M.'s. Indian Marine is permitted to resign the service.

SEDGWICK, Major W., R.E., who is attached to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is hereby invested with the powers of a deputy consulting engineer and appointed to officiate in that capacity.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the classes of chief and superintending engineers, with effect from May 26 :—

HOMB, Colonel R., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to be chief engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

TYNDALL, Mr. R., superintending engineer, 2nd class, to be superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

NORRIS, Mr. M. O., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Railway Branch.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BIGNELL, Mr. R., officiating district superintendent of police, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, with effect from May 20.

ELLIOTT, Mr. C. A., C.S.I., C.S., chief commissioner of Assam, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from July 8 or subsequent date.

CHENNELL, Mr. A. W., surveyor, 4th grade, survey of India, granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 8.

ASHTON, Mr. A. F., assistant commissioner, internal branch, lower division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

#### MILITARY.

MITCHELL, Capt. St. J. F., Bengal S.C., squadron officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster general on the establishment, vice Major H. S. Brownrigg, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. Colonel B., Bengal S.C. commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is confirmed in the appointment of director of army remount operations for India, vice Col. J. K. Cooper, Bengal S.C., who vacates on succeeding to the Col.'s allowance.

WORTABET, Surg. H. G. L., Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry, M.B., Madras Medical Department, to be officiating medical officer, vice Surg. G. J. Kellie, appointed to 3rd Cavalry.

CAMA, Surg. R. H., 3rd Infantry, Madras Medical Department, to be officiating medical officer, vice Surg. W. R. Browne, M.D., on furlough.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval, in the Bengal Staff Corps :—

ROSS, Major G. C., to be lieut. colonel, June 19.

PEARSE, Lieut. Colonel C. J., brevet, to be Colonel Madras, S.C. June 26.

FRANCIS, sub-conductor R. overseer, harness and saddlery factory, to be conductor (seconded.)

BEAUCHAMP, sub-conductor A., draftsman, gun carriage factory, to be conductor (seconded.)

O'CONNELL, L. J., sub-conductor, (officiating conductor) to be conductor, vice J.E., right.

PANNELL, Store Sargeant W., to be sub-conductor on probation, vice J. O'Connell, with effect from April 11.

FLEMING, E.J., deputy assistant commissioner and honorary lieutenant ordinary deputy Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of assistant commissioner.

LAY, lieutenant T., B.L.S.C., has been permitted to resign his commission, with effect from April, 20, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MARTIN, Capt. M., R.E., duty officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, (private affairs), for 121 days.

MACDONALD, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) W., Bengal S. C., commandant, 12th Native Infantry, is granted leave to sea (private affairs), for ninety-one days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough :—

WALLACE, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) W. A. J., R.E., (medical certificate), for 185 days.

ATKINS, Major W., general list, Infantry (medical certificate), for 183 days.

BOWYER, Lieut. W. G., R.E., (medical certificate) for six months.

LIDDERDALE, Surgeon Major R., M.D., (medical certificate), for six months.

TUCKY, Surgeon F. J., M.D., (medical certificate), for six months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 23.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STOCKWELL, Lieut. Col. C. de N. O., Hill Depot Pachmari, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Lieut. Col. Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., whose term of appointment expires on the 13th inst.

MACARTNEY, Lieut. H. F. T., 9th Bengal Cavalry, Wing Officer on probation, 8th N. I., to be officiating squadron officer on probation, vice MacKenzie, on furlough.

CAPEL, Major and Bt. Lieut. Col. A. W., Bengal Cavalry, is transferred from Meerut to Agra, at his own request, for general duty.

TROTTER, with the sanction of Government, H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Major J. M. Trotter 2nd in Command, 24th N. I., to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. H. B. Hanna.

EDWARDS—With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant C. M. Edwards, Berkshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 21st Native Infantry, and is attached to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief as to his final disposal.

The candidate named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained a degree of honour in Urdu in the 1st division, agreeably to the provisions of Section 24 B.A.R. :—

TOKER, Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) A. C., Bengal Staff Corps.

The following order is confirmed :—

BUIST-SPARKS—1st battalion order, West Riding Regiment, dated Jan. 31, appointing Lieutenant F. B. Buist-Sparks assistant instructor in musketry to the battalion, with effect from Jan. 1.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed :—

BROOKE—Presidency district order, dated April 7, appointing Captain A. W. Brooke, York and Lancaster Regiment, wing officer on probation and officiating adjutant, 17th Native Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 1st circle, with effect from April 7, vice Major Nicolay.

JOHNSTON—The six months' leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieut. R. W. Johnston, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, is extended to Jan. 17, 1884.

HICKMAN—The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major T. E. S. Hickman, 14th Hussars, is extended to July 23.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 25.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MCANDREW, Lieut. J. D., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. E. Grey, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, dated June 8.

REID, Lieut. P. F., 14th N.I., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 6.

ROWCROFT, Lieut. G. F., 15th N.I., wing officer, to be quartermaster.

DRURY—YOUNG—Lieut. F. M. Drury, 17th N.I., wing officer, to be adjutant; Lieut. W. Young, wing officer, to be quartermaster.

BRUNDER, Lieut. H. R., 32nd Pioneers, wing officer, on probation, 38th N.I., is transferred in the same capacity, vice Halkett, seconded on appointment as adjutant of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BROWN, Lieut. G. R., 4th Goorkhas, Warwickshire Regiment, a can-

didate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 12.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following posting :—  
SUTHERLAND, Officiating Deputy Surgeon General P. W., to the administrative medical charge of the Lahore division, vice Deputy Surgeon General W. B. Beatson.

BORRADAILE, Lieut. Col. G. W., C.B., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling held at Simla, and have been granted certificates as instructors on June 8 :—Lieut. G. W. Forbes, King's Dragoon Guards; Lieut. H. T. Allsopp, 10th Royal Hussars; Major A. D. Anderson, Royal Artillery; Capt. A. N. Rochfort, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards; Major G. Haines, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Capt. E. H. Clough-Taylor, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. R. G., Buchanan-Riddell, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut. J. A. Brown, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut. Col. J. R. B. Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps; Major A. H. Turner, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. A. Howlett, Madras Staff Corps; Capt. W. G. C. Ha'kett, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. H. C. Halkett, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. A. R. Browning, Staff Corps; Lieut. D. W. Hickman, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon R. J. Polden, Indian Medical Department.

HORNBY, Captain G. S. P., Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on May 7 :—Captain S. H. Harrison, Lieut. G. S. Broome, Lieut. A. F. Pinhay, Lieut. F. A. Loudon, Lieut. W. E. Brett, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Lieut. A. de la C. Travers, Lieut. N. A. D. Barton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; Quartermaster T. V. Jones, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Sergeant Major J. Bertram, Unattached List; Schoolmaster J. Whitby, Paymaster Sergeant D. MacLachlan, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; Sergeant J. Gardner, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Lance Corporal W. Cooke, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment; Private W. Elliot, 13th Hussars; Private D. Lees, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Private J. Bateman, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment; Private C. Moore, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are confirmed :—

BEVERHOUDT—Presidency District order, dated April 6, appointing Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 17th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general of the district, vice Major J. Cook on furlough, from April 9.

ELLIS—Oudh Division order, dated June 1, appointing Major W. V. Ellis, 25th N.I., brigade major, Lucknow, to officiate as assistant adjutant general, vice Col. M. C. Farrington, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

#### FURLOUGHS.

JACKSON—G. O. C. C., dated May 11, granting Major E. C. S. Jackson, 20th N.I. (late 32nd N.I.) leave to Simla, on private affairs, to October 15, is cancelled.

SATTERTHWAITE—The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt. B. A. Satterthwaite, 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is extended to Jan. 5, 1884.

MICHELL—G. O. C. C., dated Feb. 22, granting Capt. St. J. F. Michell, 1st Bengal Cavalry (paid Attaché Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department), six months' leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, is cancelled.

HAMILTON—The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. G. H. C. Hamilton, 14th Hussars, is extended to Oct. 5.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BURLTON, Surgeon A. H., Army Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

HOOD—Hon. Captain (Paymaster 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment) T. C. Hood, Army Pay Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

BEATSON, Surgeon C. H., Indian Medical Department, 7th N.I., to Ranikhet and adjacent hills, on private affairs, for four months, from date of availing himself of it.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

GRANT, Major H. G., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

ODDIE, Major H. H., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

KITCHNER, Captain (Adjutant) F. W., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for four months, on private affairs.

SLAUGHTER, Brigade Surgeon G. M., Army Medical Department, for six months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

REID, Lieut. P. F., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, 14th N.I., to Bombay for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

COLOMB, Lieut. F. C., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer on probation, 39th N.I., to Bombay, from June 25, to Dec. 24, to study the native languages.

PRIOR, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer on probation, 2nd N.I., to Bombay, from June 20 to Dec. 19, to study the native languages.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 20.)

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating junior secretary to the Board of Revenue by Mr. A. Forbes.

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. V., officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, to act as magistrate and collector of Hooghly.

WYER, Mr. F., magistrate and collector, Hooghly, to act as magistrate and collector of Decca.

REILLY, Mr. H. M., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

GUISE, Mr. R. E., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Pooree, to act as district superintendent of police, Burdwan.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. C., assistant superintendent of police, to have charge of the district police, Pooree, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police Moorshedabad.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Burdwan, from the date he joined that district after being relieved of his duties as assistant superintendent of jails, Alipore.

KITCHEN, the Rev. A., to act as chaplain of St. James' Church, Calcutta, during the absence of the Rev. J. O. F. Willcocks, from May, 30.

FINTER, the Rev. H., to be River Chaplain of Calcutta, from 1st inst.

WILLCOX, the services of the Rev. J. O. F. Willcox, late Chaplain of St. James' Church, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh, from 22nd inst.

WHEELER, Mrs. M., Inspectress of Schools, acted in class III. of the Bengal Sub Education Service, from 1st Mareh, 1883, vice Baboo Benhi Madhav de, Head Master, Howrah Zillah School, on leave.

SWAINE, the Lieutenant-Governor approves the election by the Commissioner of the Ranchee Municipality of Dr. F. R. Swaine, Civil Surgeon, Ranchee, to be their Vice-Chairman.

GUISE, Mr. R. F., Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be a Commissioner to the Municipality of Pooree vice Mr. I. Clark, transferred.

ELLIOT, Mr. E. C., Assistant Engineer, second grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

#### FURLOUGHS.

DYSON, Mr. R. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, three months' leave to study the native languages.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Chittagong Railway Surveys, three months' leave to study the native languages.

KUNBERT, Lieut. H. G., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary, employed under Rai Durbhunga, three months' privilege leave, from July 17, or date he may avail himself of it.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Patna, leave for three months from 16th prox. or subsequent date.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 30.)

The following appointments are made :—

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Rose.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W., C.S., to be lieutenant in the Benares Detachment of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

WELL, Mr. W. F. W., C.S., assistant commissioner Sultanpur, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Kheri, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. W. Gibson.

FERRAR, Mr. M. L., C.S., deputy commissioner, Bahraich, to officiate as commissioner of the Fyzabad division, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. H. S. Boys.

IRWIN, Mr. H. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Bahraich, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bahraich, during the absence on deputation of Mr. M. L. Ferrar.

MARRETT, Major J. R., officiating deputy commission, Rae Bareilly, to officiate as district judge, during the absence on leave of Major F. M. Newbery.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., C.S., assistant commander, Rae Bareilly, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, as a temporary measure.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate, Fatehpur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Twigg.

YOUNG, Mr. J. D., officiating district superintendent of police, on return from privilege leave, to the Bijnor district.

The following promotions and reversions are made :—

ROBINSON, GILES—With effect from May 19, vice Mr. A. H. Harington, on privilege leave; Mr. A. Robinson, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; Mr. F. Giles, officiating joint magistrate 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

LA TOUCHE—With effect from May 30, vice Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, appointed to officiate as judge. Mr. W. Hoey, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

KILVERT—With effect from May 14, the date on which Col. J. F. L. Fisher received charge of the Garhwal district. Mr. F. Kilvert, officiating senior assistant commissioner, Garhwal, to revert to his substantive appointment as deputy collector and extra assistant commander, Kumaun, but to continue to officiate as assistant commissioner.

BULLOCK—With effect from May 11, the date on which he received charge of the Judge's Office, Allahabad, Mr. F. S. Bullock, officiat-

ing judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

MILLETT—With effect from May 31, vice Mr. M. C. Steinbelt, on leave, Mr. A. F. Millett, district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade; Mr. J. D. La Touche, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.

The following transfers are ordered:—

NICHOLSON, Mr. K. M., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, from Hardoi to Sultanpur, on return of Mr. S. J. Nahor from privilege leave.

BROWNRIGG, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, from Allahabad to Fatehpur, on being relieved by Muhammad Mohsin.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., joint magistrate, from Agra to Cawnpore.

MOIR, Mr. E. M.A., deputy conservator of forests, from the Tons Division to the charge of the Jaunsar Division of the School Circle, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on deputation to the Forest School at Dehra Dun of Mr. N. Hearle, assistant conservator of forests.

HOBART-HAMPDEN, Mr. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, from the Ganges Division of the Central Circle to the charge of the Tons Division of the School Circle, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr. E. M.A. Moir.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GIBSON, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, Kheri, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he is received by Mr. W. F. W. Wells.

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector, Hamipur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. H. F. Barlett.

GOULDING, Mr. E. H. H., inspector of Schools, Meerut division, one month's privilege leave from July 23.

YOUNG, Mr. E. G., deputy collector, Azimgarh, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, from June 1, or subsequent date.

SMITH, Col. O. L., deputy inspector general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 25.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 23.)

THOMAS, Mr. W. P., deputy conservator of forests, attached to the Chanda Division, is transferred to the Saugor Division, of which he received charge from Mr. G. F. Taylor, assistant conservator of forests, on the 26th ult.

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator, Saugor Division, is transferred to the Nagpur Division, of which he received charge from Mr. L. A. W. Rind, deputy conservator, on the 1st inst.

RIND, Mr. L. A. W., deputy conservator of forests, is transferred to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Berar.

The following transfers are ordered, vice Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., deputy commissioner, Chhindwara, proceeding on leave:—

THOMPSON, Colonel W. B., deputy commissioner, from Chanda to Chhindwaradist.

MILLER, Major E. W. C. H., judge, small cause court, Nagpur, to proceed to Chanda as officiating deputy commissioner.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily as judge, small cause court, Nagpur, vice Major Miller.

THIPTHORPE, Mr. C., received charge of the offices of civil surgeon and superintendent gaol, Bilaspur, assistant surgeon ship chander Battacharji, on the 16th idiom.

LUNDBORG—The chief commissioner is pleased to grant a licence to the reverend N. E. Lundborg of the Swedish evangelic lutheran church society, Saugor to solemnize marriages in the central provinces.

GARLAI, Mr. T., head quarters inspector, Nagpur, officiated as district superintendent of police, Bhandara, from the date on which he received charge from Mr. Berrill, to that on which he was relieved by Mr. Proby.

MILSON, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, is appointed to officiate as superintendent way and works, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, during the absence of Mr. H. Luckstead, executive engineer, on privilege leave.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 21.)

HENDERSON, Mr. E. P., C.S., Barrister at law, Government Advocate Punjab, reported his departure from Bombay on June 5, on the special leave granted to him.

TUPPER—With the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. C. Tupper, Junior secretary to Government, Punjab, is placed on special duty for four months, with effect from June 1.

FANSHAW, Mr. H. C., under secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to Government, Punjab, with effect from June 1, vice Mr. C. L. Tupper.

THOMSON, Mr. R. G., junior secretary to financial commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as under secretary to Government, Punjab Revenue Department, vice Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, with effect from June 13.

FRANCIS, Mr. E. B., officiating judicial assistant, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, vice Mr. R. G. Thomson, with effect from June 11.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., officiating judicial assistant, Rawalpindi, is transferred to Jhang, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, during the absence on leave of Major R. Bartholomew.

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Muzaffargarh, is invested with the powers described in Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

CLAXTON, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

BEAN, Mr. J., assistant district superintendent of police, Jhelum, is

appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gujrat, during the absence on leave of Mr. Morris.

SWINEY, Lieut. G. W. B., 2nd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to Bombay on private affairs from July 16 to Oct. 14, 1883.

GRIFFITHS.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the services of Lieut. Col. C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infantry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for three months, from July 15, for employment on special duty.

MORGAN, Major H. R. L., commandant No. 1 Mountain Battery, is granted leave in India on private affairs for six months from June 1, 1883, or subsequent date of departure.

The following order is confirmed:—  
BRUCE.—Regimental order, 6th Punjab Infantry, dated June 4, directing Major T. F. Bruce, wing commander, officiating second in command, to perform the duties of wing commander, in addition to those of his officiating appointment, consequent on the departure of Lieut. E. B. J. Vaughan on leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

CRUICKLEY, Colonel R. J. L., cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety days, with effect from June 5.

KING, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, has obtained two months privilege leave in continuation of the examination leave granted him.

MORRIS, Mr. M., district superintendent of police, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-seven days, with effect from July 15, or such subsequent date as may avail himself of it.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 9.)

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. Clair, B.A., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Lakhimpur, during absence of Major H. J. Peet.

#### FURLOUGHS.

PEET—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Major H. J. Peet, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, from July 10, or subsequent date.

DRIBERG—Privilege leave for three months, from May 30, is granted to Mr. J. S. Driberg, officiating deputy commissioner, Goalpara.

CAMPBELL—Furlough in India for one month on medical certificate is granted to Mr. A. C. Campbell, deputy commissioner of Kamrup, from June 2.

SMITH, Mr. A., commissioner of Orissa and superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, leave for two months and twenty-nine days from July 4 or subsequent date.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 16.)

ROOKE, Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the chief commissioner recognises the appointment of Mr. T. H. Rooke to be acting consul for Italy at Akyab, vice Mr. G. Ruckert.

SNADDEN, Mr. W. G., inspector of police, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, with effect from the date on which Mr. H. N. K. J. Davies, assistant superintendent of police, went on leave.

PAUL, Mr. P. G., civil medical officer, Mergui, is appointed to the executive charge of the Mergui Gaol.

JARDINE, Mr. J., C.S., reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of the office of judicial commissioner, British Burma, from Mr. J. F. Browne, O.S., on June 11.

SMITH, Mr., is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Civil station of Youngoo, with effect from March 6, pending the return from leave of Surgeon P. W. Dalzell.

REES—The Chief Commissioner has appointed Mr. J. C. Rees, executive engineer 4th grade, Bassein Division, as embankment officer.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 26.)

LEE, Surgeon W. A., acting civil surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Mangalore, having returned to duty on the 9th inst., the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him is cancelled.

WEBSTER, Mr. E. F., to act as chief secretary to Government during the absence of Mr. Master on leave.

STOKES, Mr. H. E., B.A., to act as secretary to Government in the Revenue Department during the employment of Mr. Webster on other duty.

PENNINGTON, Mr. J. B., B.L., to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent, Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. Stokes on other duty.

ATKINSON, Mr. A. J. B., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Tinnevely during the employment of Mr. Pennington on other duty.

GOODRICH, Mr. H. St. A., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Gordon on leave.

JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to act as collector, district magistrate, and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Goodrich on other duty.

WEIR, Mr. T., B.A., to act as district and sessions judge, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Wigram on leave.

BAGSHAW—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, acting superintendent of police in the Tanjore District, to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in that district.

GARTHWAITE, Mr. L., B.A., inspector of schools, Sixth Division, to act as inspector of schools, Third Division, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Fowler on furlough.  
 MONRO, Mr. A., M.A., B.C.L., inspector of schools, Six Division, during the absence of Mr. L. Garthwaite on other duty.  
 MOSS, Mr. J., B.A., head master, Government College, Mangalore, to act as inspector of schools, First Division, during the absence of Mr. A. Monro on other duty.  
 SCONCE, Mr. W., B.A., first assistant master, Rajahmundry College, to be head master, Government College, Calicut.  
 UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. E., deputy collector and magistrate, Wynaad, having returned to duty on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted him is cancelled.

## FURLOUGHS.

MASTER, Mr. C. G., chief secretary to Government, privilege leave for three months, from or after July 8 next.  
 GORDON, Mr. H. P., collector of Bellary, furlough to Europe for one year and four months, from or after July 1.  
 O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., acting head assistant collector, Madura, privilege for one month and twenty-six days, from or after July 8.  
 HAMNETT, Mr. F. H., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.  
 HAYES, M. A. M., assistant engineer, second grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months.  
 HOBART.—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted privilege leave for three months to the Rev. W. H. Hobart, Acting Chaplain of Vepery.

## MILITARY.

The following appointment is made:—Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—Lieut. Col. C. J. Pearce, Staff Corps, to officiate as commandant, during the absence on furlough of Major F. H. Mathias.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from June 9, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. Col. F. J. Rivers, Staff Corps. Ordinary pension, £365; additional pension, £206.

The services of Col. T. T. Turton, Staff Corps, late commandant 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Col. A. H. E. Campbell, Commandant of the Resident's Escort at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as military secretary to the Resident in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Col. H. Fraser on the leave granted to him.

Brigade Surgeon J. Houston, M.D., surgeon to the Mysore Government, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of residency surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B.

## FURLOUGHS.

COAKER, Captain W. H., Royal Engineers, executive engineer, 2nd grade, and deputy consulting engineer for railways, is granted furlough (p a) out of India for one year, with necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay.

SEARLE, Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, superintendent and agent for army clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from July 2, or date of departure, Major S. L. Hunt, Staff Corps, performing the duties of the appointment on Colonel Searle's responsibility.

BAND, Mr. J., probationary head surveyor of No. III, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and nine days, from the date he is allowed to avail himself of it.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters Ootacamund, June 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GREENWOOD, Lieutenant, J. F., 16th Regiment N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Regiment N.I., to be the Wing Officer (on probation) to fill an existing vacancy.

SUTTON, Lieutenant H. G., 27th Regiment N. I., Wing Officer sub pro tem, to be Wing Officer, vice Swift, who vacates on promotion.

TIGER, under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Quartermaster J. Tiger, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

CHAPMAN, Major R. T., Station Staff, Station Staff Officer, Trichinopoly, privilege leave for sixty days from June 30, or date of departure.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 28.)

WOODWARD—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Woodward, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Sholapur, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of that district.

PROBYN—The services of Major O. Probyn, district superintendent of police, Khandesh, have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department from the 16th inst.

LEACOCK, Major F. S., cantonment magistrate, Asirgarh, passed on April 4 last at Bombay the Lower Standard Examination.

GELL—SOUTER—Mr. H. G. Gell and Sir Frank Souter, Knight, C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 21st inst.

SMITH—GELL—Messrs. J. G. Smith and H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, on the 21st inst.

LIDBETTER, Mr. T., acting surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, is appointed act as member of the Board of Examiners in Seamanship during the absence from Bombay of Captain J. Clark.

JACOBS, Mr. H. P., will, on his return to duty, resume his appointment as educational inspector, north-eastern division.

FILGATE, Mr. T. M., inspector general of registration and stamps, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The undermentioned officer passed the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination on April 9:—

SOMERLATT, Mr. F. C. W., superintendent commissioner in Sind's office.

STEWART, Mr. T. H., C.S., survey and settlement commissioner, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

LAUGHTON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col. G. A. Laughton to act as Survey and settlement commissioner, during the absence of Mr. Stewart, or till further orders.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from Jan. 16:—

ACWORTH, Mr. H. A., C.S., is allowed furlough for thirteen months from October 9.

CUMMING, Mr. W. H., acting assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, to be assistant superintendent, 5th grade, with effect from May 28.

BULKLEY—SCHNEIDER—Mr. E. A. Bulkley delivered over and Mr. J. H. C. Schneider received charge of the office of the assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 11th inst.

PROBYN, Major O., C.I.E., and Mr. G. W. Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police and assistant political agent, Khandesh, on the 16th inst.

CHURCH—NARIMAN—Apothecary W. Church and Surgeon K. S. Nariman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dohad District Goal on the 23rd inst.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 28.)

VIDAL, Lieut. L. H., of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 29th N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from June 2, 1880, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

COOK—The services of Surgeon Major H. Cook, M.D., I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

MARIOTT—The services of Lieut. E. F. Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Judicial Department.

HODGSON—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be major, from June 23, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps—Captain G. R. Hodgson.

STOCKLEY—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieut. Col. Stockley, R.A., as superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, for a further period of three years, with effect from Oct. 1.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Puna, June 29.)

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DUCAT, Lieut. C. M., 14th Regiment N.I., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated June 15.

It is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded in the appointments specified under the terms of paragraph 1, clause 220, Indian Army Circular of 1882:—

STEVENS, Major M. W., General List Infantry (second in command Poona Horse) second squadron commander, 3rd Cavalry.

DANIELL, Capt. R. H., Staff Corps (third squadron commander, 3rd Cavalry), third squadron commander, 1st Sind Horse.

ABBOTT, Capt. F. (Staff Corps (third squadron commander, 1st Sind Horse), squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse.

WESTMACOTT, Major, Staff Corps (second in command, 1st N.I.), wing commander 169th N.I.

SANDWITH, Major W. F., Staff Corps (second in command 26th Native Infantry), wing commander, 27th Native Infantry.

BROOME, Captain W. A., Staff Corps (wing commander 27th Native Infantry), wing officer, 29th Native Infantry.

APLIN, Lieutenant P. J. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and officiating quartermaster 7th Native Infantry, is attached to the 2nd Sind Horse for duty until further orders.

ELTON, Lieutenant G. B., officiating wing officer, 20th Native Infantry, on probation, is attached to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, as a temporary measure.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

LOUDON, Lieut. R. D., Royal Artillery, B Battery, 2nd brigade, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

CAREY, Major F. W., Royal Artillery (No. 7 battery, 1st brigade Scottish division), from August to September 26. Ceylon on private affairs.

FERGUSON, Major J. A., Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.), to remain in England from May 31 to Sept. 15 on private affairs.

PROBYN, Major O., C.I.E., Invalid Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

ROOME, Col. F., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—June 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Four per Cent.                | Rs. 99 1/4 to 100 1/4 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent.     | 104 1/4 to 104 1/2    |
| Fifteen Years Debenture Loan  | —                     |
| Ten years                     | —                     |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 110 to —              |

## BANKS.

|                              | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates Rs. |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| INDIAN BANKS                 |             |                |
| Bank of Bombay               | 500         | 81 1/4         |
| Bank of Bengal               | 500         | 860            |
| Bank of Madras               | 500         | 640            |
| Agra                         | 1,100       | 130            |
| Chartered of India and China | 20          | 330            |
| Chartered Mercantile         | 25          | 275            |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai       | 28          | 700            |
| National of India            | 12 1/2      | 95             |
| Oriental                     | 25          | 180            |

## LAND COMPANIES

|              |       |     |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba   | 700   | 820 |
| Frere        | 150   | —   |
| Mazagon      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Fort Canning | 1,400 | 310 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton           | 2,850 | 1,600 |
| Albert Ginning         | 500   | 475   |
| Albert, Karachi        | 1,100 | 1,180 |
| Apollo (small shares)  | 2,200 | 470   |
| Bellary                | 1,000 | 600   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning   | 500   | 595   |
| New Indian             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning  | 250   | 74    |
| Carwar                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dholera Ginning        | 300   | 220   |
| East India             | 1,000 | 1,340 |
| Fort                   | 8,500 | 2,800 |
| French                 | 500   | 625   |
| Sind                   | 750   | 555   |
| Mofussil               | 400   | 460   |
| Prince of Wales        | 500   | 650   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart                | 400   | 760   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad                      | 1,300 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian                   | 100   | 133   |
| Alfred Manufacturing           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning              | 500   | 945   |
| Shownuggur Mills               | 200   | 45    |
| Bombay United                  | 1,000 | 1045  |
| Bombay Saw Mills               | 1,000 | 515   |
| Central India S. and W. Co.    | 500   | 730   |
| Coorla Mills                   | 1,000 | 930   |
| D. Spinning                    | 2,000 | 595   |
| Hindustan                      | 1,000 | 1,145 |
| Hyderabad Spinning             | 1,000 | 1,215 |
| Khandeish                      | 1,000 | 915   |
| Madras                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United                  | 1,000 | 2,900 |
| Manchester Spinning            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning               | 250   | 250   |
| National Spinning              | 1,000 | 1010  |
| New Great Eastern              | 1,000 | 1050  |
| Oriental                       | 625   | 770   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning       | 500   | 340   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,390 |
| Sholapore Mills                | 1,000 | 1,590 |
| Victoria Mills                 | 1,000 | 845   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES

|                                   |          |     |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 500 Shares                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do.                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do.                           | 21-12-1  | —   |
| Do. New 500 Shares                | 106-15-5 | 352 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing     | 100   | 178   |
| Bombay Burma Trading         | 1,500 | 3,800 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300   | 410   |
| Treacher and Co.             | 500   | 1,050 |
| Thacker and Co.              | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—June 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| % Promissory Notes               | Rs. 99 1/2 to 99 6 |
| 4 1/2 of 1870 (1885)             | 100 8 to —         |
| 4 1/2 of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | Paid off           |
| 4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1893)          | 104 0 to —         |
| 4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)  | 104 0 to —         |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882)        | Pd. off            |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 101 8 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 104 12 to —    |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 106 0 to —     |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 107 14 to —    |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) | 110 0 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 111 0 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 110 0 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                             | Paid. | Price.     |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra                        | 150   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad                   | 100   | 178 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla           | 100   | 132 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal              | 500   | 860 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India          | 300   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London            | 235   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya                    | 100   | 125 to 126 |
| Mussorie                    | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India           | 112   | 96 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation      | 500   | 515 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100   | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                   |      |           |
|-------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute      | 200  | 78 to 79  |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute    | 100  | 119 to —  |
| Bengal Coal       | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                |      |              |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills                   | 100  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co.                | 100  | 95 to —      |
| Bonded Warehouse               | 445  | 395 to 400   |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills           | 100  | 55 to —      |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills         | 80   | 135 to 136   |
| Burrakur Coal                  | 100  | 120 to 130   |
| Calcutta Docking               | 700  | 310 to —     |
| Calcutta Hydraulic             | 100  | 165 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co.             | 15   | 5 to 6 pm    |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100  | 120 to —     |
| Chitnore Hydraulic Press       | 100  | 131 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway    | 100  | 109 to —     |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills            | 100  | 71 to —      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway         | 220  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway            | 220  | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal                 | 250  | 225 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory  | 100  | 97 to 93     |
| Goosery Cotton Mills           | 200  | 240 to —     |
| Gouripore                      | 100  | 125 to —     |
| Great Eastern Hotel            | 250  | 107 to —     |
| Howrah Docking                 | 500  | 180 to 185   |
| Howrah Mills                   | 100  | 125 to 126   |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1665 to —    |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills           | 50   | 149 to —     |
| Labour Transportation          | 100  | — to —       |
| Landing and Shipping           | 100  | 118 to 119   |
| Merchants' Steam Tug           | 500  | — to —       |
| Murree Brewery                 | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Naini Tal Brewery              | 95   | 39 to —      |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press         | 500  | 120 to 121   |
| Nanthore Indigo                | 30   | — to —       |
| New Beerboom Coal              | 100  | 106 to —     |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing    | 100  | — to —       |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway     | 150  | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone                 | 100  | 64 to —      |
| Ramkistore Press               | 100  | 103 to 104   |
| Raneegunge Coal Association    | 100  | 71 to —      |
| Riverside Press                | 70   | 104 to —     |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas     | —    | — to —       |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co.       | 500  | 255 to —     |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.  | 200  | 280 to —     |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing     | 100  | 106 to —     |
| Strand Bank Press              | 100  | 113 to —     |
| Watson's Patent Press          | 100  | 135 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                |     |            |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphor Terai (Darjiling)     | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam)               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amluckie                       | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Assam (Cachar)                 | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Assam                          | 550 | 575 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling)            | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Baree (Kangra)                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar)                | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory               | 80  | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam)              | 200 | 252 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 100 | 126 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam)                | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam)              | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkholia (Cachar)             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar                 | 100 | 170 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling)      | 100 | 32 to 83   |
| Chandypore (Cachar)            | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| Chota Nagpore                  | 100 | 73 to 74   |
| Cinnatollah                    | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam)               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar)             | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar)           | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Darjiling                      | 100 | 165 to —   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar)            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam)                 | 90  | 63 to —    |
| Dehra Doon                     | 100 | 61 to —    |
| Dessaie and Parbut (Assam)     | 100 | 110 to —   |
| Durrung (Assam)                | 100 | 75 to —    |
| Eastern Cachar                 | 100 | 78 to —    |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 28 to 59   |
| Giel's (Darjiling)             | 100 | 6 to —     |
| Gowhaty (Assam)                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam)                   | 500 | 10 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra)                 | 100 | 102 to —   |
| Hoolmarree (Assam)             | 100 | 103 to 104 |
| Hoolungorie (Assam)            | 100 | 37 to 88   |
| Indian Terai                   | 500 | 592 to —   |
| Jellalpoore (Cachar)           | 250 | 235 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)           | 100 | 45 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar)            | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Kangra Valley                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kernafuli (Chittagong)         | 100 | 45 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar)           | 100 | 35 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling         | 250 | 156 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 200 | 140 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai             | 100 | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar)                | 100 | 232 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet)             | 100 | 59 to —    |
| Longview (Darjiling)           | 100 | 110 to 111 |
| Loobah                         | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam                    | 100 | 20 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam)             | 100 | 65 to 75   |
| Majagram (Cachar)              | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling)                | 100 | 30 to 85   |
| Monacherra (Cachar)            | 100 | 55 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90  | 42 to 43   |
| Moran (Assam)                  | 80  | 10 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam)                | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam)              | 100 | — to —     |
| Mutuck (Assam)                 | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 125 | 70 to —    |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling)       | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam)         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| New Mutual (Cachar)            | 30  | 130 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar)             | 200 | 120 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar)               | 85  | 82 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling)         | 100 | 101 to 102 |
| Puttarea (Sylhet)              | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam)              | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat                        | 100 | 145 to 150 |
| Second Mutual Cachar           | 56  | 10 pm      |
| Seemah                         | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murnah           | 100 | 112 to 113 |
| Singel (Darjiling)             | 100 | 12 to 113  |
| Soom (Darjiling)               | 100 | 98 to —    |
| Springdale (Darjiling)         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong)      | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Tendarras (Darjiling)          | 100 | 98 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling)      | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling)          | 80  | 117 to —   |
| Tukwar (Darjiling)             | 200 | 209 to —   |
| Upper Assam                    | 100 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—May 22.

|                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Four per cents                        | par to 1/4 pre     |
| Four and half per cents 1879          | 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)   | 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)   | 1/2 to 1/2 do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)   | — to — do.         |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do.         |
| Bank of Madras Shares                 | 30 to 31 do        |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                  | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS.       |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand    | rs. 7 7-16d.  | rs. 7 9-16d.  | rs. 7 7-16d.  |
| Do. Tele.        | rs. 7 7-16d.  | —             | —             |
| Do. 6 mo. sight  | rs. 7 11-16d. | —             | rs. 7 15-16d. |
| Do. 4 do.        | —             | rs. 7 7-16d.  | rs. 7 7-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do.        | rs. 7 9-16d.  | rs. 7 7-16d.  | rs. 7 9-16d.  |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | —             | rs. 7 13-16d. | rs. 7 7-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do.        | —             | —             | rs. 7 11-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | —             | rs. 7 7-16d.  | rs. 7 15-16d. |
| Do. 3 do.        | —             | —             | rs. 7 7-16d.  |

## LONDON.—July 28.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                       | Price.             |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 4 India Stock, July 5, 1880           | — to —             |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888                | 102 1/2 to 103 1/4 |
| 4 India Encased Paper                 | 79 1/4 to 79 3/4   |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1885                    | — to —             |
| 4 1/2 Do. do. 1893                    | 83 to 83 1/2       |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882             | — to —             |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)    | — to —             |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (months' notice)   | — to —             |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100 1/2     |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883               | 100 to 103         |
| 4 1/2 Do.                             | 103 to 105         |
| 6 Mauritius, 1882                     | — to —             |
| 6 Do. 1895-96                         | 115 to 118         |
| 4 1/2 Do.                             | 104 to 106         |
| 4 1/2 Straits Settlements Government  | 100 to 102         |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                    | Price.     |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks         |            |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.    | 100 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. | 100 to 121 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.    | 100 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.        | 100 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent.      | 100 to 115 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                     |     |              |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.  | 100 | 142 to 144   |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.   | 100 | 154 to 156   |
| E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 | —   | 25 to 25 1/2 |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4)   | —   | 24 to 24 1/2 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 1/2       | —   | 133 to 135   |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.      | 100 | 140 to 142   |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.      | 100 | 124 to 126   |
| Do. do. 5 do.                       | all | — to —       |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do.                   | 100 | 118 to 120   |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do.                   | 100 | 112 to 114   |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.      | 100 | 125 to 127   |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.   | 100 | 124 to 126   |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares              | 5   | — to —       |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.     | 100 | 125 to 127   |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do.                   | —   | — to —       |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.   | 100 | 120 to 123   |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                 |     |                  |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Eastern                         | 10  | 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883    | 100 | 100 to 102       |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887      | 100 | 102 to 105       |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference      | 10  | 12 1/2 to 13     |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China  | 10  | 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891    | 100 | 109 to 112       |
| Do. 5 (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 | —   | 102 to 106       |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900  | —   | 102 to 106       |
| Indo-European                   | 25  | 32 to 33         |

## BANKS

|                                |        |                  |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| Agra                           | 10     | 9 1/2 to 10 1/2  |
| Delhi and London               | 25     | — to —           |
| Chartered of India, A., and C. | all    | 22 1/2 to 23 1/2 |
| Chartered Mer. of I. L. and C. | 25     | 15 to 16         |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai         | 28 1/2 | 58 to 60         |
| Land Mortgage of India         | 2 1/2  | 3 1/2 to 3 3/4   |
| Oriental Corporation           | 25     | 12 to 13         |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# **ANGLO - INDIAN ASSOCIATION\* LONDON COMMITTEE FOR OBTAINING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT AMEND- MENT BILL.**

NOTE.—Gentlemen connected with India who are willing to join the General Committee are requested to address Roper Lethbridge, Esq., Hon. Sec., 19, Clanciarde-gardens W., or Brigade Surgeon J. Berry White, E. I. U. S. Club, 14, St. James's-square, or E. T. Roberts, Esq., Oriental Club, Hanover-square, or General Hopkinson, 4, Bank-buildings, E. C., or Surgeon General De Renzy, Dublin, or Dr. Nelson, Belfast, or G. W. Barclay Esq., 25, Princes'-street, Edinburgh.]

## **PRESIDENT.**

Sir ALEXANDER J. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Madras Civil Service, Member of Council at Madras, and Member of the Supreme Council of India.

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Adam, R.M., late Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras.  
Adley, Surgeon General W.H., late Sanitary Commissioner of Assam.  
Agnew, Major General W., late Judicial Commissioner of Assam.  
Alexander, Major General W., R.E., Retired List, Bengal.  
Allen, James, of Calcutta.  
Allen, A., of Calcutta.  
Allan, T. Henry, late of Madras.  
Allen, Emmanuel M., Inst., C.E., late Engineer, East Indian and Punjab Railway.  
Allen, W. J., late Bengal Civil Service, Senior Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue.  
Angus, Major General T. A., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
Anderson, R. S., late of Calicut.  
Anderson, Lieut. General W. W., late Political Agent, Kattywar, Bombay.  
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Anderson, J. P. C., late Superintendent Engineer, Punjab.  
Anderson, Major General R. P., late Commandant 34th Regiment, Bengal, N.I.  
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Angelo, W. N., ditto.  
Apcar, S. A., firm of Apcar & Co., Calcutta.  
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Arbuthnot, W. R., late member Legislative Council, Madras.  
Archibald, E. D., M.A., Oxon, late Professor, Patna College.  
Ashburner, Major General G. E., Bombay Army, retired.  
Aspinwall, J. H., Cochin, Malabar Coast, Merchant.  
Ashton, Lieut. Colonel H., late Bombay Army, late Political Agent, Kathiawar.  
Babington, Major General R. C., late Madras Army.  
Badgley, Lieut. Col. W. F., Survey of India.  
Ball, V., F.R.S., late of the Geological Survey of India.  
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Bardin, Major General George, late Madras Army.  
Barker, W. R., Landed Proprietor, Jubulpore District.  
Barlow, Captain A. P.  
Barnes, J. S., Zemindar in Behar.  
Barrow, Major General De S., late Madras Staff Corps, and Inspector General of Police in Oudh.  
Barlow, Colonel C., late 10th Foot.  
Barras, Colonel Julius, late Bombay Army.  
Batten, Lieut. General S. J., Madras Army.  
Barker, W. R., Landed Proprietor, Jubulpore District.  
Basden, Major General Ch. B., Bengal Staff Corps.  
Battye, Colonel A. F., late Bombay Staff Corps, and commanding 7th Regiment N.I.  
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Berthon, Major General J. T., late Bombay Staff Corps.  
Bettington, A., late Bombay Civil Service.  
Beatson, Surgeon General J. Fullarton, C.I.E., late chief Bengal Medical Department.  
Beckwith, J., late High Sheriff of Calcutta.  
Beerbohm, J. E.  
Bergman, Conrad, Tea Broker, late of Nazira, Assam.  
Berkley, Lieut. Colonel T., Royal (late Madras) Engineers.  
Bell, Surgeon Major G. C., late Bombay Army.  
Berners, Henry, of Amgoree Tea Estate, Assam.  
Berners, W. T., late of Calcutta, merchant.  
Best, A. V. Dunlop, Merchant of Madras.  
Beverley, H., Bengal Civil Service, late Registrar General of Bengal.  
Beynon, Major General W. H., late Political Agent, Rajputana.  
Biddy, Colonel E., Bengal Staff Corps.  
Bird, Paul, late of Calcutta, Merchant and Estate Proprietor of Assam.  
Bird, S., late of Calcutta, Merchant and Estate Proprietor of Assam.  
Birney, Colonel John, R.E., retired.  
Bishop, Major General W. D., formerly Cantonment Magistrate in India.  
Blake, General H. W., late Madras Army.  
Black, Major General James, late Political Agent, Mahi Kaunta, Bombay.  
Blair, Major C. R.  
Blair, Colonel C. S., late Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.  
Blair, Colonel G. F., retired, Royal (late Madras) Artillery.  
Blair, J. Hunter, late Madras Civil Service.  
Blake, G. W., of Tirhoot, Bengal.  
Blake, H., Chetwand School, Bengal.  
Blount, Major W., late Madras Army.  
Belleay, Colonel T. T.  
Bond, Major General F. W., late Madras Army.  
Bonnor, Colonel R. M., late Bombay Staff Corps.  
Booth, Dr. B. S., late of Behar.  
Borradaile, John.  
Boulderson, Colonel S. S., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
Boulderson, A., late Bengal Civil Service.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Bengal Civil Service, Registrar General.  
Bowring, Lewin, C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Boyle, R. J., Jorehaut Tea Estates, Assam.  
Bramwell, Captain G., late Bombay Staff Corps.  
Branson, J. H. A., barrister-at-law, late of Calcutta.  
Brereton, W. H.  
Britten, Major General T. E., late Bombay Staff Corps.  
Brodrick, W. A.  
Brown, Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B., late Surgeon General, Bengal Army.  
Broughton, Colonel W. E., Bengal Infantry.  
Brookes, C. J., Hon. Magistrate of Calcutta.  
Brown, General W. Tod, C.B., late Bengal Army.  
Brown, Colonel C. R., Bengal Army, retired, late Commissioner of Delhi.  
Brown, G. F. H., Bombay Medical Service, retired.  
Brown, Major General G. R., late R.H.A., Bengal.  
Brown, Colonel E., late 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.  
Browne, W. J.  
Browne, Lieut. Colonel E. F. J., late Bengal Army.  
Buchanan, Major General J.  
Buckland, C. J., Bengal Civil Service, late Member Board of Revenue, Calcutta.  
Bullen-Smith, J. K., C.S.I., late Member Legislative Council of India.  
Banbury, Captain W. Douglas.  
Burke, C. J., M.I.C.E., late Executive Engineer, P.W.D.  
Burkinyoung, W., Tea Planter, Assam.  
Bushe, Colonel H. K., Bombay Army, retired.  
Cadell, Colonel B. W., Retired List B.S.C.  
Caitness, J. K., Bengal Legislative Council.  
Cameron, Major T. M., late Bengal Army.  
Campbell, Lieut. Colonel W. M., R.E.  
Campbell, R., Manager National Bank of India.  
Campbell, K. O., late Member Legislative Council, Madras.  
Carey, General T. A., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
Carleton, Colonel, late Madras Artillery.  
Carnegie, R. G., late of Bengal.  
Carstairs, R., Bengal Civil Service.  
Carter, Surgeon Major F., retired, formerly Civil Surgeon in Oudh.  
Castell, Colonel J. H.  
Cavan, James, M.A., Oxon.  
Cavenagh, Sir Orfeur, K.C.S.I., late Governor of the Straits Settlements.  
Cavendish, R. F., Dibrugarh, Assam.  
Cavendish, R. F., Tea Planter, Assam.  
Chalmers, Colonel H. B., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
Chalmers, M. D., Barrister, late Bengal Civil Service.  
Chalmers, Patrick.  
Channer, G. G., late Bengal Artillery.  
Chapman, Captain H. W., late Bengal Army.  
Charrington, M. V., of Mysore.  
Chester, Charles, late Bengal Civil Service.  
Childs, J., late H.E.I.C. Bengal Marine.  
Clarke, Hyde, formerly Agent for Darjeeling for the Planters' Association, Northern India, late Chairman of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts.  
Clay, Major General A. D., late Madras Army.  
Clay, Colonel C. H., Bombay Staff Corps.  
Clementson, W., late Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, Bengal.  
Clerk, Major General H.  
Cleveland, Henry.  
Cockburn, Surgeon General R., Bengal retired.  
Coddington, J. G. T., late Executive Engineer, P.W.D.  
Coke, Major General Sir John, K.C.B., retired, Bengal Army, formerly Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.  
Coleman, J. R., late Member Legislative Council, Madras.  
Collingridge, F., of Doudpore, Tirhoot, Bengal.  
Collis-Sandys, F., late Administrator General of Bengal.  
Collis, S. E., J.P., Solicitor, Calcutta.  
Colvin, J. C., Bengal Civil Service, retired.  
Cookson, Major General J. G., Madras Cavalry.  
Cookworthy, Major General C., late Royal (Bengal) Artillery.  
Cooney, J. E., late Bengal Medical Department.  
Cooper, Lieut. Colonel Richard.  
Cornell, W., late Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Midnapore.  
Corbyn, Deputy Surgeon General J. O. (retired), Bengal Army.  
Cotton, General Sir A., K.C.S.I., R.E. (Madras).  
Cotton, Major General F. C., C.S.I., late Madras Engineers.  
Cotton, R. R., late Madras Civil Service and Judge of Madras.  
Couchman, Lieut. Colonel W. D., late Bengal Artillery.  
Couper, J. C.  
Cowie, T. H., Q.C., late Advocate General of Bengal.  
Cower, Geo. E., late Judge Small Cause Court, Madras.  
Cox, W. S. H., of Charambody, Ootacamund.  
Coxhead, T. E., Bengal C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Dinajpur, Bengal.  
Crane, H. P., C.E., late Assistant Engineer, Bengal, P.W.D.  
Crawford, T. A., late Bengal Civil Service, and Collector of Customs, Calcutta.  
Crawford, D. R., Indigo Planter, Tirhoot.  
Crommelin, A. N., late Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.  
Crooke, F. J., late of Calcutta, Merchant.  
Crooke, Henry, late of Calcutta, Merchant.  
Crozier, F. H., late Madras Civil Service.  
Cunliffe, Major General G. G., late Indian Staff Corps.  
Currie, S. C.B., late Principal Medical Officer H.M.'s Forces, India.  
Dacosta, J., late of Calcutta, Merchant.  
Dalrymple, J. W., late Bengal Civil Service and Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.  
Daniel, Major General, late Madras Staff Corps.  
Daniell, E. C., of Calcutta.  
Dance, Major General E. W., R.A.  
Dandridge, Major General C. C., late Indian Army.  
Davidson, James, Tea Planter, Debrooghur, Assam.  
Davidson, Major General R., late Bengal Army, and Deputy Commissary General of Bengal.  
Davidson, R. B., M.D., Tea Planter, Cachar.  
Davidson, J., Puttarea, Sylhet, Bengal.  
Davidson, S. C., Lebong Tea Estates, Cachar, Bengal.  
Davis, F. W., Locomotive Department, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Agmre.  
Davis, Lieut. Colonel A. H.  
Davies, Major General H. N. G., Bengal Staff Corps, retired, and late Secretary to the Local Government, and Deputy Commissioner British Burmah.  
Dawson, Major General J., late Indian Army.

Dayrell, Lieut. Colonel T., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
Dennis, Major General J. B., late R.A.  
De Renzy, Surgeon General A. C. C., C.B., late Sanitary Commissioner of Assam, and of the Punjab.  
De Winton, W. B., Executive Engineer, Madras, P.W.D.  
Dick, Major General W. A., late Political Superintendent, Sind Frontier.  
Dickinson, B., Tea Planter, Darjeeling.  
D'Oyly, Major General Sir C. W., Bart., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
Doran, J. C., late Tutor to H.H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur.  
Douglas, General C., R.A., late Director General of Telegraphs.  
Doyle, R. V., part Proprietor of Amgoree Tea Gardens in Assam, Rampore Gardens, Cachar.  
Dunbar-Kilburn, E., late of Calcutta, merchant.  
Dunn, W. H., C.E., late Executive Engineer, D.P.W., B. Burmah.  
Dunn, V. M., late Executive Engineer, P.W.D., British Burmah.  
Dunlop, Wilmot, Lieut. Col. R., 14th Bengal Lancers.  
Earle, Major General W. H. S., late District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly.  
Edwards, J. N., late of Calcutta.  
Edwards, R. M., late Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Rohilkund.  
Eliot, Major General John, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.  
Eliot, Sir Walter, K.C.S.I., late Madras Civil Service, and Member of Council.  
Elliott, Thomas, of Bor Sapor Tea Estate, Assam.  
Elliott, Captain E. L., 1st Bengal Lancers.  
Elliott, W. T.  
Elphinstone, Alex.  
Elphinstone, Colonel P. A., late Bombay Staff Corps.  
Elphinstone-Dalrymple, H., late Police Magistrate, Madras.  
Emerson, Major General J. (retired), formerly Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.  
Fahie, W. J., C.E., late Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bengal.  
Fane, E., late Madras Civil Service, and member of Board of Revenue.  
Fane, H. P., late Bengal Civil Service, formerly Judge of Mirzapore.  
Farmer, H. A. S.  
Farquharson, Major General G. M'B., late Bombay Staff Corps.  
Farrer, Colonel A., late Hyderabad Commission.  
Fawcett, E. B., M.A., Cantab.  
Fawcett, Lieut. Colonel R. H., late D.A.A.G., Bellary.  
Fenner, H. A. S., Executive Engineer, Punjab.  
Fenwick, Major G. R., late Editor "Englishman," Calcutta, "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.  
Ferris, Lieut. Colonel W. S., late Bengal Army.  
Fergusson, James, C.I.E.  
Fergusson, F. J., Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta.  
Fisher, Colonel G. B., Bengal Army.  
Fisher, W., late Madras Civil Service, Political Resident in Travancore and Cochin.  
Fitzgerald, Surgeon General P. Gerald, late Madras Army.  
Foley, The Rev. J., Missionary, Bengal.  
Forbes, H., late Madras Civil Service, member of Legislative Council, India.  
Forbes, Louis, late Madras Civil Service, member of Legislative Council, India.  
Ford, E., late Madras Civil Service and District Judge, Chingleput.  
Forrest, R. E., M.I.C.E., late P.W.D.  
Forrest, Captain R. H., and Punjab Cavalry.  
Forsyth, Sir T. Douglas, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Commissioner, Punjab.  
Forsyth, Major General A. G., late Bengal Staff Corps, formerly Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore.  
Fox, Colonel E. S., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
Fraser, Colonel G. W., Bengal Staff Corps.  
Freeth, Lieut. Colonel W., late Madras Army.  
Fulton, Lieut. Colonel J., Bengal Army, retired.  
Fulton, Major General G. A., Madras Infantry.  
Gabb, Lieut. Colonel, late Madras Staff Corps.  
Gaitskell, Major General F., C.B. (retired).  
Gaitskell, Lieut. Colonel J. G., Bengal Army (retired).  
Gale, J., late Indigo Planter at Tirhoot, Bengal.  
Garrett, John, late Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg.  
Germaine, R. A.  
Gill, Lieut. Colonel C., late Madras Army.  
Gillespie, Lieut. Colonel Alex., late Bengal Artillery.  
Gladstone, S. S., E.I. Merchant, late of Calcutta.  
Gladwin, Rev. Charles, M.A., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.  
Glazebrook, W. A., Merchant.  
Goad, G. S., of Nazira, Assam.  
Goddard, Major General, R. E.  
Godwin-Austin, Lieut. Colonel H. H., late Bengal Staff Corps, late survey Dept., Assam.  
Gordon, Surgeon General C. A., C.B., late Principal Medical Officer British Forces, Madras.  
Goodhall, Henry B., Barrister, late Deputy Magistrate and J.P., India.  
Graham, Major General J. M., late Deputy Commissioner Lakhimpur, Assam.  
Grant, Thomas, Zemindar, Bhagulpore, Bengal.  
Grant, G. H., Zemindar, Bhagulpore, Bengal.  
Grant, A., C.I.E., late Chief Engineer, P.W.D., India.  
Grant, W. M., Bhagulpore, Bengal, Zemind.  
Grant, W., Barrister, Madras.  
Gray, Major General W.  
Gray, Lieut. General W. J., R.A., Bengal, retired.  
Greene, Colonel G. T., C.B., Retired List, Bengal.  
Gregg, H., late of Burkhold, Cachar, Bengal.  
Grey, Edward, late Bengal Civil Service.  
Griffiths, L. E., late of Calcutta, Merchant.  
Hackett, Major General G., late Commandant of H.M. 76th Regiment.  
Hailes, Major General J. C., late Bombay R.A.  
Hall, Arthur, late Madras Civil Service.  
Hall, Major General L. A., late R.A.  
Hall-Stephenson, Major J. T. S.  
Hamilton, T. F., Merchant, Calcutta.  
Hamilton, Claud H., formerly an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.  
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Harrison, Lewis, late of Calcutta.  
Harriden, J., of Calcutta.

Harris, Major General J. T., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
 Harris, Deputy Surgeon General W. H., late Professor,  
 Madras Medical College.  
 Hastings, Surgeon General T., Bengal, retired.  
 Hatch, Major General G. C., Bengal Staff Corps.  
 Havelock, Lieut. Colonel A. C., Madras Staff Corps.  
 Hefferman, Surgeon Major, J. J., late Madras Army.  
 Henderson, C. P., Henderson & Co., Calcutta.  
 Henderson, W., late Officiating Superintending Engineer,  
 and Engineer in Chief, P.W.D.  
 Hennessey, J., Zemindar Maldah, Bengal.  
 Henry, James, Proprietor Tea Estates, Assam.  
 Hill, T. N.  
 Hill, R. H., Indigo Planter, Chumparum, Bengal.  
 Hills, Major General Sir J., K.C.B., V.C.  
 Hills, R. S., late of Calcutta, Merchant.  
 Hilliard, Major General G. T., Madras, retired.  
 Hodgson, Major General F. G., late Madras Staff Corps.  
 Hodgson, Major General H. N., late Bengal Army.  
 Hogg, Sir Stuart, late Bengal Civil Service, and Commis-  
 sioner of Police, Calcutta.  
 Hogg, Captain Harding C., 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.  
 Hoggan, Major-General W. C., late Bengal Army.  
 Holland, Colonel G. H., formerly Qr-Master-General,  
 Bombay, and Chairman G. I. P. Railway.  
 Holland, Major-General H. W., C.B., retired Bombay  
 Staff Corps.  
 Holland, Major-General T. W.  
 Holland, Major W. T., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
 Holroyd, Major-General C. (retired), late Deputy Com-  
 missioner, Assam.  
 Holroyd, Major-General G., Bengal Staff Corps.  
 Hopkinson, Major-General H., C.S.I., late chief Com-  
 missioner of Assam, and Agent Governor-General North-  
 East Frontier.  
 Hosack, D.D.F., Tea Planter, Assam.  
 Houchen, Major G. A. F., Retired List.  
 Houghton, Colonel W. R., Bombay Staff Corps.  
 Hudelston, Colonel W., C.S.I., late Madras Staff Corps.  
 Hudelston, W., late Madras Civil Service, and Member of  
 Council, Madras.  
 Hudson, Cunningham, of Calcutta, merchant.  
 Hudson, H. W., Indigo Planter, Chumparum.  
 Hudson, W. H., Bengal Civil Service.  
 Hull, E. C. P., Merchant, formerly of Madras.  
 Hume Williams, W. E., Barrister-at-Law.  
 Hussey, Captain L. J. W.  
 Hutchinson, Major-General G. C.B., C.S.I.  
 Hutchinson, Colonel L. R. de M., late Madras Army.  
 Hutton, James, late Editor "Calcutta Englishman."  
 Ingham, Brevet Lieut-Colonel R.B.  
 Ironside, W., late of Calcutta.  
 Jack, Evan A., late of Calcutta, Merchant.  
 James, A. G. F. Eliot.  
 James, John, Executive Engineer, P.W.D.  
 Jephson, Colonel H. J., late commanding roand Fusiliers.  
 Jenkins, Colonel E. G., late Madras Staff Corps.  
 Jenkins, H. L., late Hon. Magistrate of Sibsagar, Assam.  
 Jennings, S., late Financial Department, Government of  
 India.  
 Jones, H. M., late of Calcutta.  
 Jopp, Lieut-Colonel Keith, late Bombay Staff Corps.  
 Johnson, Major-General, Sir C. C., K.C.B., late Quarter-  
 master General of the Bengal Army.  
 Johnston, C. E.  
 Johnston, Surgeon-General W., late Indian Army.  
 Johnstone, Major-General H. C., C.B., Bengal Retired  
 List.  
 Joynt, Surgeon-General F. G., Indian Medical Department.  
 Keatinge, Colonel R. H., V.C., C.S.I., late Chief Com-  
 missioner of Assam.  
 Kennedy, S. C., Merchant, Calcutta.  
 Kennion, Lieut-Colonel T. E., late Bengal Artillery.  
 Kerens, Lieutenant P. G., Cantonment Magistrate, Pun-  
 jab.  
 Kernot, Dr. C. N., of Calcutta.  
 King-Harman, Major M. J., Bengal Staff Corps.  
 King, J., late Superintendent Presidency Gaol, J.P., Cal-  
 cutta, Member of Municipality.  
 Knight, J. B., C.I.E., late Member Bengal Legislative  
 Council.  
 Lambart, Major-General W. E., Bombay Retired List.  
 Lance, C. E., late Bengal Civil Service.  
 Landale, D. G., of Calcutta, Merchant.  
 Lander, General J. E., Bengal Establishment.  
 Lane, W. G. L., late Bengal Civil Service.  
 Langford-Locke, R., C.E., late Executive Engineer,  
 P.W.D.  
 Law, Colonel S. C.  
 Lawder, J. Ormsby, Executive Engineer, N.W.P.  
 Lawrence, G. H., late Bengal Civil Service, and Judge of  
 Aligarh, N.W.P.  
 Lawrence, General R. C., C.B., late Political Agent,  
 Nipal.  
 Lawrence, General Sir George St. P., K.C.S.I., C.B.,  
 Bengal, Retired.  
 Lawrie, Alex., of Calcutta, Merchant.  
 Lawson, C. A., Editor, "Madras Mail."  
 Leckie, P. C., of Cachar.  
 Leitch, H. J., Merchant of Calcutta, and Proprietor of  
 Tea Estates.  
 Leigh-Lye, Venerable C. H., late Archdeacon of Bombay.  
 Leighton, G. R., late Bombay Civil Service.  
 Lepage, R. C., late of Calcutta.  
 Leslie, P., late of Cochin, Madras.  
 Lester, Major-General W. G., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
 Lethbridge, Roper, C.I.E., late Press Commissioner of  
 India.  
 Liddell, W.B., Ootacamund, Madras.  
 Lindsay, Colonel Alex., late Madras Army, formerly a  
 magistrate in Mysore.  
 Livingstone-Learmonth, A., late 3rd Madras L.I.  
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 Llewellyn, G. W., of Tirhoot, Bengal.  
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 Medical Department.  
 Louis, A. H., late of the Bombay Bar.  
 Low, Malcolm, late Bengal Civil Service.  
 Low, G. J., District Superintendent of Police, Oudh.  
 Low, S. F. (of Messrs. Grindlay and Co.)  
 Lucas, Lieut.-General A. W., C.B., Bombay Army.

Lushington, H., late Bengal Civil Service, Judge of  
 Allahabad.  
 Lyell, Robert, late of Assam.  
 Lyons-Montgomery, Major General C., Bengal Staff  
 Corps.  
 McAlpine, Kenneth, of Yellagode Estate, Bangalore.  
 McAlpine, Francis, of Calcutta.  
 MacAndrew, Colonel R. C., Bengal Staff Corps.  
 McGillivray, Lieut.-Col. S. F., late Bombay Staff Corps.  
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 Macdougall, Lieutenant Colonel A., Bengal, retired list.  
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 McKellar, Deputy Surgeon General E., Bengal Retired.  
 Mackenzie, J. F., Indigo Planter, Tirhoot.  
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 Macintyre, Lieut.-General J.  
 Macintyre, Major General D., V.C., Bengal.  
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 Mackintosh, A. B., M.Q., of Calcutta.  
 Maclean, J. M., late Editor "Bombay Gazette."  
 Macintosh, John, of Calcutta, Merchant.  
 Macgrath, Colonel J. R., Madras Artillery, late Assistant  
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 Macbean, Lieut. Colonel Forbes.  
 Macrae, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A.C., late  
 Bengal Army, Professor Medical College, Calcutta.  
 Magor, R. B., of Calcutta, Merchant.  
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 Mainwaring, Colonel W.  
 Maitland, Heriot, of Howrah.  
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 Maharajah of Mysore.  
 Mallins, Surgeon H., Indian Medical Service, retired.  
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 Man, Lieut. General, late Civil Employ, British Burmah.  
 Mangles, H. A., late Bengal Civil Service.  
 Mardall, Major General F., late Madras Staff Corps.  
 Marsh, Colonel E. N.  
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 Martin, Major General J. P., Retired.  
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 Master, R. E., late Madras Civil Service, Member of  
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 Miller, Surgeon General J. R., M.D., Bombay Army.  
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 Money, Colonel G. Noel, C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps.  
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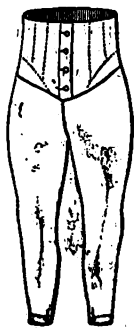
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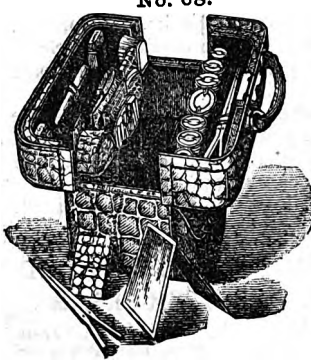
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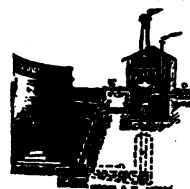
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MONDAY, JULY 30, 1883.

### THE ILBERT BILL.

#### DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ON Thursday, the 26<sup>th</sup> of July, an influential deputation waited upon the Earl of Kimberley (Secretary of State for India in Council), to present a memorial from the London Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association for obtaining the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill. His lordship, with whom was Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., Under Secretary, received the deputation at the Indian Office. The following is the memorial:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, HER MAJESTY'S  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The memorial of the undersigned members of the London Committee of Anglo Indians for obtaining the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That your memorialists view with the deepest apprehension and concern the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill, which has been introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of conferring upon certain native magistrates and judges in the Mofussil criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. Your memorialists—many of whom have spent the greater portions of their lives in India, and have filled positions in which their experience has been such as to enable them to speak with confidence of the merits of this proposal—unanimously believe that the measure is not justified by any necessity, either political or administrative; they observe with regret that it has already aroused wide-spread excitement and agitation throughout India; and they feel sure that its results, if it be passed into law, will be prejudicial to the peace and prosperity of the Indian Empire.

2. Your memorialists desire respectfully to state their conviction that the existing law—which has been arrived at after the fullest discussion at various times—admirably fulfils all the requirements of justice, with the least possible administrative inconvenience, and to the entire satisfaction of those whose interests are affected by it. This fact seems to be amply proved by the consideration that, during the whole course of the protracted deliberations on the Criminal Procedure Code—deliberations which lasted over several years, and were shared by all the Local Governments and by officials of all ranks in every province—it has never been alleged that there has been any miscarriage of justice, or any practical hardship to anyone, owing to the criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in India having been confined to persons of the same race. Your memorialists are unable to see that the proposed measure can be regarded as in any way a continuation of the policy indicated in former legislation upon this subject; for preceding enactments have been directed to the removal of real and substantial hardships, whereas the present Bill proposes to substitute, for a system which has given general satisfaction, one which is avowedly distasteful

to the whole European population, and for which at the commencement there was no genuine demand on the part of the native community.

3. With reference to the plea of administrative convenience, which has been alleged by the supporters of the Bill as a reason for the proposed alteration of the law, your memorialists desire to ask your lordship's consideration of the very important fact, that the Bill, if passed, will have a two-fold effect—one qualifying or enabling, the other disqualifying or disabling. On the one hand, it will extend, under certain conditions, criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects to four classes of Native magistrates—(1) Native covenanted civilians selected by competition in England; (2) Native civilians appointed in India under 33 Victoria c. 3; (3) and (4) Native assistant commissioners in non-regulation Provinces and Native cantonment magistrates. This is the extent of the qualifying or enabling effect of the Bill. On the other hand, is disabling operation will be very wide indeed. For the Government will be deprived by it of the services, in future appointments to the office of justice of the peace, of the whole European uncovenanted and non-official communities throughout the land. A reference to the published lists of existing justices of the peace will show at a glance the sweeping character of this wholesale disqualification; and your memorialists are strongly of opinion that an enactment which deprives the Government of the valuable and approved aid of European planters, merchants, railway police officers, and other non-official and uncovenanted Europeans as justices of the peace, stands self-condemned, as one that may lead to something like a deadlock in the administration of justice in important planting and mining districts, and must cause serious administrative inconvenience in every province.

4. Your memorialists would therefore venture to urge that the Bill, so far from removing administrative inconvenience, will create it. They entirely agree with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal—whose authority on the point, indeed, is such as to need no confirmation—that no administrative inconvenience has arisen, or is at present likely to arise, out of the existing state of the law. Indeed, your memorialists would go further, and would express their conviction that the probability of any such inconvenience arising at any future time is extremely small. Even if the proportion of the Native members of the Civil Service should be eventually increased under the operation of 33 Victoria, c. 3, to one-sixth, as the Governor-General anticipates, your memorialists believe that, in these days of railways, no practical difficulty is likely to arise in dealing with the few cases of criminal offences committed by Europeans at places where there may be no European magistrate. The distances to which such cases will have to be transferred will generally, not be great, nor will the journey occupy much time, or entail much expense, if a moderate amount of discretion be observed in regard to the posting of Native magistrates and judges. But, as regards the present and the immediate future, the effect of the Bill will be the reverse of an administrative improvement. The class of Native

covenanted civilians selected in England by competition is a very small one, and not likely to be increased, and only two members of it will be at once effected by the Bill. The class of Native civilians appointed in India under 33 Vict. c. 3, is a new and untried one, in regard to which it is impossible for anyone to predict whether the experiment which has been made in instituting it will turn out well or ill; but no member of it is likely for some years to exercise the jurisdiction in question, so that in any case this class need not be taken into present account in considering the question of administrative convenience. There are no Native cantonment magistrates, and it is understood that the Government has pledged itself not to appoint any. It is possible that a few of the Native assistant commissioners in non-regulation provinces will receive the extended jurisdiction. On the whole, however, it is obvious that the Bill, in disqualifying the large classes of Europeans above named for future appointment to the office of justice of the peace, must create an administrative inconvenience far greater than any that it removes under its enabling clauses.

5. The facts adduced by your memorialists in the last paragraph have been used by the supporters of the Bill to minimise the importance of the proposed change. But those who are likely to be affected by legislation, which they believe to be in itself hurtful, justly look to the possibilities opened up by it rather than to the extent of its immediate operation. Moreover, in such a matter, in regard to which no one can say whether he himself may not be the one sufferer from even the most limited application of the new law, the number of persons who will immediately acquire the extended jurisdiction naturally seems, and is, a point of comparatively little importance to the class directly concerned; though the insignificance of that number clearly disposes of the plea of a present administrative convenience. Your memorialists would further point out that nearly all the tea grown in India is produced in districts under the criminal jurisdiction of assistant commissioners, who may now be Natives, and who, if the bill be passed, might be invested with the power to try Europeans. The fact that the danger threatened to isolated Europeans, in the Mofussil under this bill, is a very real and serious one, and by no means the sentimental one it is sometimes represented to be, was frankly and forcibly admitted by the Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley in the debate of March 9. The Hon. Member then said:—"There is another aspect to the case of the opposition, which, I think, deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger which the isolated European, living in the Mofussil, runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one, for probably no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the Mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter; and anyone who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the Mofussil, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential it is to him that the law should be well and wisely administered." The experience of your memorialists entirely coincides with that of Sir Stuart Bayley.

6. It has been alleged that a slur is cast on the Native civilians, by a state of the law which prevents them from exercising the special jurisdiction over European British subjects entrusted to their European colleagues. Your memorialists are unable to see how the denial of a right to try a particular class—a right which can hardly be considered to be inherent in anyone—can be regarded as a slur. It is not considered a slur on the Lord Chief Justice of England that he is unable, unless he happens to be a peer, to sit in judgment on peers. But, however this may be, your memorialists believe that this argument of the supporters of the bill is distinctly barred by the consideration that the privilege as to jurisdiction is the privilege of the prisoner, not the privilege of the judge. The question which is really at issue in this matter is not whether a certain jurisdiction ought to be conferred upon certain public functionaries; but whether the requirements of the administration of justice demand that a certain class of persons should be deprived of a privilege which they have long enjoyed and which they greatly value.

7. The argument in the favour of the Bill which is based on the "anomalous" character of the existing system, can hardly be regarded as a serious argument in a country and under an administration which are alike full of anomalies. It is almost unnecessary for your memorialists to point out that the anomalous privileges possessed and prized by various classes of Natives are not only numerous, but also, in many cases, far more open to objection than this privilege of the European British subject. Some of these privileges are anomalies that seriously interfere with the due administration of justice; and the abolition of them, if Europeans and Natives are to be made perfectly equal in the eyes of the law by such abolition, would cause far deeper resentment on the part of the latter than the proposed change of jurisdiction has among the former. Your memorialists allude to the privileged exemption from personal appearance, as witnesses in courts of justice, of Native ladies and of men of position, to whom such exemption is granted by Government as a mark of exceptional respectability; as well as to the serious hindrance to equitable procedure in Courts, brought about by the objection on the part of Brahmins and other high caste Natives to the admittance within the precincts of the Courts of low caste people, whose touch, or even whose standing on the same carpet, is considered personal pollution by the former, and entails the immediate performance of expiatory religious ceremonies. For a parallel to the anomaly complained of by the supporters of the bill, your memorialists can point to the refusal of the Governments of all Western nations to submit to the trial of their subjects by Native Courts in Turkey, Egypt, China, and elsewhere. If it be argued that in British India there exists an equitable law to which all are alike amenable, your memorialists feel bound to assert that the just administration of a good law depends even more on its administrators than on the law itself; and that the very slight and superficial acquaintance with the feelings, modes of thought, and customs of Europeans possessed, or likely to be possessed, by Native civilians—until the break-

down of the caste system in India and the introduction of female education into that country shall render possible intimate social relations between Natives and Europeans—must for many years render those to whom the extended jurisdiction is proposed to be given ill-suited in most instances to judge in criminal cases where Europeans are concerned. If your memorialists are met with the argument that there are Native judges in the High Courts, and Native police magistrates in the Presidency towns, with whose administration of justice no fault has been found, your memorialists would point out the difference in circumstances, where these officials are controlled by the presence of learned European colleagues, of public opinion, a powerful European Press, and a competent Bar, and where, as in the Mofussil, the Native magistrate must himself be judge and jury, prosecutor and counsel for both accuser and accused, with a subservient staff, and no public opinion to hold him in check. As regards the Native judges of the High Courts, your memorialists would observe, that hitherto, as far as they are aware, there has never been an instance of a Native judge of a high court presiding at the Criminal Sessions, and that when trying appeals in criminal cases the Native judge is invariably associated with an English judge. In Ceylon, too, on the other hand, the circumstances of the non-official European community are almost exactly the same as those which obtain in the Presidency towns of India; within a very limited area there is a numerous, powerful, and highly-concentrated European population, possessing all those safeguards which are conspicuously wanting in the Indian Mofussil. Your memorialists would further point out, that when a Native of India has once entered the covenanted Civil Service, his promotion to the head of an office is virtually merely a matter of time; and that the refusal of such promotion by the Local Government, possibly for very valid reasons that might be incapable of exact legal demonstration, would be impossible without raising far more heart-burning on the part of the Native community, and far greater race-antipathy, than the present entirely unexpected action of the Government of India has aroused. Moreover, the present bill does not by any means remove from the Code of Criminal Procedure all anomalies based upon distinctions of race. If the bill is passed, Natives of India will still be liable in certain cases to be tried and sentenced to very heavy penalties by English judges, who, notwithstanding their nationality, have no similar jurisdiction over European British subjects.

8. It has been strongly represented by the supporters of this bill that the objection which is now urged to the exercise of Criminal jurisdiction by Natives over Europeans is exactly similar to that which was formerly urged to the exercise of Civil jurisdiction by Natives over Europeans, and that experience has proved that none of the evil consequences which were anticipated in the latter case have been found to result. But your memorialists wish to point out that there is no parallel between the two cases. Civil suits are not used for mere purposes of revenge. Defeat in a civil suit involves no consequences similar to those which follow from conviction on a criminal charge, and if an unjust decision is ultimately reversed, even after years of litigation, the party who is ultimately successful is replaced in the exact position which he would have occupied if a right judgment had originally been passed. But no ultimate reversal of a conviction could ever undo the fatal injury which would be entailed upon an innocent man who had, even for a single week, been consigned to gaol as a convicted criminal.

9. Under the bill, Englishwomen in India will be liable to be tried on criminal charges before Native magistrates. It is almost unnecessary for your memorialists to point out that the position of the female sex in the social system of India has not been appreciably affected by that contact with Western ideas, which has done so much for India in other respects. That social system is still founded on polygamy and on the strict seclusion of women. Publicity of any kind is, in the case of any respectable Native female, an utterly infamous thing; and it seems obvious that Native magistrates, brought up under such a social system and living in it, rigorously secluding their own wives and daughters, whose faces may not be looked on, either in court or elsewhere, by the eye of any male stranger, are certainly not qualified (however high may be their moral character or intellectual abilities) to sit in judgment on Englishwomen charged with criminal offences. Your memorialists believe it to be absolutely impossible for Native magistrates, so nurtured, so educated, and so circumstanced, adequately to appreciate the motives, or weigh the words and actions, of Englishwomen; and the consequences of extending to them this jurisdiction might therefore prove most disastrous. And this point will be seen to be even more serious than it would otherwise be, from the fact that the law of India differs altogether from the law of England, in that it treats some offences against domestic morality as criminal offences. When regard is had to the isolated position of numbers of English families in India, especially among the poorer classes—to the dangers of trumped-up charges, so forcibly dwelt upon by Sir Stuart Bayley—to the obvious openings that might be afforded for extortion or even worse, by the increased chances of impunity in bringing such false charges, and by the humiliation and disgrace that might be inflicted on the victim even by an unsuccessful charge—it must be at once evident how important, to the Englishwomen of India in particular, is that safeguard which has hitherto been secured to them, in the right to be tried by their own countrymen, who are fully acquainted with their habits and modes of thought, and are able to judge what is, and what is not, compatible with innocence in their conduct. Your memorialists believe it to be unnecessary to consider further how far Native magistrates may be qualified to try cases in which Englishmen are accused of criminal offences; for their disqualification in cases in which English women are concerned seems to be incontestable, and ought (your memorialists respectfully submit) to be in itself decisive as to the fate of the bill.

10. Attempts have been made, both in India and in England, to misrepresent the character of the opposition to the Bill by ascribing it wholly to the resentment which settlers belonging to the conquering race in India feel at any and every attempt to place them on an equality with the Native population. The agitation raised

in Calcutta against the so-called "Black Act of 1838," which took away the exclusive jurisdiction of English judges of the Supreme Court in civil suits between Englishmen and Hindoos, is referred to as a case in point; and it has even been said that both official and non-official Englishmen in India have invariably shown a singular unanimity in resisting changes in the law intended to improve the condition of the Native population. Your memorialists are of opinion that no charge could be more unfounded. The essential difference of race, to which England owes the possession of her Indian Empire, cannot indeed be set aside without endangering the fabric which has been built upon it. The principle of English ascendancy penetrates the whole administration of India; it is recognised in the army and in every department of the civil service; and the Native civilians who now complain that they are deprived of the prospective right of exercising criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, might with as good reason, if their theory of equality were once admitted demand that they should no longer be excluded from the highest positions in the Executive Government of the country, which are still reserved, and if British rule in India is to continue, must be reserved, for Englishmen. But, so far as the administration of the law is concerned, your memorialists maintain that what is now proposed to be done by the Government of India has excited alarm, not because it offends the prejudices and lessens the privileges of a dominant class, but because it would deprive Englishmen and Englishwomen in India of a safeguard to which they attach the highest value. Englishmen in India want nothing more than justice, and they will be satisfied with nothing less. They do not believe that Native magistrates and judges are competent to decide cases affecting the liberty of isolated Englishmen who may unconsciously have incurred the ill will of their neighbours, and have thus exposed themselves to the risk of being arrested on false charges. This question is, as has been already shown, totally distinct from that of the transfer of civil jurisdiction, which affected rights of property only; and it may also be pointed out that the agitation against the Black Act of 1838 was really the outcome of the long-standing feud between the servants of the East India Company and the private adventurers who had courts of law of their own, and that what happened then belonged to a state of Indian society which has long since disappeared. In more recent times, since the creation of the High Courts, Europeans in India have acquiesced cheerfully in any reasonable extensions of the powers of Native judicial officers. Not a word of remonstrance has ever been uttered by them against the criminal jurisdiction over Europeans given to Native magistrates in the Presidency towns, because in this instance they are well assured that they have adequate securities for the due administration of justice. When, therefore, they object to the grant of this jurisdiction to Native officials in districts outside the limits of the Presidency towns, they should get credit for the moderation they have hitherto displayed, and not be met with the unreasoning cry that their protests are prompted by race feeling. The non-official English class in India occupy a peculiar and exceptional position. Their capital, their enterprise, their labour have marvelously developed the agricultural, the mineral, and the commercial resources of India, and converted that country into England's best customer. Their tried loyalty has made them respond zealously to the call of the Government of India to raise regiments of volunteers which might aid in the defence of the Empire; and, as members of the various legislative councils, as honorary magistrates in country districts, and as members of municipalities in the great towns, they have given the Government much valuable and unbought help in carrying on the work of administration. They are shut out from all high public offices, which are reserved for the covenanted civil servants appointed from England, and for Native nominees of the Government of India; and such slight account is taken of the feelings of this important class of the population, among whom there is very little poverty or crime, that, on a measure so vitally affecting their interests as Mr. Ilbert's Bill their opinion was not even sought by the Government before it determined to change the law. Surely non-official Anglo-Indians do not expect too much when they claim from the Government they serve so well freedom to carry on their business in India without being brought before Native magistrates, whom the all but unanimous judgment of Anglo-Indian officials pronounce to be ill-suited to deal in a satisfactory manner with criminal charges against Europeans. What makes the argument against the Bill all the stronger is, that if it becomes law, it will hardly be likely to injure the wealthier and more influential Europeans, whom the Natives, at all events for the present, will be afraid to conspire against. The merchant, the lawyer, the planter may escape; but the Bill will smite with terrible effect the unprotected planter's assistant and the skilled mechanic, who are the bone and sinew of English enterprise in India.

II. Your memorialists have now set forth, they trust without passion or exaggeration, the reasons which have induced them earnestly to entreat the Government to pause and retrace its steps on the dangerous path on which it has entered. Although this bill will more especially affect the non-official Englishman, and in particular the poorer members of that class, the opposition to it is not less strong on the part of the great body of Anglo-Indian officials, past and present. Of the signatories to this memorial, a large majority belong to the official class. Among them are men who have risen through all the grades of the Anglo-Indian official hierarchy, who have long been known to be actuated by the most kindly sentiments towards the Natives of India, and to whom it cannot, with the slightest semblance of reason, be imputed that they are influenced by prejudices of race, or by any other motive than a sincere desire for the good government of the country in which they have passed the greater part of their lives. The opinions which your memorialists have formed, and the remarks which they have offered for your lordship's consideration, are the result of long experience and of careful observation of Indian life in all its varied phases, and they submit those opinions and those remarks with an earnest hope that a measure which they believe to be alike prejudicial to the best interests of the Natives of India, and dangerous to the safety of Her Majesty's dominion will not be passed

into law; for it is certain that this bill, if it be persisted in, will keep alive in the future those mischievous race antipathies which its introduction has revived, and thereby will seriously add to the difficulties, already sufficiently great, of Indian administration.

All which your memorialists would humbly submit to your lordship.

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|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. J. Arbuthnot.    | J. M. Maclean.        |
| W. Agnew.           | Melville Macnaghten.  |
| S. A. Apar.         | G. B. Malleson.       |
| H. Berners.         | J. D. Mayne.          |
| C. S. Blair.        | E. C. Melville.       |
| J. A. Bourdillon.   | G. F. Mewburn.        |
| J. H. A. Branson.   | W. Moran.             |
| C. J. Brookes.      | E. C. Morgan.         |
| C. T. Buckland.     | C. W. Nightingale.    |
| J. R. Bullen-Smith. | A. T. Osmond.         |
| J. K. Bythell.      | Charles Palliser.     |
| Orfeur Cavenagh.    | S. B. Partridge.      |
| M. D. Chalmers.     | J. Pitt-Kennedy.      |
| Hyde Clarke.        | W. G. Probyn.         |
| R. Cockburn.        | C. Raikes.            |
| A. Cotton.          | E. T. Roberts.        |
| J. Dacosta.         | A. Rogers.            |
| A. C. C. De Renzy.  | J. O'B. Saunders.     |
| R. V. Doyne.        | C. Sanderson.         |
| R. Eardley-Wilmot.  | W. S. Seton-Karr.     |
| J. Fergusson.       | R. A. Scoble.         |
| T. Douglas Forsyth. | A. C. Silver.         |
| S. S. Gladstone.    | W. Smith.             |
| C. A. Gordon.       | J. Stevenson.         |
| E. Grey.            | R. Stewart.           |
| H. Hankey.          | H. Stewart-Reid.      |
| R. S. Hills.        | H. H. Sutherland.     |
| H. Hopkinson.       | W. Tayler.            |
| W. H. Hudson.       | C. B. Templer.        |
| R. H. Keatinge.     | Ernest Tye.           |
| J. B. Knight.       | E. Tyrwhitt.          |
| G. St. P. Lawrence. | A. J. Vibart.         |
| R. Lawrence.        | T. Prendergast Walsh. |
| A. Lawrie.          | J. D. Ward.           |
| C. A. Lawson.       | J. P. Watson.         |
| Roper Lethbridge.   | R. M. Westropp.       |
| S. P. Low.          | J. Berry White.       |
| Malcolm Low.        | G. Williamson.        |

For the London Committee, Anglo-Indian Association for obtaining the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill.

The signatories to the memorial, nearly all of whom were present on this occasion, were—Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Madras Civil Service, member of Council at Madras, and member of the Supreme Council of India (President of the Association), Major General W. Agnew, Mr. S. A. Apar, Mr. H. Berners, Colonel C. S. Blair (late Deputy Commissioner, Mysore), Mr. J. A. Bourdillon (Bengal Civil Service, Registrar General), Mr. J. H. A. Branson (Barrister at Law, late of Calcutta), Mr. C. J. Brookes (Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta), Mr. C. T. Buckland (Bengal Civil Service, late member of Board of Revenue, Calcutta), Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S. (formerly member of Legislative Council), Mr. J. K. Bythell, General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I. (late Governor of the Straits Settlement), Mr. M. D. Chalmers, barrister (late Bengal Civil Service), Mr. Hyde Clarke (formerly agent for Darjeeling for the Planters' Association, Northern India, late Chairman of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts), Surgeon General R. Cockburn (Bengal retired), General Sir A. Cotton, K.C.S.I., R.E., Madras, Mr. J. Dacosta (late of Calcutta), Surgeon General A. C. C. De Renzy, C.B. (late Sanitary Commissioner of Assam and of the Punjab), Mr. R. V. Doyne, part proprietor of Amgoree Tea Gardens in Assam, Rampore Gardens, Cachar; Lieut. Genl. R. Eardley-Wilmot (14th Bengal Lancers), Mr. J. Fergusson, C.I.E., Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Commissioner Punjab; Mr. S. S. Gladstone, E.I.; Surgeon General C. A. Gordon, C.B., late principal medical officer to the British forces at Madras; Mr. E. Grey, late Bengal Civil Service; Mr. H. Hankey (Bengal C.S., late Inspector General of Police, N.W. Provinces), Mr. K. S. Hills (late of Calcutta), Major Gen. H. Hopkinson, C.S.I. (late Commissioner of Assam, and Agent Governor General, North East Frontier), Mr. W. H. Hudson, Bengal Civil Service; Col. R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of Assam; Mr. J. B. Knight, C.I.E., late member Bengal Legislative Council; General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal, retired; General R. C. Lawrence, C.B., late Political Agent, Nipal; Mr. A. Lawrie (Calcutta), Mr. C. A. Lawson (Editor *Madras Mail*), Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., late Press Commissioner of India; Mr. S. P. Low (of Grindlay and Co.), Mr. Malcolm Low, late Bengal Civil Service; Mr. J. M. Maclean, late editor *Bombay Gazette*; Mr. Melville Macnaghten, of Nischindapur, Bengal; Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., late guardian of H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore; Mr. J. D. Mayne, late acting Advocate General of Madras; Mr. J. E. C. Melville, late Madras Civil Service; Mr. G. F. Mewburn, late member of the Legislative Council; Mr. W. Moran, (Mr. Moran & Co., Calcutta); Mr. E. C. Morgan, late member of the Legislative Council; Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Nightingale, late superintending Engineer, Punjab; Mr. A. T. Osmond; Major General Sir Charles Palliser, K.C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps and commanding at Sialkot; Deputy Surgeon General S. B. Partridge, Bengal Army (retired); Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, late member of Legislative Council; Mr. W. G. Probyn, late Bengal C.S. and Judge of Saharunpore; Mr. C. Raikes, C.S.I., formerly Judge of Sudder Court, N.W.P., Agra; Mr. E. T. Roberts, barrister, late of Calcutta; Mr. A. Rogers, late Bombay C.S., member of Council, Bombay; Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Proprietor *Englishman*, Calcutta; Mr. C. Sanderson, late Solicitor to the Government of India, Calcutta; Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, late Bengal C.S., and Foreign Secretary, Government of

India; Mr. R. A. Scoble, Q.C., late Advocate General, Bombay; Lieut. G. A. C. Silver, late military secretary to the Government of Madras; Mr. W. Smith, C.E., late Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., J.P., and Hon. Marshall, Calcutta; Mr. J. Stevenson, of Midnapore, Bengal; Mr. R. Stewart, late member of Legislative Council; Mr. H. Stewart-Reid, late Bengal C.S., member of the Board of Revenue N.W.P.; Mr. H. H. Sutherland, late member Legislative Council; Mr. W. Taylor, late Bengal C.S., and Commissioner of Patna; Lieutenant C. B. Templer, C.B., late Indian Navy; Mr. Ernest Tye, of Budderpore Cachar, late Honorary Magistrate and J.P.; Major General E. Tyrwhitt, Bengal Army (retired), late Inspector General of Police N.W.P. and Oudh; Colonel A. J. Vibard, late Bombay Army; Colonel T. Prendergast Walsh, late Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar and J.P. Bombay; Mr. J. D. Ward, late Bengal C.S., formerly Judge of the Chittagong; Mr. J. P. Watson, Bombay; Major General R. M. Westropp, late Bombay Army; Lieutenant Surgeon J. Berry White, Bengal (retired), late Civil Surgeon, Assam, Mr. G. Williamson, late of Calcutta.

Mr. PUGH, M.P., in introducing the deputation said: My Lord, the deputation which I have the honour to introduce to your lordship is, I very much think, the most influential deputation that has ever been received between these walls. The deputation represents a committee consisting of 700 members and I have carefully analysed the composition of the committee, but I am not going to weary your Lordship in any details upon the subject. My intention was to point out how many men there were upon that Council who were distinguished for their services in India, but I found the list so large that it would be impossible for me within any reasonable compass to make any individual mention of the more prominent of those members. But I would say this, that of the 700 somewhere about 250 only are non-official Europeans; that leaves something over 450 men who have held service under Her Majesty in India, and many more of these my Lord are distinguished for services which they rendered to the country; and they are distinguished very much in this respect, that many of them had long been, and will be, known for the earliest desire they had always shown for the advancement of the Natives of India. Now, the object of this deputation is to lay before your lordship their views upon the Bill now pending before the Council in India for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. I do not propose to enter myself into any argument upon the subject. I shall content myself with introducing the deputation to your lordship, and the deputation will state temperately and yet fully, I have no doubt, their views upon the subject. And my lord, the deputation are moved to take this measure owing very much to the repeated assurances, given by Lord Ripon in his speech upon this Bill before the Legislative Council in Calcutta, of his desire to keep himself clear from all controversy so that he might give a full and impartial consideration to all the representations which might be made to him by the local governors or by the public with reference to the objection that they might feel to the Bill. Those assurances of Lord Ripon the deputation entirely accept, and for myself I will say that I have not the slightest doubt all those representations will receive from Lord Ripon the fullest and most careful consideration. The deputation being here in England, they have thought that the proper way to lay their views before the Government of India would be through this deputation which your lordship has kindly consented to receive. Now I add it been, as has been stated more than once, the desire of those who oppose this bill to attack the general policy of Lord Ripon, I should not in any way for my own part have consented to ask your lordship to receive this deputation; nor if they desired in any way to attack the Rent Bill of Lord Ripon, should I have consented to have anything to do with the deputation; nor if they had proposed to come here in order to oppose any extension of local self-government in India, should I have in any way consented to have anything to do with it. But my views being in accordance with the views of the deputation with regard to this one particular Bill, I have no hesitation in consenting to asking your lordship to receive this deputation. Now, the object of all those who study the welfare of India, I take it, must be to endeavour to adopt and to agree upon such measures as will conduce to the different races that inhabit the country acting together in greater harmony; and I may say for myself, my lord, that during the twenty years in which I have known India, I believe the different races in India have been hitherto approximating more and more closely towards each other and I am sure it is the wish of every member of this deputation to see that approximation continue without let or hindrance. And it is because they do not think that this bill is calculated to promote that approximation, but that it will have the directly contrary effect—it is on that account, and I believe on that account alone, that they wish to make public their views in reference to this measure. My lord, I shall not trouble you with any further remarks in introducing the deputation; but Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will now address your lordship. He, as your lordship is aware, was formerly a member of the Council, and I may say also that he has been distinguished above all other things for his efforts in the cause of Native education, and the advancement of the Natives generally in the Presidency of Madras, and in fact throughout the rest of India. I trust that the views of the deputation will be such as to commend themselves to your lordship, and I trust also that when Lord Ripon enters upon that full consideration of the views of the various local governors in India he will not fail also to consider the views which will have been laid before your lordship to-day by this deputation, and that the result of that consideration will be the withdrawal of this bill. (Hear, hear.) I beg to introduce to your lordship Sir Alexander Arbuthnot.

Sir ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT: My Lord, I have been requested to present to your lordship this memorial on behalf of a large body of gentlemen, who either are or have been connected with India, praying for reasons which are fully stated, that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to order the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill which is now pending before the Council of the Governor General. I think that after all has been said by Mr. Pugh it is not necessary for me to disclaim, as I should wish to disclaim in the most emphatic terms, the importation that any who are associated with

me in this movement are actuated by hostile or illiberal feelings towards the Natives of India. (Hear, hear.) For my own part I think I may truly affirm that during my long Indian service, one of the most prominent objects to which my time and attention were constantly given was the moral and intellectual advancement of the people of the country, and the fulfilment of the pledges which had been given, and the prospects which had been held out to them by the most prominent Indian Statesmen of former times. (Hear, hear.) In the memorial which I am about to present to your lordship, there is a very full statement of the reasons which have led the opponents of this bill to regard it as an uncalled-for measure, and as one which, while it is not demanded in the interests of the small sections of the Native community whom it will immediately affect, is calculated to be most prejudicial, in our notion, to the best interests of Her Majesty's Empire in India. I will not attempt to go over those reasons, but there are a few points connected with this matter which I should like to urge upon your lordship's attention. In the first place, I am aware that it is thought by many persons, and even by some who have considered the introduction of this Bill, to have been unwise, that after the hopes and expectations which have been aroused in the Native mind, and after all the agitation which has taken place, it is now too late to withdraw the measure. This consideration, and the consideration that the Government of a great Empire having once introduced such a measure as this, can hardly recede from it without some loss to its credit and reputation, all considerations which must naturally be weighed by Her Majesty's Government. We who are urging the withdrawal of this Bill, do not at all ignore the considerations to which I have referred; but our contention is that in this case, as in so many other cases which occur constantly in human affairs, the Government have a choice of difficulties, and that the real question is not whether there is a course which is absolutely free from objection, but which of two or three courses, all of them more or less open to question, is likely on the whole to be conducive to the welfare of the Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the question from this point of view as practical men, intimately acquainted with the Natives of India, appreciating their merits and knowing their defects, we are persuaded that the mischief of presenting this Bill will be far greater than the inconvenience of withdrawing it. We feel sure that this Bill, if it be persisted in, will be a permanent cause of antipathies of race, and we are convinced that if this Bill shall become law, certainly on a great many occasions, though not perhaps on every occasion, declamations will be made in the Anglo-Indian newspapers, which will be followed by those denunciations of British rule and of the English race which have lately been revived in the native press, and that a state of things would arise which cannot fail to be most prejudicial to the interests of India and to the sincerity of our rule. And here I should like to observe that the agitation which has arisen upon this subject on the point of the natives of India was originally a purely factitious agitation that, on the part of the great bulk of the native community of India, there was no demand for this Bill—(hear, hear)—and that even now many—some, at all events, of the best men among the natives deprecate the measure as one which was uncalled for in the interests of the natives of India, and is certain to effect injuriously their relations with their English fellow subjects. Before I sit down I should like to invite your special attention to the argument which is urged in the memorial as to the real nature of the question which is at issue in this case. We have submitted that the real question is not whether a certain jurisdiction should be conferred upon certain native functionaries, but whether Englishmen in India should be deprived of a privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed, and to which they attach the greatest importance. Our contention is that the withdrawal of that privilege is not only undesirable on other grounds, but that it is certain to have a bad political effect in diminishing the prestige and impairing the authority of Englishmen in India, and if proof be needed of the soundness of this contention I must ask your lordship to consider some incidents which have occurred at Calcutta within the last few weeks. When we hear of a native servant of the lowest class attempting with brutal violence to ravish an English lady—the wife of the Public Prosecutor at Calcutta, and of another native servant, who had been recently discharged, entering the bedroom in which his late master and mistress were sleeping, and then proceeding to cut to pieces the lady's dresses and to cut off her hair; when also we read of another somewhat similar outrage on an Eurasian woman, the wife of a railway employé in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; and when we read of the editor of a native newspaper urging the forming of an enormous national fund to be raised by subscriptions in every village for the purpose of enabling the Natives of India to obtain Parliamentary institutions, for which they are notoriously unfit, and urging upon his audience “to kindle a fire upon the altar of their country, which all the water of the Ganges will not put out,” I submit that it needs a very moderate clearness of political foresight to discern the evils which are certain to result from this Bill. It has been said, and still is said, by the supporters of this bill, that its provisions are in accordance with the opinions held by the wisest and most eminent Indian statesmen of past times. The names, which are most commonly mentioned, are those of Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Elphinstone; but it is only by ignoring or suppressing important passages in the writings of those distinguished men, that it is possible to arrive at the conclusion which the advocates of the new legislation seek to establish. One single sentence in the famous minute of Sir Thomas Munro on the Indian Press, where he says:—“I can't view the question of a free press in this country without feeling that the tenure with which we hold our power never has been, and never will be, the improvement of the people,” is, I think, amply sufficient to show what the opinion of the distinguished statesmen would have been on a question of depriving Englishmen in India of the privilege of being subject in criminal cases to the exclusive jurisdiction of their country. (Hear, hear.) With these remarks, my lord, I will submit to your lordship's a copy of the memorial.

Mr. W. S. SETON-KARR (formerly judge of the High Court, Bengal, and also Foreign Secretary to the Governor of India)—My Lord: In the few remarks which I shall have the honour to address to your lordship, and

which I wish to compress into the smallest space possible, I will not speculate whether the distrust as to this measure which is avowedly felt in India proceeds from some deeper distrust of other measures of the administration which seem destined to break the continuity of tradition, and to impair the efficiency of the machinery of Government; nor shall I, on the other hand, expatiate on the arguments and counter arguments for or against the bill which your lordship will find set forth in the memorial which we have this day the honour of presenting to you, and set forth in language, I trust, which it is not disrespectful or unconstitutional for us to offer and which it cannot be offensive to your lordship to receive. But I would briefly request your lordship's consideration to three points connected with the opposition to this bill. Your lordship is probably aware, and your able officers who surround you will confirm my statement, that on many occasions when important measures have been under discussion, which effected the welfare of the Natives of India, the non-official and the official world have been prominently divided into two camps. I can say from my own knowledge, and I shall be confirmed by others, that in past times it has fallen to the lot of many officials of Government to explain, or to defend, or to promulgate those measures of Government which, with equal honesty of purpose and with equal sincerity of conviction the non-official community have thought it their duty to oppose. I may remind you, I say, that in past time we the officials of India, have had to carry through those measures, and we have been denounced for doing it, with that freedom of thought and that energy of language which with Englishmen everywhere is the very salt and breath of their political life. But on the present occasion all those divisions amongst English society have entirely disappeared. We are here met together, men of every variety of occupation and of every variety of experience, from almost every province of India, and I believe that from the non-official community, from merchants, from barristers, from civilians and military men, there never has been on any previous occasion such a remarkable unanimity of sentiment or such extraordinary consensus of opinion. That is one point to which I would earnestly request your lordship's close and careful attention. Secondly, I would ask your lordship to remember that we cannot be taxed with any selfish purposes in opposing this Bill. Many of us, as the chairman of our committee has reminded you, have taken a deep interest in the cause of Native progress and the advancement of Native civilisation. I may say frankly that we owe everything we have in the world to India. India, with all its drawbacks, has given to most of us a career of which we are justly proud, and if we have attained, any one of us, any honour from the State, any esteem from the public, if in any shape whatever, either by commercial fitness, by forensic ability, or by official aptitude, we have achieved success or an independence in life, it is to India and its career that we owe it all—(hear, hear)—and as our chairman has reminded you, there are many of us who would far sooner prefer to dwell on the many good points in the Native character, on their touching acts of devotion, on their fidelity in service, on their readiness to follow where Englishmen lead—we would far rather, I say, at this distance of time and place, recall those features than aggravate antipathies of race by dwelling too long on well-known instances of oriental turpitude and on Asiatic treachery. We can none of us here, at this distance of time and place, be actuated by any other than the kindest feelings towards the Natives of India. (Hear, hear.) Then thirdly, there is another point to which I would call your lordship's attention. It has been said in many papers that the agitation against the bill is factitious and temporary, and that the desire for the bill is permanent and genuine. We have every reason to believe, from private correspondence, from our attentive study of the comments of the Press, and from our knowledge of India, that the very contrary is the case. (Hear, hear.) We believe, on the contrary, that this agitation for the bill has been got up mainly by a few interested individuals. I would take the liberty of stating to your lordship that a journal accredited with some knowledge of India, and avowedly a supporter of your own Government, has maintained a silence on this important subject which to me is more ominous and more eloquent than all the pleadings of a deputation; and that journal has stated, and I doubt not, on good authority, that 90 per cent. of the so-called Natives of India have never heard of the bill and do not care one farthing about it. (Hear, hear.) We believe, on the contrary, that the agitation which the bill has evoked amongst the Anglo-Indian community will not pass away quickly. As a proof of it, there is one circumstance hitherto unexampled in Indian history, and that is, that Englishwomen have for the first time thought it necessary to descend into the arena of controversy, and have sent forth a protest against the passing of this Bill. And although I do not anticipate for a moment that Englishwomen resident in India would furnish many examples of the criminal classes, yet at the same time I would avail myself of this fact to illustrate what has been often said about anomalies and inequalities. Can there be a greater anomaly than the position of the Kannee or the Begum, whose seclusion in the Zenana is inviolate, practically against the pursuit of justice and against the arm of the law, and the position of the English lady or the wife of the English employé who lives openly in the light of day, who is amenable as a witness or defendant in every court, and who sheds about her, unlike her Aryan sister, that indescribable charm which the presence of a refined and energetic Englishwoman always sheds in the social and domestic circle. (Hear, hear.) There was one occasion when twenty years ago the community of India was violently agitated regarding the passing of a measure which affected Native interest. That measure as your lordship's advisers will tell you, commanded the support of very high and noble minded statesmen including amongst others the late Lord Canning. Your eminent predecessor, Lord Halifax (then Sir Charles Wood), who at that time presided over the destinies of India, although the bill had not only been introduced into the council, but had actually been passed as a tentative measure for more than six months, intimated his disapproval of the measure. The agitation and the measure, collapsed, and we have never heard one word of the subject since. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I will ask your lordship to remember that we as representing the Anglo-Indian community do not for a moment ask that Englishmen or

Englishwomen should be set above the law. We do not even ask that any one law or clause should be altered to their advantage. We only ask that the law should remain as it is, and that they should enjoy the privilege upon which, as you have been told, they set so high a value, the privilege of being tried for any criminal offence before one of their own colour, race, and creed. In short, my lord, we can only submit to your lordship's earnest consideration the fact that we represent a large consensus of opinion on the part of the official community in India; that we believe ourselves to be backed by the reasons and the arguments of those high authorities who, on a second consideration of this important measure have, we believe, been led to disapprove of it; and we earnestly entreat you to weigh our arguments in order that the bill should not pass, for we believe it to be one which is not really compatible with the advancement of the best interests of the natives, which will really shake the loyalty and the fidelity of the Anglo-Indian community, and which, in the end, cannot but tend to impair the stability and the permanence of that vast and magnificent dependency over which your lordship so worthily presides. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, C.S.I. (formerly member of the Legislative Council in India): My lord, I feel that so much has been already written and said upon this subject during the last few weeks that anything I could bring forward might almost appear to be a twice told tale; but as having represented till I left India a few years ago very large non-official interests in the Mofussil of Bengal, I cannot refuse the invitation which was addressed to me to join this deputation and say a few words both to manifest my own extreme interest in the subject and the entire approval with which I regard the prayer contained in this memorial, and also to express the opinion which I know is strongly held by those who have succeeded in the management of those interests to which I have referred. My lord, I claim on behalf of those in India who are opposed to this bill, and especially on behalf of my non-official countrymen, that notwithstanding all that is being said now to the contrary, they are reasonable men. I assert, and do it with full confidence, that they are deeply interested in the welfare of India, both for their own sakes and for the sake of its population, and that as a consequence they are deeply interested in its good government in every particular, anxious to advance it by every means in their power, and willing, if necessary, to make some sacrifice on its behalf. I would not wish to make this assertion rashly, but I think in support of it I may very fairly refer to the legislation which took place on this subject in the year 1872. I, in common with my friend Mr. Stewart, whom I see now in this room, had the honour of a seat in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy at the time and were members of the Select Committee which sat on the bill connected with the legislation to which I have referred. He will bear me out in saying that nothing was done then that was hostile; it was a matter which met with the very fullest consideration and although from the very nature of the case, the result which was arrived at could not be officially put forth to the world as being a compromise between different classes of the community and the Government, yet nevertheless, he will support me, I am sure, in saying that it was understood to be a compromise. Mr. Justice Stephen, in a letter which he has lately addressed to the public of India on this subject, has asserted this in the fullest manner, and from the position which he held at the time, as the head of the legislative department in India, his testimony on the subject may be accepted as conclusive. And it is that fact which gives to the present action of the Government, what I am sure was unintentioned, a sort of appearance of breach of faith. It was felt at the time—far be it from me to say a word that would appear to be disgraceful or would seem to imply any such line of conduct—but it was felt at that time that the compromise then made would be held sacred, and would be acted upon until some strong necessity arose for entering upon a new course of action. (Hear, hear.) Let it not, my lord, for a moment be supposed that Englishmen in India held at that time the privilege for which we are now contending a whit less dear than they hold it now. They prized it then just as much as they do now, but they were willing to give up something when a definite reason why was put before them. They were reasonable men and when it was explained to them that the retention of this privilege in all its length and breadth meant practically unpunished crime in the Mofussil, then I say, they were willing to the extent demanded to give up their privilege. Now it seems to me, my lord, that the position now is this: that compromise having been entered into, the natural question is what has occurred during the last ten or eleven years to cause the Government to enter upon a new line of action? I may safely say that up to this time—at any rate, that is my opinion—absolutely nothing has occurred. It seems to me that only two reasons would have justified the Government in referring these subjects. Those would be either that there was some administrative difficulty which rendered it impossible in the existing state of affairs to carry on the government of the country as it ought to be conducted, or that there was some strong demand for a new measure on the part of the inhabitants of India, which it would be impolitic and inexpedient to resist. Now, my lord, with regard to the first of these—the administrative difficulty—it certainly was broached at first in the debate in the Legislative Council, but as far as I can see it very gradually diminished, and at all events I can tell your lordship this: that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, speaking with all the weight of his high and responsible position, ruling over the territories in which are to be found more of the class which would be particularly affected by this bill than all the rest of India put together—Mr. Rivers Thompson was able, from his place in the Legislative Council, to say that there existed no administrative difficulty whatever in the territories under his charge, and that assertion he would be prepared to prove whenever it was denied. Then as to the second reason, can it be said that there has been on the part of the Native community a strong demand for this measure? For ten years, from the date which I have spoken of up till last year, when the Civil Procedure Code was passed, I never remember the subject to have been mentioned at all; and is it not a curious thing that we should find in the Legislative Council itself when this subject is brought forward, that the support given to it by Native members is of

such a half-hearted and lukewarm description? The Native members in the Council at the time this bill was brought in were two. One of them is well known to myself; he is a shrewd merchant, who has long lived and been respected in Calcutta, and held his own with any and everyone there in his own walks of life; it would have been too much to expect that he should have voted against such a proposition as this; but assuredly, those who read his few remarks will find no great warmth in the assenting vote which he gave. I believe that both he and his colleague, who said that while his head approved of the measure his heart voted against it, would have been far better pleased had the subject never been brought forward. (Hear, hear.) My lord, I cannot too strongly endeavour to impress upon your lordship this fact—that the people of India, as such, those whose opinion is worth having, care nothing about this matter. It seems to them nothing strange whatever that Englishmen should possess this privilege. They see privileges all around them, and not only do they see nothing strange in our possessing this privilege of being tried by one of our own countrymen, but, as I said just now, I never knew a Native yet who would not, if the choice were given him, go before the English gentleman than before the Babu. It therefore comes to this that the course of this new procedure which it is sought to enter upon is to be found in the new perspective disability of a few. This, perhaps, is scarcely the place for me to speak of what I think ought to be the attitude of these few, but I will say this much, that I think that attitude ought not to be the forward one which they are now assuming. I think that looking to the fact that they are now in the civil service at all, a position which ten years ago they could never look forward to, it is hardly becoming of these young gentlemen, in advance of any felt justice, in advance of any actual disability, to endeavour to force the hand of the Government in this matter. It would have been more becoming of them to have waited till the evil was actually felt, and then to have asked for that relief which the whole dealings of the Government which the young gentlemen of Lower Bengal entitled them to believe they would have readily granted. (Hear, hear.) There only remains for me now to mention one other reason which seems to me strongly to show that the *status quo* of 1872 should be maintained, and that is this, though the large extension of railways, mills, and other works of the kind, we every year import into India a large proportion of mechanics, engineers, artisans of different kinds—the very men upon whom in the Mofussil this Bill will most hardly and severely press. Now, we cannot do without these men; if we wished, we cannot import them as in olden times; their presence is very material, I may say absolutely necessary, to the wealth and material prosperity of India, which we all so much desire. And what I feel strongly is this, that while on the one hand we must take every means to see that their treatment of the Natives is what it should be, we, on the other hand, should not, unless there existed an absolute necessity, drive them to courts in which they have no confidence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. M. MACLEAN (late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*): My lord, I have been asked to support the prayer of this memorial, because having conducted for a great number of years one of the principal daily papers of India, I have had perhaps exceptional opportunities of becoming familiar with the sentiments of the representatives of English commerce and industry in India—of those men who in the days of the East India Company it was the fashion to speak of as English adventurers. It is generally admitted, I think, that this bill is exceedingly distasteful to this class whom I may call the most valuable element of the population of India. Wherever independent Englishmen settle in that country, whether as merchants, as planters, as professional men, or as skilled merchants, they are a leaven of loyalty, of intelligence, and of fruitful enterprise which leavens the whole inert mass of Indian society. I may say further that this class are as a body remarkably free from crime. The High Court Judges of Allahabad pointed out the other day that during the last ten years not more than 800 cases had occurred in which Europeans were concerned that were brought before all the courts of India, and that of those a very large majority were cases arising in the presidency towns where it is not proposed to make any change in the law. It is therefore clear that this bill will only effect a score or two of cases at the outside in every year which would have to be tried by up-country magistrates and judges, and as it is settled that the proportion of Natives in the Civil Service is not to exceed one-sixth, it is obvious that the chance is very remote indeed of any Native having the privilege of trying a European up-country. This result is of course based on the supposition that crime would not increase, and it shows how infinitesimal and shadowy is the grievance that the Government of India proposes to redress. But what non-official Europeans have too much cause to fear, what they are really alarmed about, is that the number of cases of alleged crime will be fearfully multiplied if this change in the law is carried into effect. As a class, we, non-officials, have never grudged or opposed the advancement of Natives to positions which they are well qualified to fill. We do not do so now. It is not sought to change the law which gives Native magistrates in the Presidency towns full powers to try both Europeans and Natives, but we feel sure that if similar powers are entrusted to Native magistrates up-country the fortunes and the liberties of Englishmen scattered about India will be exposed to terrible peril. (Hear, hear.) We conceive that we have a right to claim the special protection of the Government of India, because we are a small and scattered minority living in the only part of her Majesty's wide dominions in which an independent Englishman is shut out from any hope of ever having a share in the Executive Government of the country. And that which we claim—I don't call it a privilege, but I call it a right—is one the possession of which can give no just cause of offence to any human being. There is only one more point I would like to say a word about. It has been said that the Government of India cannot withdraw this bill for fear of disappointing the Natives; but is it possible for the Government to satisfy the expectations that they have raised if they persevere with this bill? Do we not see from the language of the Native Press that Native agitators will not be satisfied with this bill alone; they regard it, as they say, as only a small instalment of the justice that is due to them, and they will never

cease to demand fresh concessions the end of which could only be either to destroy the ascendancy of the English in India, or to compel us (which would be almost equally disastrous) to put forth such efforts to restore our authority as were needed in the crisis of 1857. It is on these grounds that I join in the appeal to your lordship to withhold the consent of Her Majesty's Government to a measure which cannot fail to offend and to injure every Englishman in India, and which holds out no prospect of effectually conciliating the Natives of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Major-General HOPKINSON C.S.I., (late Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Agent-Governor-General North-East Frontier): My Lord, I have been invited to represent Assam and especially the tea interest on this deputation, because, as Mr. Pugh has told you, I once had the honour of being Commissioner of that province. Now, my lord, I have been asked by some of my native friends, in reference to my taking the side of the question represented by the deputation, whether I should not think it very absurd if the Irishmen now in England were to clamour to be tried only by their own countrymen, when charged with the commission of criminal offences, and I have answered, "Yes, without doubt it would be very absurd," but I have added, "Suppose the successful cultivation of some of the most important agricultural products of England depended upon Irish superintendence; that our chief manufacturing industries were managed by Irishmen; that we owed to them the introduction and maintenance of our systems of steam navigation and railways; that we had to thank Irishmen for our code of national education; that we enjoyed through them, for the first time in our history, a tolerable measure of security for our person and our property, protection from anarchy within and from foreign enemies without; and that the continuance of all these benefits depended upon their stay among us, I should then say that we could not do too much to make it acceptable to them, and that even as a mere matter of sentiment, we should be glad to show our gratitude, by conceding to them the privilege of being tried by their own countrymen, if they desired it and much less seek to deprive them of it, if they had long enjoyed it." (Hear, hear.) But, my lord, I am not content to argue against the Ilbert Bill on sentimental grounds; I make to it the very practical objection that it provides for the setting in authority over British European subjects, in remote provinces of India like Assam, as judges and administrators, officers whom I cannot regard as qualified by their ability for such responsible positions. When I say "qualified by their ability," I do not mean the ability to acquire this or that particular science; I do not mean an extraordinary aptitude for mathematics, nor a wonderful gift of tongues, I mean the ability which depends upon the possession of certain moral qualities, which are beyond the reach of competitive examinations to discover but are the most important of all qualities in an administrator. We are taught by history that Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, as a rule, do possess these indispensable moral qualities in a very great degree, and so we may assume for any one of them an average share of what is possessed by the mass; and if, therefore, he shows himself superior in those subjects, which can be tested, we may conclude that so far we have the best man when we take him; but I make bold to affirm that history equally teaches that there are races in India which do not possess the indispensable moral qualities I have in view, and it most unfortunately happens that the races that least possess them are the very races who are most nimble witted and apt in the subjects to which the competitive test can be applied. It follows, therefore, that the test which may be fairly adopted for a native of Great Britain will by no means justify the same conclusions when applied to a Native of India. If mere educational or knowledge tests were of universal application to prove universal fitness, we might have "a sweet girl graduate" from Girton appointed on the strength of a successful examination to a seat on the Bench of Metropolitan Magistrates, or sent to take charge of a disturbed district in Ireland. She certainly would not be more out of place there than a Native gentleman from Bengal would be who was appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner in a frontier district of Assam. For it is from Bengal only that Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service would be likely to be available for employment in Assam, and I should not expect a Native gentleman from Bengal to show much confidence in himself or inspire confidence in others in such a position. If his fears, as Rajah Shiva Prosad says, would prompt him to unjust acquittals, it is certain there would be cases where they would make him convict unjustly; and when both sides were European he would incline to the stronger side. Let it be remembered also that the efficiency of a deputy commissioner or a district magistrate is less severely tested by his judicial capacity than by the discharge of his executive functions where power of will, force of character, tact, temper, and judgment (and for Assam I might fairly add physical courage), are required. It is, I am convinced, quite a mistake to suppose that the planters of Assam are animated by the spirit of what a member of the Indian Council calls "spread-eaglerism" in their opposition to the Ilbert Bill; they do not care whether their rulers and judges are black or white, or where they are born so long as they get even-handed justice and have their public business administered honestly and firmly; and it is the result of their actual experience that makes them doubt whether these would follow under the Ilbert Bill. The enormous cost of European superintendence is one of the greatest hindrances to the profitable cultivation of tea in Assam, and accordingly, in one concern after another, in plantation after plantation, the experiment of Native managers, chosen from the very classes that have furnished successful competitors for the Civil Service, has been tried, and I am assured that no case can be cited in which it has been found to answer. The Native managers have usually proved deficient in the necessary administrative qualifications, and hence the planters have come to the conclusion that if they cannot find Natives who can manage their gardens for them the Government are not likely to be able to find Natives competent to manage them. There are yet a few remarks, my Lord, that with your permission I should like to make on that other provision in the Ilbert Bill, which restricts the Government from appointing European-British subjects to be justices of the peace, and, *a fortiori*, we may assume that henceforth they will not be appointed Honorary

Magistrates to try Natives, for it would be opposed to the very spirit in which the Bill is conceived to admit such a class distinction. Now, I will not dwell on the sentimental side of the question; that is, the slight implied by the provision that no non-official European, whatever his antecedents, his birth, his education, his social position, nay, possibly, his tried capacity as an administrator in some vast industrial enterprise, shall be deemed eligible to serve on the Commission of the Peace. Here there seems surely a class distinction of the most invidious kind, but I pass that over. My lord, I insist on the impolicy of the restriction, as it will affect the local governments in Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling, and elsewhere by depriving them of an unpaid but material help to the maintenance of law and order. The institution of Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace served that purpose in many ways. It fostered a spirit of loyalty, or at least of goodwill, towards the Government, and a desire to be of service to it. It interested the planters in the administration of the country, and made them more considerate towards the Natives; and for a very trifling expenditure in the way of salaries to clerks, it placed a number of magistrates—the pick of the planting community—at the disposal of Government for employment in parts of the country which practically were not reached by the district magistrates proper, and who were vested with precisely the powers that were required to keep the peace on the tea plantations and make any necessary preliminary investigation in cases of serious crime. I will not further trespass, my lord, on your patience. As a Liberal in politics I fully recognise that our mission to India is to educate the Natives to the management of their own affairs, and fit them to the largest measure of independence and equality; but I think we are a long way yet from the completion of this education, and that in the meanwhile the differences which must exist between the teacher and the taught should be fairly admitted. I object to the Ilbert Bill, inasmuch as it disregards this difference, and that it pretends not only to put the master and pupil on equal terms, but actually to place the rod in the hands of the pupil. (Cheers.)

Colonel MALLESON (late guardian of H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore): My Lord, I think that no stronger argument can be adduced to bear upon any question than the argument of practical experience, and if I should be able to show to your lordship that an experiment very similar to that which has been put forward by the Government of India has been introduced into one of the provinces of India and has failed in that province, there will be good ground for asking the Government of India to abandon such a measure. My lord, I spent seven years in the country of Mysore. When I arrived in that country Mr. Lewin Bowring was the chief commissioner of that province. Mr. Bowring had served with much distinction under very able masters; he had been brought up by Sir Henry and Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, and had served as private secretary to Lord Canning during the most tumultuous time of that noble lord's career in India. Mr. Bowring was sent by Lord Canning to administer the country of Mysore, and Mr. Bowring, who had at heart the welfare of the Natives as much as any gentleman with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated in India, endeavoured to give them in the province the fullest power of internal administration. Unfortunately Mr. Bowring is not able to be present this afternoon; he is delayed by illness in Torquay; but he has written to me his views on the subject, and with your lordship's permission I will read an extract from his letter. He says:—"I should like to take this opportunity of saying that I have regarded with grave distrust and anxiety the recent measures of the Government of India. . . . There is no disguising the fact that we hold India by the strong hand, and that the time has not come when we can trust to moral force to govern the Natives. I have no faith whatever in their capacity for self-government independently of European control, nor could I place any confidence in Native judges or magistrates who were removed from English superintendence. It is a notable fact that on the rendition of Mysore, although it was a Native State, it was found advisable and necessary to nominate an English officer to the districts where the coffee planters reside, so that the Government of India itself showed a becoming distrust of Native district officers. What I feel regarding the Ilbert Bill and other recent measures of the Government of India is that they tend to unsettle our rule, and to excite hopes in the Native mind which will never be realised in our time. I am sure that no one who had to administer an Indian province was more anxious than I was to advance qualified Natives to high posts, but although the experiment I made in nominating Mr. Krishniengar to be a district officer answered thoroughly, the second Native whom I appointed to a similar post proved a dismal failure. Ability and experience were not wanting, but strict impartiality, combined with that unflinching energy which one finds in Englishmen, was not forthcoming. There are a thousand and one influences at work to deter a Native who wishes to be upright from following a straight forward course—social ties and prejudices, caste fears, religious feelings, and other motives, which hardly present themselves to the mind of the European, but which are all potent to the Native. So much is this the case, that I am almost surprised that any Native official should wish to have jurisdiction over Englishmen. Lord Canning, my old master, had a true insight into the genuine way of maintaining our rule, for he saw that the mass of the people, whose position we had done so much to elevate and improve, were supine or helpless in a time of convulsion, and he learnt that it was to the allegiance of the great chiefs that we must look in case of need. I shall always remember with pleasure the small help that I was able to give him in those days. I happen also to have known Lord Lawrence well, and I am quite sure, from what I saw of him, that anxious as he was to better the condition of the ryots and to protect them from oppression, and desirous as he was to foster municipal action, he would never have dreamt of putting Native officials in a quasi independent position and of giving them authority over Europeans." I trust, my lord, that I shall be pardoned for expressing what are the wishes of one of the most experienced officials and administrators we have ever had in India. (Hear, hear.)

#### LORD KIMBERLEY'S REPLY.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY: Gentlemen, I have had the advantage of reading the memorial which has been presented to me, for Mr. Pugh was good enough to give me a copy, and I need scarcely say that I shall make a point of transmitting it without delay to Lord Ripon. With regard to the arguments which I have heard, you, no doubt, will remember that upon the occasion of Lord Lytton's motion in the House of Lords, I myself and two of my colleagues stated very fully the arguments which had induced the Government to arrive at a conclusion favourable to the measure which you have referred to to-day. I think it would be quite unnecessary and, indeed, probably unwise that I should now repeat those arguments. I confess that my natural instinct for debate makes me a little tempted to deal with some of the remarks that I have heard to-day, but there are only two that I will allude to, because I do not think the matter is likely to be advanced by controversial argument. There are only two; one is that I was rather pained to hear Sir Alexander Arbuthnot bring forward as an argument the occurrence of two or three acts of violence on the part of Natives at Calcutta. I cannot see that the commission of brutal crimes, which are committed by white men in other countries as well as by Natives, can affect the character of such Native gentlemen as are at all likely to exercise jurisdiction under this Bill, and I should be rather disposed to reply to such an argument by the observation that was used by another gentleman—namely, that because certain Irishmen have unfortunately committed some grievous agrarian crimes, therefore no Irishman is fitted to sit upon the Judicial Bench in Ireland to deal with crime in that country. One other remark I should like to make is this. We have just heard an interesting letter read from Mr. Bowring, who has had experience in Mysore, and I was curious to know what was the principle or the argument which he could suggest, as showing by his experience that the committal of magisterial powers to Natives had proved a failure, and would be likely to prove a failure. But the only thing that I gathered was this—that he had had experience of two magistrates. One of them, he said, had been a success, and the other had turned out to be a failure. Now, I have unfortunately had to deal with a great many public officers in my time, and I am sorry to say that out of a certain number of gentlemen—Europeans—there are some who have proved failures in the offices they have held, and in some particular or other have not realised the expectations formed with regard to them. I confess, I think it is scarcely possible to argue to the exclusion of the whole body of Natives in some particular jurisdiction. However, I will not pursue the argument any further. I am very glad, indeed, that you have afforded me this opportunity of stating that Her Majesty's Government adhere entirely to their approval of the principle of the Bill as stated in Lord Hartington's despatch of December last, and that they have not the slightest intention of instructing the Government of India to withdraw the Bill. You know of course—indeed it has been referred to by some speakers—that Lord Ripon has referred the Bill, which was laid before the Legislative Council, to the Local Government Committees and to some other local bodies. He has not yet received the whole of the reports which are expected to be returned from those Governments and bodies. When they are received I have no doubt that in transmitting them to this country he will express the opinion of the Government of India upon the subject, and it may be very possible that the Government of India may come to the conclusion that it is desirable to introduce certain modifications into the Bill as brought before the Legislative Council, not inconsistent with its general principle. I am sure, however, the deputation will not expect me to allude in any way now to any particular points upon which the Bill might possibly be modified, because it would be very wrong on my part to express an opinion before I know the views of the Government of India and also the opinions that have been expressed by the Local Governments on those various details. I hope that the deputation who have brought this matter very fully before me will not think that I am giving them a curt answer. I do not in the least desire to do so. I am very sensible, indeed, of the weight and importance of the deputation that has waited upon me. I find nothing whatsoever in this memorial which I have the smallest reason to complain of. The views of the memorialists, as far as I can gather, are stated in clear, plain, forcible, and very temperate language; and it is a distinct advantage to the Government that where there is a large body of gentlemen who, although I may not agree with them, entertain very strong views upon a question of importance of this kind, they should lay those views before the Government, and give us a full and ample opportunity of considering them with reference to the subject before us.

Mr. PUGH: I have only, on the part of the deputation, to thank your lordship for having received the deputation, and also to thank you for the careful and considerate way in which you have dealt with the matter.

The deputation then withdrew.

[For List of London Committee, see page 735.]

#### THE ILBERT BILL.

#### APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND FROM THE ENGLISHWOMEN OF INDIA.

LORD RIPON, the present Viceroy of India, proposes to subject all the Englishwomen resident in India to the Criminal Jurisdiction of Native Magistrates. These Englishwomen, most of whom belong to the poorer classes, accompany their husbands, fathers, or brothers, to India as a matter of sacred domestic duty. The

Natives of India, however excellent their character in many respects, are avowedly polygamists. They shut up their ladies in the strictest seclusion; and no Native Magistrate would on any account allow his own wife or daughter to be looked on, either in court or elsewhere, by any male stranger. It is an absolutely undeniable fact that the position of the female sex in the social system of India is, and must long remain, altogether different from that which it occupies in Europe, and especially in the United Kingdom. Nearly all the Englishwomen in India, to the number of 5,758, have signed the following petition to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen; and the greatest terror on the subject is everywhere manifested by them. They appeal to the GENEROUS PEOPLE OF ENGLAND to join them in their petition to Her Majesty:—

**THE PETITION OF THE ENGLISHWOMEN OF INDIA  
AGAINST THE ILBERT BILL.**

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED EUROPEAN  
BRITISH SUBJECTS, BEING WOMEN RESIDING IN INDIA,  
TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, VICTORIA, QUEEN OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

Having learnt that a Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882, by altering the existing law, so as to confer on Native Magistrates of certain classes jurisdiction to try European British subjects in the interior of India on Criminal charges, and knowing the tender care and interest Your Majesty ever bestows upon your subjects in all parts of your dominions, we beg most humbly to approach Your Majesty, to express the grave alarm with which we contemplate the proposed change and to crave Your Majesty's intervention to protect us from the serious injury we believe it must cause to our welfare and happiness.

In thus craving Your Most Gracious Majesty's protection we will forbear to enlarge on the many and cogent arguments against the said Bill, as affecting our countrymen in common with ourselves, being aware that such arguments have been ably set forth by our countrymen in India and England, and will confine ourselves to those particulars in which it specially affects women who are European British subjects, in India.

First, then, we would humbly submit that the position held by women in Native society is so entirely different from that held by their European sisters, and this difference so deeply affects all the relations of social and domestic life, and the customs, habits and feelings connected with those relations, that no Native of India, however highly educated, can possess the knowledge or sympathy, essential to a correct appreciation of the feelings and conduct of European women. But such a correct appreciation of the feelings and conduct of accused persons can alone qualify a judge to try them; and consequently the effect of the proposed change in the law would be to transfer the trial of European women in India to men who, by the force of circumstances, are incompetent to do them justice.

The civilising effect of a residence in England on Natives of India has been put forward as an argument in favour of the harmlessness of the proposed change. But this argument is inapplicable to the circumstances of the case, and, if it were applicable, would have very little force. For, in the first place, the bill proposes to give jurisdiction over European British subjects not only to Covenanted Native Civilians, who have been to England, but to Native Statutory Civilians, Native Assistant Commissioners and others, who have never left India, and have often had nothing worthy of the name of an English education; and, in the second place, experience has shown us that the effect of a residence in England on the character and feelings of Natives of India is far from being generally such as to inspire us with confidence in their competence to try us.

Apart from the terrible risk of injustice to which European women would thus be subjected in cases in which they themselves might have the misfortune to be accused, their examination as witnesses in cases in which their countrymen might be accused, before Native Magistrates, would, owing to the great difference of modes of life, habits, and ideas already described, be in the highest degree hurtful to their feelings and repugnant to their sense of propriety, and this injurious consequence would be greatly aggravated by the fact that, in the majority of cases, the pleaders to whose cross-examination they would be exposed, would also be Natives of India.

A further ground on which we implore Your Most Gracious Majesty's intervention is that, in the opinion of the Natives of India, it is highly disgraceful for women of respectability to appear before a stranger of the opposite sex, particularly in a

Criminal Court; and this is a feeling so deeply ingrained in their minds that no amount of education and no residence in Europe can wholly disabuse them of it. The Native magistrate before whom a European woman could be brought for trial would consequently be unavoidably prejudiced against her, and she would thus be placed not only in a false position, but at an unfair disadvantage.

Moreover, the British Government in India, having so far lent its sanction to this feeling as to exempt Native women of respectability from appearing openly in Court, the fact of our being compelled to appear before the very men who claim and enjoy this exemption for their own women, would inevitably give rise, in the minds of ignorant people of the country, to comparisons prejudicial to the esteem in which we are held, and without which esteem our position in the midst of an alien and unsympathetic population would be intolerable.

Further, we would urge on Your Most Gracious Majesty's consideration the fact that, owing to the low estimate in which the Natives of India hold the female sex, it would be imposing a special indignity on us, and inflicting a cruel wound on our self-respect, to subject us to trial by Native Magistrates.

Nor would the evil thus resulting be confined to this unnecessary and unbearable injury to our feelings. For the knowledge of the injury and of the dread with which we should regard it, would operate as a powerful incentive to any ill-disposed Natives to resort to false charges against us for the purposes of extortion, intimidation, and revenge; and this temptation would be increased by a belief in our helplessness before an alien tribunal, isolated, as we should in many cases be, from our natural protectors; unable, as we should be in the great majority of cases, to obtain the assistance of European counsel, and ignorant, as we should generally be, of the language in which the proceedings would be conducted.

In the case of the poorer class of Europeans residing in the interior of the country, the danger arising from this cause would be of a most serious character and would destroy their sense of security and embitter their relations with the Natives around them to an extent which would be likely to prove a fruitful source of trouble.

So far we have confined ourselves to the respects in which the passing of the proposed Bill would result in grievous wrong and injury to ourselves. But we would also urge, as a matter well deserving of Your Most Gracious Majesty's careful consideration, that, by the degradation it would inflict on us in the eyes of the Natives of this country, it would go far to deprive us of that influence for good on which the enlightenment and amelioration of the condition of our Native sisters so largely depend, and which we believe to be an object of Your Majesty's anxious solicitude to promote.

We might say much more, but we feel we have said enough to justify our humble prayer that Your Most Gracious Majesty will be pleased to use your constitutional power for the protection of your petitioners in such manner as to Your Majesty may seem fit.

And Your Majesty's humble petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

**THE "PIONEER" ON LORD RIPON'S "GARBLED  
TELEGRAM."**

We have studiously refrained of late from taking part in the wearisome discussion of the "garbled telegram." But the papers received by the last mail necessitate our returning to it. The *St. James's Gazette* whose remarks we republish, criticises the affair with decent fairness for a party organ; but the *Pall Mall* has contrived to give us about as many misstatements as it has lines. The readers of the *Pioneer* know the facts of the case already, and these facts differ *toto calo* from the "facts" of the *Pall Mall*. In the first place, the report of the debate was not sent "openly;" it was sent without the knowledge of the majority of the Council; it was sent through Reuter, in the form of an ordinary press message, and not as a *communiqué*, and the circumstance of its transmission was only known to some half-dozen people, the Viceroy included, until the home correspondent of an Indian paper drew attention to its appearance in the *Standard*. Secondly the Government did not "send this abstract just as they habitually send a similar abstract of the Budget Statement." That statement is an avowed and accepted official statement of a matter not in controversy, which by no possible twisting of definitions can be said of the Native Jurisdiction Bill. Thirdly, the version given of the Viceroy's speech was not a correct "exposition of the character and effect of the Bill;" on the contrary, it contained a gross blunder which vitiated the entire argument—a blunder pointed out in these columns on April 20 last, and subsequently admitted by the Government in the authorised report of the debate published in the *Gazette*. Fourthly, "all the other speeches" were "greatly," but were not "impartially curtailed," for some of the most important in opposition were omitted altogether. We impute no dishonourable motives to the Government in the matter, nor ever have; so far we sympathise with their audacious defender of the *Pall Mall*. We only reiterate, let us devoutly trust for the last time, that the affair was ill-judged worse managed, and much to be deplored.

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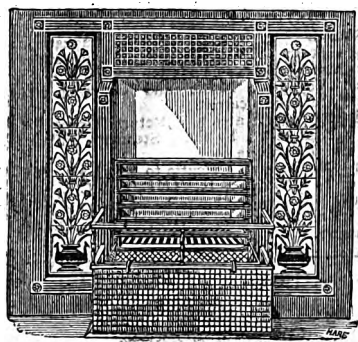
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A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY, Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physio—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

**COCKLE'S PILLS:** will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a medicine man had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 10; Madras and Allahabad, July 9; Calcutta, July 7. We have also received, by way of Venice, papers of a week's later date.

TO-DAY we have the unusual pleasure of presenting to our readers two week's Indian Mail in one issue. The arrival of one mail *via* Plymouth, on a Bank holiday, has been followed, the very next day, by the succeeding mail *via* Venice.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* of August 1 makes an interesting disclosure in regard to the way in which supporters are obtained for Lord Ripon's policy of persecuting Englishmen and Englishwomen in order to flatter the baser feelings of a very small body of Natives. He writes:—

"The advocates of Lord Ripon's sentimental policy are making the most strenuous endeavours to enlist men of mark. When one of these lately declined to attend the meeting at Willis's Rooms, it was suggested to him that he might possibly see his way to write a sympathetic letter, and when that proposal too was declined he was urged to maintain a neutral attitude on the plea that the other side were strong enough already."

WE have this week another development of Lord Ripon's Afghan policy. Of late the world has been so lost in admiration at the domestic achievements of Mr. Gladstone's "best of all possible Viceroys," that it has somewhat lost sight of the equally glorious results that are being obtained in foreign affairs. Barring some rare episodes of exceptional interest—as when the Amir made a pyramid of the heads of the Shinwaris, or when our own outposts were attacked and their sentries murdered, or when we were called upon to pay a new subsidy of £120,000—we have been content to guess vaguely at what might be happening on the other side of the Afghan frontier. Now, however, we get at last a crumb of intelligence from Kabul; and Lord Ripon is doubtless glad to find that things are no worse than they were just before Lord Lytton turned the Russian Embassy neck-and-crop out of Afghanistan. The *Times* says, in its most authoritative tone:—

"Information has reached the Indian authorities from a sure source that a Russian is at present resident at Cabul. Although Russian subjects, such as Bokharans, and natives of Khokand, are known to have visited Cabul after the war, this is the first time that a European has reached the capital of Afghanistan since our evacuation of the country."

RUMOURS—reminding one of the famous Reuter's telegram—have been diligently circulated by the Indian Government from time to time during the past few months, that the Amir was very anxious to come to India this autumn to pay his respects to the great and successful Viceroy, Lord Ripon. And this latest information looks very like it.

Of course, the haste with which Lord Ripon sent off the additional black-mail to Kabul the other day had nothing to do with the presence of the Russian emissary at the Amir's Court.

THE *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs a most interesting summary of the opinions of some of the local authorities on the Ilbert Bill. But Mr. Bright has already warned us that these opinions will be worthy of nothing but contempt.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has invented an ingenious way of letting Lord Ripon down easy. He calculates that Native Civilians can all be provided for in the Judicial line; so he recommends that the Ilbert Bill jurisdiction

shall only be conferred on "Natives who may be appointed to the office of Magistrate of a district." To such miserable shifts are we reduced by the necessity of minimising the blunders of an incompetent Viceroy!

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam follows exactly the manly line taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the debate of March last—that the Government ought not to be ashamed of admitting "that a step in advance had been taken too soon." Lord Ripon will yet learn, we hope before it is too late, that honesty is the best policy. If Mr. Rivers Thompson's honest advice had been frankly accepted when it was offered, what a world of trouble and disaster would have been avoided!

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab offers a nostrum for Lord Ripon's malady that he thinks would have somewhat the same effect as that contemplated by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West; he would impose "long and severe tests" on Native aspirants for the privilege of trying European British subjects. Sir Charles Aitchison has, however, put himself out of court with the Bright party; for he is actually knave or fool enough to say that the fears of the Ilbert Bill expressed by Europeans should "command the deepest respect."

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE will have to turn his attention to "Mahomed Noor Khan, pensioner, late Rissaldar 7th Bengal Cavalry." This irreverent Hindustani officer writes to the *Pioneer* that no race wishes for the Ilbert Bill except "the obese and feeble Bengalis." This is flat blasphemy, and Mr. Bright ought to be told of it.

BEWARE of "mixed" telegrams. The *Bombay Gazette* makes an amusing admission in regard to the famous "cooked telegram" that appeared in the English Press as a "Reuter," having been revised and corrected by Major Baring, and paid for by the Viceroy out of the public revenue. The *Gazette* says:—

"We may here add that it would scarcely have been in the power of Reuter's London office to omit the proper label in sending out the statement in question to the newspapers, if the Press Commissioner was now, as he was under Lord Lytton's Government, a functionary of flesh and blood, performing his special functions in his own person. When the Press Commissionership was put very literally in commission, to Reuter was assigned the duty of transmitting long or important communications to the London Press, and sometimes to that of India. It is awkward, certainly, when the official information thus entrusted to Baron Reuter's agents gets 'mixed' with their own."

THE Madras opinions on the Ilbert Bill had been received at Simla before the mail left. The Madras Government, to quote the Viceroy's speech in Council, were on the first occasion "divided among themselves, and the opinion given in favour of the bill was only decided by the casting vote of the Governor of that Presidency;" the fact being that Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Huddleston condemned Mr. Ilbert's proposals as "impolitic and not expedient," while the Governor himself and Sir Frederick Roberts considered it was a pity a question was raised which affected so few people, but that logically and in equity no difference could be made between English and Native Covenanted Civilians. In the despatch which has just reached Simla the Madras opinions, the Allahabad paper hears, are on the old lines; but Sir Frederick Roberts has added a minute pointing out the original mistake which was made when natives were allowed to enter the Covenanted Civil Service, and urging that in future all appointments of natives should be solely by nomination."

Now that the opinions of the Local Governments on the Ilbert Bill are (we speak of the week preceding the departure of the Bombay Mail of July 17) coming in, Lord Ripon seems to be getting rather uneasy about them. The *Bombay Gazette* of July 17 says:—

"Attention is called by the *Statesman* to an assertion in

the *Calcutta Review* regarding the position of the Government in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill, that 'the Government has called for certain opinions and promised to abide by them.' The *Statesman* says:—'We challenge any one to produce the promise, or to prove that it was ever made. We are of opinion that the statement that the Government 'staked the question on the result of an appeal to official opinion,' that it 'called for certain opinions, and promised to abide by them,' is not true. But if it is true, it can easily be proved, for the promise must have been expressed in words, and the words can be quoted. The only promise of which we are aware was made in the following words by the Viceroy:—'We shall then give to the observations of the Local Governments and of the public which may have reached us in the meantime, the fullest weight and the most deliberate consideration.' But if a man asks for opinions, and promises to weigh and deliberate upon them, does he bind himself to abide by them?'

THE *Anjuman-i-Punjab* remarks:—

"The passing of the Ilbert Bill will not affect British prestige or British influence one jot, though it will annoy the bulk of the European community for no very great compensating gain. The withdrawal of the measure, on the other hand, will not shake British power in the very least. The people of this country have too much confidence in their rulers and in their own obligations to them to be violently agitated at the fate of such a measure. The bulk of the people care for none of these things, they want good government and no sensational legislation. So long as they are not misruled by their district officers, and so long as they get justice, they will be satisfied."

We are glad to reproduce the following from the *Englishman* of July 7:—

"With reference to the statement that Mr. Primrose was the author of the 'garbled' telegram, it has been pointed out to us that as that gentleman was ill at the time, he can hardly have had any hand in the discreditable business. Though, therefore, our informant speaks very positively on the subject, we are disposed to think he must have been misled."

THE *Englishman* writes:—

"The latest development of the policy of deception, or, as the *Daily Telegraph* euphemistically calls it, 'reservation,' which has from the outset marked the action of the Government in connection with the Native Jurisdiction Bill, has been a systematic attempt to persuade the Secretary of State and the public at home that the opposition to the Bill in this country was confined to a few officials and had completely died out. The particular form assumed by this splendidly audacious 'reservation' affords a sufficient indication of its origin. Lord Ripon's laudable determination that India should not be 'ruled by Calcutta lawyers' will, no doubt, be fresh in the memories of most readers of the *Englishman*. When, therefore, we hear of one of Lord Ripon's intimate advisers, at present on leave in London, assuring Lord Kimberley that the agitation in Bengal had its origin with a knot of Calcutta lawyers, the inference is but natural that this new 'fly' was prepared in the same manufactory as the 'cooked telegram,' and the equally ingenious report to the Secretary of State."

"The most convincing answer that could be given to it is to be found below in the names of the three hundred and odd Anglo-Indians in England who signed the requisition for the great meeting, held on the 25th ult., at St. James's Hall, to protest against the Bill. The list speaks for itself so plainly that it seems almost superfluous to point out that the majority of the names are those of officials and ex-officials, and that they represent all ranks of every branch of the public service."

"The dishonesty of this last desperate attempt to gull the public at home into the belief that it is only unscrupulous lawyers hungering after briefs, and raw-boned planters thirsting after the blood of the Bengali rayat, who disapprove of Lord Ripon's righteous and patriotic policy and peculiarly English tactics, was in any case destined to eventual detection. For nothing short of suppression of the reports of the local officials on the Bill could have prevented its becoming sooner or later publicly known that nine out of ten, if not a much larger majority, of them, had condemned it in the most unqualified terms. But in the meantime much mischief might have been done to the cause of truth, as was done momentarily by the 'cooked telegram.'"

"On the whole, we have good reason to be grateful both to the originators of this last 'reservation' and to the gentleman who has been mainly instrumental in endeavouring to palm it off on an embarrassed Secretary of State and a credulous public. A few more similar exposures, and these over-sharp machinators will have only one resource left, viz., to say the opposite of what they wished to have believed."

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—

"Letters from Simla show a state of things which would go a long way to prove that the work of the administration has

been seriously affected by Lord Ripon's philanthropy. There are rumours of friction between the Viceroy and the Members of the Government, and of despatches from home of a querulous, if not positively fault-finding, nature. The Viceroy is said to exhibit considerable obstinacy in his opinions, and to be difficult of approach. There can be no doubt that his lordship has felt the severe strain of the past few months; and if he could take a holiday, it would, perhaps, be equally well for his own health and for the disposal of the many great questions which are returning upon his hands."

THE *Englishman* says:—

"The following thinly veiled threat is translated from the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of the 18th ultimo. That such sentiments appeal to the sympathy of the better class of the native community, we cannot for a moment believe, but it is a matter of sufficiently grave significance that they should be held by any class of that community, still more that they should find expression in the columns of a public journal. If the warning contained in our article of Tuesday last needed any further justification than the occurrences which called it forth, the justification would be found in the circulation of such incitements as that to which we are referring."

"Recently a Mehter attacked a respectable English lady with a view to violate her chastity. This occurrence took place in Calcutta and at a place where many Englishmen of position reside. The husband brought a charge against the Mehter in the Criminal Court, but has subsequently withdrawn the charge, probably through shame and fear of opprobrium. The news of this occurrence has filled many with sorrow and surprise. Before this, even the highest personages of this country were afraid to touch the shadow of an Englishman, and now a Mehter, who cannot even be touched, has subjected a respectable lady of the English nationality to degrading treatment. Nothing can be a subject of greater regret than this. But if Englishmen go on getting lowered in this way they cannot blame others for it. If they are lowered in this way, they will be themselves to blame for it. Thirty years ago the indigo planters, to satisfy their morbid thirst for money, rendered the name of Englishmen hateful all over this country. Through the efforts of English Government officials, the name of Englishmen gradually became again an object of reverence to the people of this country. But having gone mad over the Jurisdiction Bill, Englishmen have again forgotten their true interests. They will gradually come to find out the extent of injury they have done to themselves over this Jurisdiction Bill."

THE *Times of India* writes:—

"The argument that loyalty demands that the European community should submit to a compromise in order to save the reputation or the prestige of Government of India by preventing the humiliation of open defeat, is easily disposed of. In the first place is not some consideration due to the loyal subjects? Are we to hear only of the prestige of the Government when the influence for good and the administrative authority of a few scattered Europeans in this vast Empire depend to so great a degree upon the reverence for personal authority which we see around us? When the services of the handful of Europeans in this country can be dispensed with, it will be time to consider whether the European can be made unnecessarily cheap with impunity. Do the authors of the argument suppose that the fate of the Empire depends on the result of a debate in a Legislative Council? If there is any force in the argument, the Mhowra Bill ought never to have been vetoed by the Viceroy. Nay, Legislative Councils should be at once abolished, and the Viceroy should be an autocrat in regard to the making of our laws as well as in purely executive matters. Least of all can a Viceroy, pledged to support Liberal principles, tolerate the suggestion that the Bill or compromise should be forced through the most important council in India by sheer weight of dominant official influence. The fact is that though the *armour propre* of the author of the Bill may be wounded by defeat, the prestige of the Government of India will suffer all the less by a courageous admission of error. The loyalty of European classes requires no proof, and the loyalty which would yield a half-hearted support to a measure believed to be fraught with danger can be only of a meretricious sort."

When Surgeon General Hunter was selected to go to Egypt the other day, it was currently reported at 14, St. James's that a curious and unique affection for the Ilbert Bill had recommended that distinguished medical officer to the notice of the authorities; and a rush was anticipated to the Ilbert Bill meeting held under the auspices of the Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society. The rush, however, did not come off—as anyone personally acquainted with the personnel of the Indian Army Medical Department could easily have

predicted beforehand. The gallant Dr. Hunter still remains unique, we believe; and a contemporary has started another and still more curious theory as to the method employed by Government in the difficult and responsible task of selecting Egyptian cholera-wallahs. Our contemporary writes:—

"It is said that an advertisement, which appeared in some of the newspapers, to the effect that 'medical men in reduced circumstances may hear of something to their advantage by applying to,' &c., emanated from the Foreign Office, and that it was from applicants of this class that the British medical officers who have been despatched to Egypt were chosen."

AN instance of the way in which the Local Self-Government Bill is likely to affect the power of municipalities to raise loans for local purposes is given by the *Civil and Military Gazette*. It appears that the Bank of Bengal recently offered to advance to the Municipality of Delhi the loan of fifteen lakhs, required for the proposed waterworks, on terms which were considered satisfactory. A correspondent now informs our contemporary that the bank has withdrawn the offer; and that its reason for doing so is the effect which the Local Self-Government scheme is likely to have in unsettling security.

A TELEGRAM received through Reuter's Agency from Bcmday, dated August 3, says:—

"Owing to the present difficulties as to quarantine in Egypt and at Continental ports, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General has suspended the conveyance of the outward and homeward India, China, and Australian mails by the Egyptian Railway, and has sanctioned their conveyance by the Suez Canal route. Accordingly passengers proceeding to the East from Brindisi or Venice, will connect with the company's trunk services to India, China, and Australia at Port Said, and will proceed through the Suez Canal, thus avoiding contact with Egypt. Once a fortnight passengers for Bombay will be conveyed from Venice and Brindisi via the Suez Canal direct, and without change of steamer. The difficulties of quarantine, so far as passengers are concerned, outwards, will thus be overcome."

MR. JOUBERT thinks the Calcutta Exhibition will "rank first in the list of similar undertakings in the East." The *Times* correspondent telegraphs some interesting remarks on the progress of the enterprise to date.

For a "nice derangement of epitaphs," the following extract from a native contemporary is fairly successful:—"India cannot be governed despotically for ever, though a few Anglo-Indian editors may break their heads against the fly-wheel, and persuade the powers that be to the contrary."

How to carry about writing-ink safely and conveniently, without danger of leakage or breaking of bottles has always been a question of considerable importance and difficulty to travellers, especially in a hot climate like that of India. The problem has at last been satisfactorily solved, by the invention of the "Electric" solid or portable writing-ink in crystals. A little penny box of these crystals—which can be obtained in any colour, and for either writing or re-copying—is sufficient for many "brews" of ink; and to brew the ink, you have only to take a tablespoonful of water, and put a pinch of the crystals in it.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending July 7:—

"Our Freight Market has been again weak and declining, and rates may be said to be fully half-a-crown lower than they were last week. The principal demand is still for grain and seeds by Canal, but the lower rates by Cape have resulted in the fixing of three ships for London, one for Liverpool, one for New York, and one for San Francisco. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to 32,000 tons."

AND for the week ending July 14 our contemporary reports as follows:—

"Again another week of comparative inactivity. For a short while it seemed as if rates would have to give way further but towards the close a slightly better demand has sprung up leaving quotations much as they were. This demand is still principally for Canal tonnage, sailors being almost entirely neglected, even at the present low quotations ruling in our

market. Only two vessels have found employment during the week, viz., one for Liverpool and one for Mauritius. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 36,552 tons.

MESSRS. W. MORAN AND Co. give the following report on the Calcutta Tea Market, for the week ending July 14:—

"Auctions were held on the 5th and 12th instant, at which 13,461 chests were sold, the total quantity offered being 14,302 chests. On the 5th there was but little demand, and the sales passed off flatly. On the 12th there was more animation, and prices showed a slight recovery. A few invoices of specially good quality from Assam and Darjeeling sold freely at full rates."

MESSRS. W. MORAN & Co.'s Market Report has the following on Indigo prospects, for the week ending July 14:—

"The advices received from Behar since our last issue have not been so favourable as we could wish; there has been very little rain, and the plant has not grown so well as it should have done, and is scarcely ripe for manufacture, which is consequently a good deal later than was expected, and even yet a good many factories have hardly commenced; so far the yield from the plant has only been middling, except at some factories in Champaran that opened last month. Letters received this morning say that an improvement in the yield is now taking place; but, on the whole, we do not consider prospects to be so good as they were a fortnight back. From Lower Bengal there is nothing favourable to report. Midnapore and Moorshedabad have the best promise at present, and hope to do as well as last year; but it seems likely that Kishnaghur and Jessore will fall short of last year's outturn, and the reports from Purneah and Bhagulpore, more especially the latter, could hardly be much worse. Altogether the total outturn from Lower Bengal is likely to be a good deal under that of last season. In the Benares Provinces and the Doab the rainfall has been exceedingly light, and we hear a good many complaints of drought and the plant burning; but, unless there is too much rain later on, we think the season in this quarter bids fair to be a successful one."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending July 10:—

"Mr. Anderson Souttar, barrister-at-law, of the Calcutta bar; Lieut. Percy Frith Reid, 2-11th (Devonshire) Regiment; Lieut. Col. A. Joliffe Tufnell, late Border Regiment; Mr. W. H. Floyd, Telegraph Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway."

WE take from the *Bombay Gazette* the following obituary for the week ending July 17:—Colonel S. Parry, commanding Rawal Pindi, died at Murree; Colonel Drever, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Madras; James Melville, Commander of the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bhundara, Calcutta; Mr. Donald Steel, planter, of Cachar, at Ceylon.

WE take the following Indian Tea and Weather Report from Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co's., Circular, July 7:—

"Our last report was dated 23rd June. For the past fortnight the weather in the tea-growing districts has, on the whole, been satisfactory. On the whole there still seems to be a general want of rain, though some gardens are picking up for the time lost, most are still considerably behind last year. All those connected with Indian Tea will learn with pleasure that the Indian Tea Association have gained the concessions respecting the weighing of tea in bond, that it has been so long striving for; the Association is to be heartily congratulated on the satisfactory result of its efforts, and it only rests with the Planters now to make the new system one of practical advantage. Assam.—Dibrugarh.—Prospects are improving in this locality, rain having fallen more or less daily; the Brahmaputra overflowed its banks at some points, but fortunately the waters soon subsided, and caused little damage. The plants were flushing nicely and beginning to lose the charred look they have had for some time; but the chilly nights complained of still by a few managers retard the rapid progress that the gardens should be making; there is slight indications of Thrips, and red spider and blight are on some gardens.—Jajpur.—The gardens here are doing well in tea, and some are ahead of last year in outturn.—Bibsagar.—The weather has been favourable for growth in this part lately, a moderate amount of rain being accompanied with sun heat. Blight is disappearing and good flushes are coming out, so that gardens that are greatly behind last year, have a chance now of picking up a little.—Jorhat.—Hot and dry weather still prevails in this part, with only occasional showers that do but little good; leaf is thin and outturn very deficient.—Lakhimpore.—The weather here continues favourable, and fair flushes of leaf have come out; red spider and green fly seem less vigorous, probably owing to the prevalent

damp heat; on three mornings there was an unusual fog noticeable. Most gardens are much behind in outturn.—Mungledie.—The regular rains have not yet set in, and the weather is very hot; red spider is bad everywhere which shows there is no growth in the bushes. Unless the regular rains set in soon, prospects will be gloomy, and the manufacture will probably fall short of the estimates.—Gowhati.—The weather is too cool still to be seasonable and prevents heavy flushes; most gardens will not be able to make up for the quantity lost at the beginning of the season.—Cachar.—Good growing weather has favoured most parts of this district, but on some estates constant rain has impeded the progress of manufacture; blight is very bad in all parts of the district.—South-West Sylhet.—The rainfall has been inadequate and the weather cloudy and cold; leaf which had been coming on well, was very much checked by these unfavourable conditions on 29th ultimo; however, a change set in and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain fell in one night.—Darjeeling.—Since the heavy rain reported in our last, this district has had favourable weather for tea, but a good deal of sickness is prevalent, and cholera has appeared causing much anxiety. The temperature has been very changeable, the thermometer being sometimes as low as 62 deg. in the day; the mornings have been mostly warm and sunny, followed by cloudy afternoons. A peculiarity in the leaf produced lately on some gardens is a long piece of stalk between each leaf, which may be the result of recent unfavourable weather. From the Dooars we hear that the weather lately has been showery, and everyone very busy trying to get off their flushes before they are too matured; the late continued rains had brought such a heavy show of leaf.—Kumaon.—The monsoon seems to have burst over this district on 29th ultimo, about a fortnight later than usual. Many gardens are so far behind last year in outturn that there is little chance now of them picking up, for the previous rain had come down in heavy, but very partial showers.—Kangra Valley.—In this district the monsoon burst on 26th ultimo, and the flushes have since run out very well, so the outturn is equal to last year on some gardens; the quality of tea also is better than the average.—Chittagong.—The rainfall has now far exceeded last year, three quarters of the average of the year having been already registered in the northern part of the district; sunshine would be very welcome, manufacture still being behind and impeded by the rains.—THE MARKETS.—Australia. The latest despatches are dated June 4th, and advise two public sales of Indian tea in Melbourne, since our last report; the first on May 22nd, consisted of Kangra Valley and Darjeeling Pekoes and Souchongs in 1lb. packets, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  chests; the second, on 29th idem, at which 4,730 packages were disposed of. The following rates were realised:—Assam Pekoe,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.; Pekoe Souchong,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Souchong,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Broken Pekoe,  $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Broken Pekoe, Souchong,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Broken Tea,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Cachar Pekoe, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; Pekoe Souchong,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d.; Broken Pekoe Souchong,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Souchong, 7d. to 9d.; Darjeeling Pekoe Souchong,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d.; Dooars Broken Tea,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Dehra Doon Broken Pekoe,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Pekoe,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Orange Pekoe,  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Kumaon Pekoe Souchong, 8d. to  $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Chittagong Pekoe Souchong,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d. Calcutta.—At the public sales of 5th instant 4,470 chests were offered and 3,958 sold; prices were without change; the quality generally was not up to previous sales.”

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the report of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and condition of the crops throughout India, for the week ended June 26:—

“Rain has fallen during the past week all over the Madras Presidency, but except along the Malabar Coast and in Coorg the fall has been comparatively slight. There has been no rain again in Sind; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency it has been general, but more is reported to be urgently wanted in some places. The Berars and Hyderabad have received a fair quantity during the week, and showers have fallen throughout the Central India States and Rajputana, but more is also wanted in these tracts. No report has been received from Burmah. In Assam the districts of Lakhimpur and Sylhet have received heavy rains, and in the latter district portions of the recently flooded lands have again been submerged. In Bengal and the Central Provinces the fall has been general and sufficient, and in Behar it has been excessive. Rain has held off in the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and the heat has been intense. Latest reports show that in the former province wet weather has now set in, but the Punjab as yet is practically rainless. Agricultural prospects remain unchanged in Madras. Kharif operations are being actively carried on everywhere; sowings have been completed in parts of Bombay, and have commenced in parts of the Punjab; elsewhere they are in active progress. Heavy rain has injured the jute and rice crops on low lands in Behar, otherwise the prospects in Bengal are very favourable. Locusts have appeared in parts of Rajputana, and continue to

be a source of danger to the coming crops in Bombay. Cattle disease of a mild type is generally prevalent. Prices remain stationary, except in the North Western Provinces, where they show a tendency to rise. The public health is improving on the whole, but the mortality from cholera has been severe in Puna and Ahmednagar, and is increasing in Nagpur.”

THE following is for the week ended July 3:—

“Heavy rain has fallen at Outtaek, Moulmein, and Akyab; elsewhere in Burma, Assam, and Bengal the rain has been lighter than in the previous week, but sufficient for present needs. Abundant rain and favourable weather are reported from the Central Provinces, and the monsoon current seems to have partially reached the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, though the rainfall has as yet been slight and insufficient. According to latest reports westerly winds prevail. In Central and Southern India more or less rain has fallen everywhere; in the Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, and parts of Rajputana a further supply is much needed; elsewhere it has been generally sufficient, while unprecedented floods are reported from Surat. In Sind the dry weather of previous weeks has disappeared; a moderate quantity of rain has fallen and more is expected, but the rivers are unusually low. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout India, and, except in the tracts already mentioned as in need of more rain, prospects so far are favourable. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops in that Presidency and Mysore are in good condition. Rises are being sown and transplanted in Assam and Bengal, and in the latter province jute, sugarcane, and indigo are thriving wherever they have not been injured by floods. Locusts are still prevalent in Bombay, but appear to be disappearing from Rajputana. Cattle disease exists in most provinces, but is at present severe only in parts of Burma. Prices are variable, with a downward tendency wherever good rain has fallen. Cholera still rages in Puna and Ahmednagar, elsewhere it is on the decrease; but fever is prevalent.

The *Madras Mail* says:—“In referring to the appointment of Colonel W. K. Elles, C.B., to the command of the Nagpore Brigade of the Madras Army, we complained that the old custom of giving brigades to senior colonels who were serving in India had been set aside, and that men were now brought out to India to fill these coveted appointments. One of our Bombay contemporaries echoed the same complaint from that presidency. We have discovered, however, that there is some reason for the new departure in the rule which limits regimental commands to five years. It appears that, in practice, this rule allowed no officers of the rank of full colonel to be in India, except those belonging to the Royal Artillery, and it would be manifestly unfair to give the gunners a monopoly of these Indian brigade commands. Under the new rules there are only three (Queen's) colonels in the Madras Presidency eligible for brigade commands, and all these have but recently reached the rank of colonel. It is wisely laid down that no officer shall be appointed to a brigade command unless he shall have served a certain time in India, and shall have held command of a regiment, or some high position on the staff.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Government of India have not accepted the recommendation of the Horse Guards as to the formation of the “Departmental Corps” to which we recently alluded. The reasons for the rejection of the scheme are partly the expense, but principally the inconvenience which seemed likely to result from the proposed system of concentrating all documents of the Unattached List men at army head-quarters. It was felt that this would be no improvement upon the present method of transferring the papers of such men from corps to corps as the regiments leave India for England. Nevertheless, it may be thought that the formation of a departmental corps, after the plan proposed would be advantageous in many ways to young soldiers on their emancipation from the bonds of regimental discipline.

Inconvenience and unnecessary correspondence having been occasioned by disregard of the Bengal Army Regulations, section 13, paragraphs 155-6, and 163, which require officers proceeding on furlough out of India to report their embarkation direct to the Military Department, Calcutta, and on return from furlough to present the India Office letter of permission to do so, and report their arrival in person at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at the port of debarkation, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that these orders may be more strictly observed in future.

The 2nd Battalion (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Middlesex Regiment, having nearly completed its three years' service in British Burma, proceeds from Rangoon to the Madras Presidency next cold weather. It is more than probable that this battalion will proceed, on first arrival at Madras, to Bangalore, to take part in the camp of exercise to be held at that station next cold weather. On the conclusion of the camp of exercise, it is intended that the regiment shall proceed to Secunderabad. It will be relieved in British Burma by the 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's Light Infantry (the Somersetshire Regiment).

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, August 5 :—

"Whatever be the ultimate fate of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, it is now almost certain that if not altogether withdrawn it will be passed in the form of practically a new measure, and will fail to effect what Mr. Ilbert declared to be its principal object—namely, the removal of all disqualifications for judicial office founded on the distinction of race. The Bombay Government is understood to have expressed an opinion that it is impossible to ignore race differences. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab admits that the fear with which Europeans regard the extension of jurisdiction, whether well founded or not, is thoroughly genuine and should command the deepest respect. He proposes a course that would emphasise race distinctions by imposing long and severe tests upon native magistrates before granting them the jurisdiction in question, which he would give at once to any European first-class magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is believed to have recommended the entire omission of the first section of the Bill. He is said to hold that the proposed qualification for appointment as Justice of the Peace—namely, that the officer must be a first-class magistrate—is a very variable test of special fitness, and to advise the Legislature to lay down a less flexible rule, giving jurisdiction only to natives who may be appointed to the office of magistrate of a district, and permitting them to retain such jurisdiction only so long as they hold that office. It is understood that Sir Alfred Lyall would recommend no further alteration of the law, and would not invest the native Sessional Judges with power to try Europeans. It is also stated that he declares the question of extending the jurisdiction over Europeans to be in no way an urgent one so far as the North-West Provinces are concerned, inasmuch as not only are the native civilians in the Provinces few in number, but the cases against Europeans are also few, and generally arise in or near some large station, where the offices of magistrate and of Sessions Judge are not likely to pass out of the hands of European officers. It would seem that Sir Alfred Lyall's view has the support of the best classes of natives in his district.

"The Chief Commissioner of Assam points out that the Bill goes far beyond his recommendations of last year. If it were modified, he would himself consider it a good Bill, but not of much practical importance; and in the circumstances it had better be withdrawn. No compromise, he adds, will satisfy the Europeans, and they are the one intelligent, energetic, and improving class in Assam. He has already painfully felt the estrangement which the Bill has produced, and it would require a very strong case to justify an enactment which should exacerbate and perpetuate that estrangement. He thinks that no such case has been made out, and that the Bill will produce more harm than good. To withdraw it will only be to admit that a step in advance had been taken too soon, and such withdrawal need be no cause of shame to the Government or indication of a change in their general policy.

"The Chief Commissioner of Burmah is believed to be strongly opposed to the measure. Nothing has yet transpired regarding the opinions sent in from the Central Provinces.

"A letter signed 'Mahomed Noor Khan, Pensioner, late Rassaldar, 7th Bengal Cavalry,' published in a recent issue of the *Pioneer*, gives a remarkable example of how faintly the feelings of the Bengalee agitators are shared by the manlier up-country races. The writer roundly asserts, as the result of twenty-six years' experience, that cases, civil or military, are more impartially tried by Europeans than by natives. He proceeds thus :

"With the exception of the obese and feeble Bengalees, who would be found utterly incapable of defending their country should an emergency arise, no other race in India would hail the passing of a measure which, instead of improving the condition of the people, would simply entail disasters and misfortunes unheard of and unprecedented, on this unhappy land. And if the Government be desirous of completely ruining the country, it cannot do so better, or sooner, than by passing this obnoxious Bill. My object in addressing you is that no heed should be paid to these clamorous Baboos; that the Bill, already a source of discord and ill-feeling, may be consigned to the flames; and that the Government of the country may be carried on upon the same principles as heretofore."

"Some amusement, coupled with a little indignation, has been caused in this country by the persistent efforts made by certain persons at home to attribute the opposition to this Bill solely to the Civil Service and the Bar. As a matter of fact, no two classes of the Anglo-Indian community are less likely to be personally affected by the measure. The opposition was not commenced by, and is not confined to, any particular classes; it pervades the entire Anglo-Indian community, and is due to the deep-seated belief that the Bill is wrong in principle, and likely to be disastrous in its results. And signs are not wanting that any announcement of an intention to go on with the

measure will lead to a renewed outburst of indignation throughout the country.

"The Executive Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition has issued a report of the proceedings at its last sitting. Mr. Joubert, the promoter of the scheme, asserts his belief that the Exhibition will rank first in the list of similar undertakings in the East. Up to June 22, 104,450 square feet of space had been taken up. The period for receiving applications for space closes on August 15. Great Britain and her colonies occupy about three-fourths of the whole. Elaborate precautions are being taken for the security of the goods in the Exhibition, and the question of their safe custody in transit is engaging the attention of the committee. A show of live stock, including exhibits from Australia, and from all parts of India, is to be added to the other attractions. The question of accommodation for visitors is a very difficult one, and will exercise the utmost energies of the committee. Houses are already being let at fancy prices, and the hotels are hardly sufficient for the ordinary winter incursion of strangers. There is some talk of forming a standing camp.

"The Education Commission is now approaching the end of its labours, and the members are beginning to leave Simla for their respective provinces. The report is said to require only a few finishing touches, and may be expected to appear early in September.

"The harvest prospects of Meerut and the surrounding districts are at present gloomy, owing to the long-continued drought.

"The statistics of tea cultivation in Assam for the last year show that 1,017 tea gardens existed, as against 1,058 in the previous year, but this decrease in the number of gardens was apparently due to amalgamations since the area under tea increased, while the total yield was much higher than in any former year. The average price, however, fell very low, being often insufficient to cover the cost of production. The prospects look better this year, and the new trade with Australia and America is expanding.

"The trade and navigation returns for June last and for the same month in 1881 and 1882 show the following results :—

|   | June, 1883.<br>Rupees. | June, 1882.<br>Rupees. | June, 1881.<br>Rupees. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Imports, including treasure and Government stores ... | 4,08,08,075            | 3,90,23,592            | 3,70,50,595            |
| Exports ...   | 7,83,45,385            | 7,25,89,737            | 5,64,54,833            |

The figures for the first three months of each of the three financial years are :—

|             | 1883.<br>Rupees. | 1882.<br>Rupees. | 1881.<br>Rupees. |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Imports ... | 12,44,52,341     | 11,53,91,225     | 11,47,51,682     |
| Exports ... | 25,92,55,923     | 23,25,41,208     | 19,53,23,363     |

"The Ameer will move from Cabul towards Candahar and Herat before the autumn sets in. He has expressed his gratitude towards the British Government for the subsidy recently granted to him. The rumour started by a Lahore newspaper that other Afridi tribes had joined the Kohat Pass section in closing the pass is officially denied. The Government has decided to ask the tribesmen to state their intentions upon the subject of keeping the pass open for the conveyance of salt as well as for other traffic. The Maharajah of Cashmere has determined to help the Chitral Chief with troops against the men of Daree and Jangir. These districts are not to be permanently occupied; and Aman-ul-Mulk is to be invited to visit Yasan and make the necessary arrangements."

The Northern India Rifle Association in their annual report announce that their competitions will in future be confined to the Bengal Presidency. The *Pioneer* thinks that it is hardly uncharitable to suppose that this decision, which received the unanimous assent of the Council, has been arrived at in consequence of the extraordinary scoring achieved at some stations in the minor presidencies.

Our Simla correspondent writes :—"It is probable that General Tanner, commanding at Quetta, accompanied by Sir R. Sandeman, the Agent, will shortly visit Thull Chotiali, with a small column, for the purpose of selecting a new cantonment near Chotiali, probably at Gombaz. The present cantonment is at Dubbur Koti, near Thull. The expedition will also be under them, in the hope that the presence of troops will have a good effect on the tribes who are in a disturbed condition."

The Government of India have approved of the orders issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the relief of the detachment of Royal Artillery at Attock, from battery headquarters at Campbellpore, every two months between 1st April and 1st October, and every three months between 1st October and 1st April.

The *Englishman* says :—"The proposal for the formation of a naval artillery volunteer corps is now before the Government and we have every reason to believe will be accepted. As a proof of the popularity of the move, we hear that about 120 members have already joined it. About twenty-five more men are required to form two batteries."

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

## INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

[FROM THE "TIMES."]

The subjoined letter is from a correspondent who is interested in one of the principal Indian banks. We are of opinion that the views he expresses are in the main correct, and that the apprehension felt in some quarters is exaggerated, though by no means unnatural, considering the reticence of the directors of the institution in question. The situation of the Indian banks generally has much improved during the last year or two, partly because the Eastern trade is now on a much sounder basis than it was previous to the autumn of 1878, and partly because the banks themselves have at length resolutely faced the fact that they had made losses during the period of depression which followed 1873. There can be no doubt that the Eastern trade was "overbanked" for some time after that year, having regard to the amount of business there was to do. The fall in the value of silver and of all securities based on silver was also an unfortunate circumstance for them, and contributed not a little to their difficulties. These difficulties would, however, have been far less serious than they actually were if the banks, with, we believe, only one exception, had not pursued an unwise policy in their treatment of them. Instead of deciding boldly to "cut their losses" as soon as it became clear that no material recovery in the price of silver was probable, most of them persisted in taking rupees at their old valuation, while some even speculated for a rise in the metal. All that, however, is now a thing of the past. The Indian banks have now "set their house in order" so far as silver is concerned. Not only that, but expenses have been cut down and unprofitable branch establishments, the legacies of a period of undue but pardonable hopefulness, have been reduced, or abandoned altogether. Some of the relics of that over-sanguine past are still a source of trouble, as the circular just published by the Oriental Banking Corporation shows; but by far the greater part of the bad business with which this and other institutions had saddled themselves has been liquidated. It is not improbable that attempts may be made this autumn to urge on the proprietors of some of the Indian banks the advisability of amalgamation. Even if such a measure were practicable, it would not, in all probability, help them so much as a strict adherence to caution and rigid economy in the carrying on of business, and the difficulties in the way of any scheme of amalgamation are much greater than those who advocate it fancy.

"Sir,—The extreme reticence necessary in banking affairs is occasionally injurious to the banks themselves, especially when many of the shareholders, as in the case of the Indian banks, have been accustomed to live in an atmosphere of publicity in public as well as in social matters, and do not comprehend the withholding of all information regarding their property. Hearing nothing of what is taking place inside the bank doors, they seize upon the wildest rumours floating outside which alarmists or those interested in the frequent transfer of shares scatter abroad.

"This has been very distinctly shown in the case of the largest of the Indian banks. The stock has been alarmingly depressed and many shareholders (ladies and widows among the number), whose incomes depend on the prosperity of the bank, have been led to sell their shares at half their real value. It is true that six months is a long period to wait for a half-yearly statement, and perhaps it would be better if this were bridged over by a bi-monthly circular, mentioning in a few words the general welfare of the bank or the occurrence of any serious loss. At present, when such happens, it is not in the power of the bank to keep it quite secret. It becomes known on the Stock Exchange, and is very likely magnified to frighten holders and bring about a double transaction of selling one stock and buying into another, while the unfortunate victims whose money is the shuttlecock, and who have been the last to hear of their loss, are met at the banks by long-drawn faces, and assurances that to tell them how their paid servants had been using their funds would be highly prejudicial to their interests.

"In the present instance holders of stock might have found on inquiry, as I did, that nothing had occurred to cause such a depreciation in their property. There is no object in managers and directors being too reticent of general information which has nothing to do with the actual working of a bank, and may cause an injurious speculation in its shares; while shareholders should not be too readily alarmed nor listen to every idle rumour. They should also be warned that, as many shares must have been sold for the account, each settlement day for a short time is likely to again cause a depreciation till those shares now in the hands of speculators are finally placed.

"Yours, &amp;c.,

"J. C. B."

## ASSAULT BY NATIVES UPON A TEA-PLANTER.

Mr. A. E. C. Casey, C.S., magistrate, Naini Tal, gave judgment on Saturday, the 30th ult., in the case of the Government v. Gopiya Bhoal, Bocchiya Bhoal, Khooshiya Bhoal, and Jogiya Bhoal. In his judgment, Mr. Casey said:—Four defendants, Gopiya, Bocchiya, Khooshiya (a young fellow, aged about eigh-

teen or nineteen), and Jogiya, are charged with two grave assaults, committed within half an hour of each other, on Mr. Newton, tea-planter of Bhowali, five miles distant from Naini Tal. I have discharged Jogiya. It is quite certain that he was not engaged in the first assault, and it is not quite certain that he was engaged in the second assault. As to the other defendants, I consider the charges clearly proved against them. The assaults arose out of money disputes. The defendants demanded more than complainant would pay them; and then defendants determined to take the law into their own hands, and compel Mr. Newton to satisfy their demands. The first assault demands severe punishment. For an equal to seize an equal by the beard is in the East a grave insult. For low-caste servants to seize by the beard their master, an English gentleman (an elderly and not strong gentleman too) is both a foully-dishonouring and cowardly assault; and it adds to the gravity of the offence that it was prompted by the desire to compel the victim to accede to demands which he did not deem just. For this offence, I find the three defendants guilty under Section 355, I. P. C., and I sentence Gopiya and Bocchiya to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and Khooshiya (who is young) to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second assault was also a grave one. The defendants deliberately waited on the road with the intention of restraining and preventing complainant, and in pursuance of their aim they seized complainant's reins, kept back his horse, and inflicted hurt on him and on his chowdhrai. For this offence I find defendants guilty under Section 323, I. P. C., and I sentence Gopiya to six months' rigorous imprisonment, Bocchiya to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Khooshiya to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

## THE RELEASE OF THE EDITOR OF THE "BENGALÉE."

A telegram to the *Times of India*, dated Calcutta, July 4, says:—

"Surendranath Bannerjee was released from gaol this morning. The European gaoler drove him home in a *tikka* gharry from the debtors' gate of the gaol at 5.45 a.m. It was generally believed that the hour fixed for his release was 6.30, and shortly before that time some forty or fifty carriages assembled in front of the main gate of the gaol. The authorities informed the occupants of the carriages that Surendranath had left, but despite the heavy rain it was nearly an hour before they were convinced of the truth of the statement. In the meantime, Surendranath Bannerjee on reaching his house at Toltollah, found an arch of welcome and a large number of Bengalees assembled who received him with floral honours. He then drove back to meet those who had been to the gaol and returned preceding them in a sort of procession. He received a very noisy welcome, but his admirers were mostly school-boys, and it is very remarkable that after all the fuss made by the Native Press and the repeated asseverations of universal sympathy, not a single native gentleman of note or position was present to welcome him on his release either at the gaol or at his house. We learn from a Calcutta paper that Surendranath Bannerjee was presented after his release with a handsome silver inkstand and pen, and the following books:—'Life of Garibaldi,' 'Fifty Famous Women and the Lessons of their Lives,' and 'The Speeches of Lord Ripon.'"

## SCURRILITY IN THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Indian Chronicle*, in referring to a scurrilous article published in a recent edition of *Reis and Rayyet*, says:—"At the present moment when the friends and well-wishers of the Native Press are profusely spending their breath and ink in advising it to moderate its tone, and show to the world that in imitating Englishmen, it does not imitate their vices and failings, it is certainly painful to find some of the native papers equalling, if not excelling, some Anglo-Indian writers in the art of abusing. We can suggest nothing in palliation of the mischievous tone and spirit of the article of the *Reis and Rayyet*, nor can we fathom the motive of our contemporary; and when we take into consideration the wit and wisdom generally brought forward by this paper in the discussion of public questions, our surprise becomes complete. For insinuations coarsely conveyed, and indelicate hints made in defiance to all manner of decency and etiquette, the article in question will long remain a reproach to native journalism; and in such papers as the *Bengal Times* or the *Englishman* continue to talk of the native in the wildest term of vituperation, what shall we say to them? The *Reis and Rayyet* by writing in this fashion has done good to nobody, he has done great harm to himself, to the interests of his party, and his country-men in general. Did our contemporary take into his consideration the bad example he was setting? We would not wonder if pseudo-patriotic schoolboys inspired with the spirit of that article, should rush into print and into the streets and commit marvels of foolishness."

## FALSE CHARGES.

The *Englishman* says:—

It is curious to observe the difference between the number of

false charges in the Criminal Courts, and of false claims in the Civil Courts, of the Bombay Presidency. It is officially stated that the extent to which trivial or false complaints are made may be judged from the fact that one-fourth of the offences reported were struck off by the magistrates as "no crime." In the Civil Courts, on the other hand, ninety-one per cent. of the suits actually tried were decided in favour of the plaintiff, which shows that, taking on average, there could not have been many false claims preferred, unless we are prepared to prove that justice was hoodwinked. The contrast shows how utterly fallacious is the analogy which some of the less wary advocates of Mr. Ilbert's Bill have attempted to set up between the Civil and the Criminal Courts. Altogether, crime and litigation appear to be on the decrease in the Bombay Presidency. In the Native States under the Bombay Government, the establishment of a system of police and regular courts is said to have wrought a great change in the inhabitants of what were lawless countries, the haunt of bandits and outlaws, but are now as peaceful as ordinary English districts.

#### MEETING AGAINST THE BENGAL RENT BILL AT MONGHYR.

An enthusiastic and influential meeting of the Landholders of the District of Monghyr, Mr. Dear presiding, was held on the 30th of June, at which the following resolutions were carried.

##### I.

That the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are subversive of the rights of the landholders, rights which have been recognised by the Regulations relating to the Permanent Settlement and the course of legislation ending in Act 10 of 1859.

Proposed by H. Dear, Esq., seconded by Dhirsj Karan, Esq. Carried *nem. con.*

##### II.

That the power reserved in Regulation 1 of 1793 in favour of legislation on behalf of the tenants does not justify the present measure.

Moved by Moulvi Ahmuddoolah, seconded by Babu Shamul Dass Chakerburty. Carried.

##### III.

That interference with landed rights possessed by a large class of the community is neither expedient nor proper, unless there be emergent necessity, and that when such interference is made, compensation is usually given.

Moved by G. Thomas, Esq., seconded by Babu Bolaki Lal. Carried unanimously.

##### IV.

That in the present circumstances of the Lower Provinces there is no such grave necessity as would justify interference on behalf of the Legislature in the manner proposed in the Bill.

Proposed by Babu Kamta Prasad, seconded by Babu Seetul Prasad. Carried unanimously.

##### V.

That a memorial be forwarded to the Viceroy in Council against the Bill.

Moved by H. Dear, Esq., seconded by C. T. Ambler, Esq. Carried *nem. con.*

##### VI.

That subscriptions in aid of the fund proposed to be raised by the Bhagulpur Landholders' Association be collected and sent to the Secretary of the Association, and that a committee consisting of the under-mentioned gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed for obtaining signatures to the memorial and for collecting subscriptions.

Moved by Babu Kumleshri Prasad, seconded by Babu Gunga Prasad. Carried unanimously.

Members.—H. Dear Esq., G. Thomas Esq., C. T. Ambler, Esq., Babu Kumleshri Prasad, Gunga Prasad, Bolaki Lal, Akhil Chandra Mullick, Shamul Das Chakerburty, Seetul Prasad, Kamta Prasad, Joughiry Lal, Moulvi Ahmedullah Khan; Dhirsj Karan, Esq., Secretary.

The landholders present subscribed to the proposed fund.

#### THE "SELF-GOVERNMENT BUSINESS."

The appendix to the report of the Madras Local Self-Government Committee is full of amusing reading. One of the native municipal commissioners of Bellary, Mr. Ebrahim Sait, thus delivers himself on the burning question as to whether the Collector should or should not be president of the municipality:—"I earnestly propose that in this district self-government business is not approvable, and therefore the Collector of this district is to be president of every municipal commission of this district, and if the president is removed from the Municipality the townspeople will not be satisfied with the doings of commissioners and the self-government." Lord Ripon will be painfully shocked at the contemptuous way in which this worthy Mussulman gentleman speaks of the "self-government business." Yet there is a ring of honest conviction in the manner in which Mr. Ebrahim Sait expresses his opinion. When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Madras there was a great

meeting at the Banqueting Hall to discuss how his visit should be celebrated. Mr. J. B. Norton, backed by several of the better educated natives, proposed that money should be collected for founding a scholarship at the local university. But a wealthy native merchant, the late Mr. Changanaloy Naick, a man with a thorough knowledge of his fellow-countrymen, though possessing but a limited command of the English language, had the courage to oppose Mr. Norton's proposal. "Scholarships," said the native merchant, "would make the land dull. The people of India don't welcome their princes with scholarships, but with fireworks." And the meeting enthusiastically carried the proposition for fireworks as against scholarships. Mr. Ebrahim Sait's contempt for "self-government business" is quite on a par with that of Mr. Changanaloy Naick for scholarships.—*Madras Mail.*

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### THE "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE" FOR AUGUST.

In the *Army and Navy Magazine* for August Colonel Malleison commences a series of accounts of "The Battle Fields of Germany," which will be found valuable and instructive reading. The field of Breitenfeld, or Leipzig, as it is very generally called, and the defeat of Tilly by Gustavus Adolphus, form the subject of the article in the present number. Mr. Holmes furnishes an article on "French Colonial Aggression," which will be found specially interesting at the present moment. The valuable accounts of "Indian Districts during the Revolt" are continued by Mr. Keane. The Banda and Allahabad districts, almost the very centre of the Mutiny or revolt, form the subject on this occasion, and it is needless to say that they are handled in a most masterly manner. The effects of alteration in the term of soldiers' service from the old-established "long" term to "short" periods is dealt with in two papers by different authors—Mr. Stone, late of the 35th Regiment, and Mr. Lawrence Archer. The subject is attacked by each from quite different directions and even points of view, and it is interesting to notice how they both come to a nearly similar conclusion—a fact which shows the strongest probability of its being the correct one. Dr. Hayman concludes the number with "A Few Facts from the Desert Camp," in which he gives excerpts from private correspondence which have not been hitherto available as to the inner life of our troops during the Egyptian campaign, and strongly pointing the moral of the folly of a nation like ours being unprepared with a proper transport train.

\* "The Army and Navy Magazine." August, 1883. W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

#### JOHN BRUCE NORTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I shall be obliged to you if you will allow me to correct an error into what I perceive that I have fallen in. My former letter, concerning the memoirs of Norton, writing from memory, a great risk at any time and in age a great danger, I wrote of his having hidden his poetical endowment. I wrote under the belief then that the work of which the Author gave me a copy, was a printed not a published volume. I now see on looking at it, that it had reached a second edition when he presented to me my prized copy. Going through it only cursorily—for close study is no longer in my power—I see such evidence of his varied and extensive reading in literature ancient, modern, home and foreign that I feel as though I had done injustice to his memory in not making more particular mention of his wealth of illustration. It all comes back to me now that I look into his book, it is not a new discovery, the memory of it was temporarily lost when I wrote my letter. Let me then add this postscript to it, that the little work in question will amply repay any reader of it, even if not a lover of good verse; in the variety and richness of the illustrations of the sonnets furnished by the notes. As the work reached a second edition many must have enjoyed the treat, and I rejoice to think so well stored a heap of collected wisdom was not hidden, but given to the general view. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Ventnor, August 4.

LAWRENCE PEEL.

#### MR. BRIGHT ON THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR.—The applause earned by Mr Bright's speech last Wednesday, when he upheld the above Bill, must be ascribed to some feeling other than a conviction of the soundness of the measure; since his arguments were nowise calculated to produce such conviction. He declared that "if the Bill did not become law, the hope of the people of India would be blasted, and their souls would be filled with despair," but he never said what benefit the people of India were likely to derive from the proposed enactment. He must, however, be aware that the

measure had never been asked for by the people of India, that it had originated in a narrow section of Anglo-Indian Officials belonging to a class traditionally antagonistic to the independent Englishman in India; that the Bill proposes no improvement or change whatever in the administration of justice to the Natives, but would subject Englishmen to Criminal Courts, where false accusations, owing to the influence of a notoriously corrupt police, are successfully established with alarming frequency.

Ignoring these essential features in the case, the right hon. gentleman stigmatised the opposition to the Bill as "very discreditable," and he attributed it in a great measure to lawyers. "He had been told that the appointment of a native judge *pro tem.* in the absence of other judges, to act as chief justice was an unpleasant pill for the English lawyers, as one of them, *he supposed*, had hoped to have the office." These are certainly not arguments, but unsupported charges or insinuations, and such as cannot claim to be of a very creditable character.

On the other hand, some of Mr. BRIGHT's statements on the occasion would show that he did not himself entertain any great idea of the benefit to be obtained from the measure, or any great fear of the disloyalty of which he spoke as likely to arise from the withdrawal of the Bill. He said, for instance, at the commencement of his speech:—"The subject we are about to consider appears to me to be one of no great moment;" "The cause of this clamour and discord is a very small Bill. I asked the other day a gentleman well acquainted with the affairs of India to give me some account of what the Bill was intended to do. He said the result of it, if passed, would be to admit three or four natives to the exercise of certain powers which they did not possess; that the increased powers with which they would be intrusted, were to occupy a certain rank and that they were to have these powers after some years of service." Now could Mr. Bright and his hearers believe that the promise of a certain rank and of certain powers to be given to three or four natives after some years' service, could be considered by the *people of India* as a boon the loss of which would blast their hope, fill their souls with despair, and engender disloyalty in their hearts, such as would be formidable to the English in India?

A careful and dispassionate consideration of Mr. Bright's speech leaves the painful impression that the right honourable gentleman knew very little of the subject on which he spoke, and that his eloquence on the occasion was not exerted in the interests of the people of India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. DACOSTA.

16, Manson-place, August 3.

#### UPPER ASSAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—While wise heads in England are trying to depreciate the quality of the coal at Makum, found near the surface, there is good reason to believe that inexhaustible supplies of our most precious mineral exist not only at Makum, but in the neighbourhood of Jaipoor, in fact throughout the valley of the Upper Brahmaputra. All the lower ranges of the Naga Hills appear to be full of coal; the Jaipoor coal is said to compare favourably with good English coal.

In my last I tried to impress on your readers how penny unwise we are to grudge the expenditure required to make our army efficient. Some English economists are hugging themselves with delight at the saving effected by decreasing our English troops in India by 6,000 men. If every soldier costs £100, why here is an immediate gain of £600,000 a year, or say seven millions of rupees! I only wish to remark that a rebellion in India, if temporarily successful, would cost more than France had to pay for the Franco-German war. So great is the value of our interests in India, that in one month a frightful bill of costs and damages would be run up.

Why should not the British Government defray the cost of 60,000 English soldiers by selling its concealed treasures in Upper Assam and Central India?—Your obedient servant,  
August 3. T.

#### MAIL NEWS.

Disastrous floods have taken place during the week preceding the departure of the mail, in Guzerat owing to an unusually heavy rainfall throughout the districts watered by the Taptee river. The Taptee rose forty-six feet above its ordinary level, a state of things without parallel during the present century. The town of Surat was flooded for two days, and immense damage was done to both public and private property in consequence. Six lives are said to have been lost in Surat city, and there must also have been considerable loss of life in the districts, although no reports have yet been received. A fund has been opened for the relief of the thousands of people rendered destitute by the floods, and at a meeting of influential natives held in Bombay on Saturday nearly Rs. 40,000 were subscribed by those present. H. E. Sir James Fergusson has subscribed Rs. 500 to the fund. The floods caused great damage to the

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and through communication of every kind was absolutely stopped for about forty-eight hours. The English mails from the North-West Provinces, including those from Simla, were delayed by the floods, and did not reach Bombay in time to catch the outgoing mail last Wednesday. Active measures are being taken by the railway authorities to restore communication, but several days must necessarily elapse before even a temporary means of through transit can be devised. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway affairs are assuming a brighter aspect, but in this case also it will be some time before the damage is repaired.

Cholera is rather prevalent in the Deccan districts at the present time. In the Ahmednuggur district during the last week, for which official returns are forthcoming, there was no less than 1,906 cases reported, of which 817 proved fatal.

In Bombay city the mortality was not large, only fourteen deaths being reported during the week ending July 3.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, after a long discussion on Friday, July 6, negatived the proposal to establish a public pawn bank in Bombay on the French principle.

Surendronath Bannerjee, the editor of the *Bengalee*, having served the term of two month's imprisonment inflicted on him by the Calcutta High Court for contempt of court, was released from prison on Wednesday. He met with a warm reception from his friends and supporters, but it is stated that not a single native of note was present to welcome him on his discharge.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Ripon Gold Mining Company held in Bombay on Friday, July 6, it was decided to suspend all operations at the mines for six months, and then wind up the company if favourable results were not obtained by neighbouring companies.

The charge of theft brought against the Persian Consul in Bombay has been dismissed.

On the joint recommendation of Dr. Bidie and the Hon. H. S. Thomas, it has been decided to hand over to the British Museum authorities the whole of the exhibits sent from the Madras Presidency to the International Fisheries Exhibition, London.

The Government of India have issued an important resolution on the subject of public works expenditure.

Mr. McNair has reached Srinagar, and is shortly expected at Murree.

The fish-worm epidemic has spread to Malacca. Infected fish have been caught off the settlement, and people have renounced fish diet for the time being.

H. E. the Governor of Madras left Ootacamund on Thursday, July 5, on tour.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt on June, 27 about 8 p. m., at Simla.

An officer of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment is under arrest at Rawai Pindi for granting cheques without having funds to meet them.

A detachment of the 44th N. I., under Lieutenant Boileau, was recently attacked on the North-East Frontier whilst escorting political officers. Fifty of the raiders were killed.

The Ameer has retired to Mawakheyl, but his army remains at Gundamuk. The Shinwaries are being watched.

The report of ammunition consigned to the Ameer having been lately plundered by the Shinwaries is said to be incorrect.

**FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT SIMLA.**—The monotonous round of social distractions at Simla has been pleasantly relieved by a wedding, which took place there on Thursday last, when the eldest daughter of Colonel Chesney, R.E., was married to Major R. P. Williamson of the 23rd Royal Irish Fusiliers. Archdeacon Mathew was the officiating priest, and Lord William Beresford best man. Two daintily-dressed little pages—Masters Robin Grant and Rowland Baring—bore the bride's train of cream brocade satin, and five small bridesmaids—the two sisters of the bride, Miss Esmie Wilson, Miss Bee Cole, and Miss Dorothy Allen—in primrose and white, fresh from fingers of Kate Greenaway, followed with baskets of sun-flowers and bridal favours. Of guests it would be easier to say who was not there than who was, for nearly all Simla had been bidden, and its beauty and its chivalry responded, to the number of at least three hundred. The service—a choral service—over, the wedding party followed the happy pair to Colonel Chesney's house; but as they left the church, through a rift in the threatening clouds which had massed upon the nearest hills all day till then, the sun shone out, brightening the whole scene with sympathetic gladness. There was much champagne and some brief but hearty toasting, with leisure to admire the many beautiful presents, the offerings of appreciative friends. Then the wedded couple left for "Wild-flower Hall," a country house in the neighbourhood of Simla, amid a plentiful shower of rice-grains, not too many to express the abundance of warm wishes for the lifelong happiness of a manly, cheery, good fellow, the bridegroom, and the comely, kindly maiden, his bride.—*Pioneer*.

[MAIL NEWS OF JULY 17 FROM BOMBAY.]

The two measures proposed by the Bombay Government to give effect to Lord Ripon's scheme for the extension of local self-government—a Local Boards Bill and a District Muni-

palities Bill—have been published, and will be introduced in the Legislative Council on August 25.

During the inundation at Surat some ten thousand houses were damaged, and many were completely destroyed. Only one life was lost in the city, and only seven were lost in the districts. The total damage caused by the floods to property in the Surat Collectorate (not including the Gaskwar's villages which were flooded) is officially stated at slightly over two lakhs of rupees.

Nearly sixty thousand rupees have been subscribed amongst the natives of Bombay towards the fund for relieving the sufferers by the Surat floods. A meeting was held, and some two thousand five hundred rupees subscribed, at Surat also.

The Bombay Relief Committee has sent a deputation of four Hindu gentlemen to Surat to organise relief operations, who report that there is much distress to alleviate.

Though a considerable amount of rain has fallen, there has been no renewal of the floods.

Another breach, but of a minor character, was made in the G.L.P. Railway on Saturday, at a point about forty miles from Bombay.

The Government of India have informed the Ameer Abdul Rahman that they are willing to grant him a subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, on certain conditions as to his policy and conduct, but no reply has yet been received from him.

The Ameer is stated to have left Jellalabad for Gundamuck.

The Afridis have closed the Kohat pass, because they are not satisfied with the allowance paid to them.

A report comes from the North-West Frontier that the Ameer has received news at Jellalabad of an attack on Herat by "Ayoub's Army," and the total defeat of the assailants.

His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart returned from the interior to Simla a week since, having benefited much by the short respite from business.

Sir Frederik and Lady Roberts, and Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp, left Ootacamund on the 9th July for Bangalore.

All the opinions of the several local Government's and chief authorities invited by the Government of India on the subject of the Jurisdiction Bill have been received at Simla; but they have not yet been made public.

A notification inviting tenders for a 2½ crores loan for the public service was issued on the 13th instant. The loan is to bear the same conditions as the four per cent. loan of 1865.

The trade returns for April and May show a falling off in imports of nearly 1½ crores of rupees, and an increase in exports of nearly two crores, as compared with the corresponding first two months of the last financial year.

Mr. Macnair, who recently penetrated to Chitral, has arrived at Murree. He is reported to have obtained valuable information for the Survey Department.

H.M.S. Euryalus, flagship of the East Indian station, has left Trincomalee for Mauritius, probably *en route* to Madagascar.

A scheme for a new wet dock at Bombay has been settled by the Committee appointed for the purpose, approved by the Port Trustees, and will shortly be forwarded to Government for sanction. The quay space of the proposed new dock, which will be quite distinct from the existing Prince's Dock, and will have a separate entrance direct from the harbour, is intended to accommodate nineteen vessels.

Government have replied to the application for sanction to the formation of a Volunteer Cavalry Corps in Bombay, declining to accede to that proposal, but intimating their willingness to countenance the institution of a Mounted Infantry company in connection with the existing volunteer regiment. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the movement was to be held on Thursday, July 19, to consider the Government's letter.

General heavy rain had fallen during the week preceding the departure of the mail, and crop prospects are highly satisfactory, only one or two limited tracts now being without sufficient rain.

We have now had a rainfall in Bombay equal to that of last year up to date, namely 54in.

The locust plague continues to be a source of serious anxiety to the authorities in Bombay. It is said to be in contemplation to introduce a short bill to authorise the impressment of the villagers into the work of exterminating the pest.

A very heavy mortality from cholera continues to be reported from the Deccan Districts.

A prospectus has been issued with a view to forming a company to take over the business of the Eastern Light and Power Company in the Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed a circular letter to the various Chambers and to prominent public men in England, on the advantages of railway extension in India for opening up the country, with especial reference to the wheat trade.

The Government of India have issued a Resolution approving of the action of the district officials on the occasion of the recent floods in Cachar.

The Secretary of State has approved of the alteration proposed by the Government of India in the Civil furlough rules.

One of the new provisions is that, except in very special cases, extensions of leave will not be granted in England unless the applicants can produce evidence that the Governments under which they are employed have no objection.

The members of the Uncovenanted Service are petitioning for certain concessions in the matter of pensions and leave.

Colonel S. Parry, commandant of the Royal Artillery at Rawal Pindi, died at Murree on Saturday. Colonel Parry served in the last Afghan campaign.

Colonel Drever, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Madras, who had been ailing for some days, died at Madras on Thursday morning.

The judgment of the Dehra magistrate in the case of the charge of rioting brought against the sowars of the Viceroy's body-guard has been referred to the High Court, N.W.P., for revision.

Street fights have taken place between the rival Chinese factions in Rangoon. A telegram, dated July 12, states that many persons have been seriously injured. Hostilities had only been temporarily suspended.

A trial of Chinese labour is to be made for agricultural and mining purposes in British Burmah. The coolies are to be imported.

Improvements in the Calcutta Waterworks are to be effected, which will increase the supply to twenty million gallons of filtered water daily.

A number of seamen of the British ship *Scottish Chieftain* have been committed to gaol at Calcutta for mutinous conduct, and threatening to kill the captain, while the vessel was lying in the Hooghly.

The German barque *Oberon*, bound from Calcutta to the Cape, put into Rangoon on the 12th inst. for repairs. She was dismasted in the recent cyclone.

Some satisfactory experiments with oil as fuel have been made on one of the British Burma Government steamers.

The balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June in the last three years were:—1881, Rs.13,07,80,000; 1882, Rs.14,78,77,000; and 1883, Rs.14,04,20,000.

A Parsee is reported to have saved upwards of 100 lives during the flood at Surat, by swimming out on the swollen river and rescuing people from drifting timber, &c.

The Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs:—

"Colonel D. Shaw commands the Hyderabad Contingent during Sir C. Gough's absence on privilege leave.

"Lieut. J. Stewart, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed wing officer of the 1st Sikhs, and Lieut. A. Davidson, of the Wiltshire Regiment, wing officer of the 2nd P. I.

"Lieutenants A. Johnstone, Canadians, and C. Eales, Madras Staff Corps, are appointed wing officers of the 5th P. I., and Lieut. A. Taylor, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Lieut. Quin of the Madras Staff Corps, have been appointed wing officer of the 6th P. I."

Officers of under three years service and over seven are not in future to be appointed to the Bengal Commissariat Department.

Brigadier-General Godfrey Clerk, Adjutant-General, Madras Army, left Madras on the 9th instant for Bangalore by the 5.45 p.m. mail train, on a tour of inspection.

We understand that the Government of India have sanctioned the issue to British troops in cholera camps or on the line of march of portable camp filters, the invention of Sergeant Mac Dermott.

— All troops in garrison at Cherat are to be vigorously employed in "road making." The roads about the station are to be widened and improved, and an elaborate road is to be made in Sillikara.

There are now said to be no less than five applicants for employment in the Commissariat Department, amongst subaltern officers doing duty with native infantry regiments in the Bengal Presidency district, for whom there are no vacancies.

The Government of India have decided that Golaghat is the most suitable location for the Assam Transport dépôt, it being more healthy than Gauhati and nearer probable scenes of operations.

The Government of India sanction the relief of the Chunar detachment of British Infantry being effected from Dinapore as soon as the General Officer Commanding the Allahabad Division considers that this can be done without risk.

The Government of India have sanctioned the erection of new barracks for the British infantry regiment at Mooltan.

A scheme for the formation of an Ambulance Establishment for experimental purposes in Bombay (including the Sind frontier, but not Quetta district) has been approved by the Local Government, and is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL AND TRUCULENT RADICALISM.

A RADICAL in power, like a beggar on horseback, is a very terrible fellow. There have been no Coercion Bills like the Coercion Bills of the Radicals. There is no such thorough-going Jingo as your Radical Jingo: "One man is as good as another" is the Radical's cry; but he always adds, "and a great deal better too," as soon as he gets the chance. And the high-handed, arbitrary truculence, that is the most striking characteristic of modern Radicalism, has never been more audaciously manifested than in the treatment which the opponents of the Ilbert Bill are receiving from the Radical Party. The Radicals have a notion that the Anglo-Indians, whose dearest interests are affected by this measure, are a poor, weak folk, from the point of view of party politics; so, whether we look to the defiant attitude of Lord Ripon towards the non-official Englishmen in India, or to the insulting remarks of Mr. Bright on the opponents of the Bill in England, or even to the rowdy howls of a small Radical minority in the great East-end meeting held at Limehouse Town Hall on Thursday last, we find the same overbearing insolence, the same intolerance of honest opinion, and the same determination to overpower argument by force.

In our special supplement to-day we give a full report of Mr. Bright's speech at the meeting in Willis's Rooms last Wednesday; so that our Anglo-Indian readers—and especially those, if any such there be, who still believe in the good-faith of the supporters of the Ilbert Bill—may judge for themselves whether we exceed the strictest limits of truth, when we characterise that speech as a shameless *farrago* of abuse, claptrap, and misstatement. With regard to the abuse of opponents, even Sir George Campbell felt compelled to protest against the lavish imputation of base motives to the Covenanted Civil Service of India. Sir George had not sufficient magnanimity to include among the objects of his championship the Indian Bench or Bar, or indeed

any class of those bespattered by Mr. Bright's venom, except that one to which he himself belonged; but another of the speakers at the Willis's Rooms meeting, Dr. Markby, supplied this omission in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which we print elsewhere. Probably the least pleasant reflection that must have occurred to every Anglo-Indian reader of Mr. Bright's speech, was, that there were present on the platform, at the moment the slanders were uttered, Anglo-Indians of high character and position who were perfectly cognisant of the groundlessness of the vile charges brought against the Indian Bar and the Indian Services; and who nevertheless were content to sit quiet, as consenting parties to one of the most disgraceful breaches of the Ninth Commandment ever known in English political life. Hardly more excusable was their silent acquiescence in Mr. Bright's claptrap; for we can hardly believe that either Sir George Campbell or Mr. Markby would seriously assent to the proposition that, if the Ilbert Bill were withdrawn, "then the hope of the people of India would be blasted, and instead of hope, their souls would be filled with despair"—or again, to the malicious insinuations about India being "held as a field for English ambition, and for English greed." But what can be said of those gentlemen who, knowing all about the Statutory Civil Service, knowing that the Native competition-wallahs are a dwindling class, and that the Native Judges of the future will all be appointed in the country, could quietly listen whilst Mr. Bright was piling up the agony about the difficulties imposed on those Natives who wish to obtain the Ilbert Bill jurisdiction—they "must come over from India to this country to be educated, they must go back and suffer all the inconvenience of such a regulation," and so on. Or again, when Mr. Forster spoke of the "interesting and informing fact that the outcry against the Ilbert Bill was little, until the local self-government measure appeared," is it credible that of the Anglo-Indians present on the platform not one was aware of the actual dates of the Ilbert Bill (first heard of in February, 1883), and of the Local Self-Government resolution of May 18, 1882? And Mr. Forster also repeated Mr. Bright's story about Indians coming over here—"at great cost and with great trouble"—evidently believing this to be a part of the preparation demanded for the Ilbert Bill jurisdiction; and then he proceeded to excuse himself from replying to the letter of the High Court Judges on the ground of its occupying three columns of the *Times*. And public opinion in England on the most vital points of Indian policy is, forsooth, to be guided by those who find the labour of mastering three columns of the *Times* more arduous than the importance of the subject warrants their attempting! Arguments are clearly thrown away on opponents who treat them thus. When no possible answer can be found to the hard facts adduced by the Anglo-Indians, Mr. Bright meets them with the Radical *sic volo, sic jubeo*; attributes the meanest motives to those who dare to oppose him, and trusts to the ignorance of the populace, and to the cowardice or insincerity of his allies, for the justification of his slanders.

## ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPORTERS OF LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

MR. CHESON, the amiable and much esteemed Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, appears to have

got hold of the notion that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and his friends are "aborigines," and stand in need of protection; for he has joined Mr. Foggo, "late member of the Bombay Legislative Council," in vigorously whipping up a list of the Anglo-Indian "supporters of Lord Ripon's policy." The result of the combined labours of Mr. Foggo and the Aborigines was first published on the back of a handbill that was distributed at Mr. Bright's meeting in Willis's Rooms last week. It has since appeared several times in print; and now, in the *Times* of Saturday, it is modestly put forward as a "First List of Anglo-Indians (*sic*) who have communicated their names to the British Indian Committee as Supporters of Lord Ripon's Policy." Astonishing to relate, this "first list" contains no less than forty-one names—including such distinguished "Anglo-Indians" as Professor Max Müller, LL.D., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart., and Professor Rhys Davids.

The last-named learned Professor is triumphantly stated to be "late of the Ceylon Civil Service;" and that is, of course, quite near enough for the purposes of Mr. Foggo and the Aborigines—like the young gentleman who wished to go into the 51st Regiment in order to be near his brother, who was in the 50th. Mr. Foggo's sympathies as an "Anglo-Indian" are evidently catholic. He has gone out into the highways and hedges, and forced them to come in; and if he had only been able to capture Krao, Mr. Barnum, and Sir John Bennett, in addition to the actual bag, he would have had forty-four "supporters of Lord Ripon" whose voices ought to secure the passing of the Ilbert Bill.

In sober earnest there are, in the Aborigines Society's list, exactly *three* names, of whom Anglo-Indians generally will say, "What on earth are *they* doing *dans ce gaëler-là*?" Of these names, one is that of Mr. Spankie, who, though he knows nothing of the circumstances of the districts primarily affected by the Bill, must have had some considerable judicial experience in the North-West Provinces; but the warmth of Mr. Spankie's attachment to Mr. Foggo may be estimated from the fact that he was one of the first to give his name as an *opponent of the Ilbert Bill*—as denying its expediency, though approving (as most others do), its bare principle—and that he only left the opposition camp when it was decided therein that no compromise could be accepted as satisfactory.

Professor Markby's name was another that surprised most people by its inclusion in the lists of fanatics and persecutors. Not because of his experience—for that is both small, and, being limited to Calcutta, like Sir John Phear's, exactly of the kind likely to be most misleading; but because of his established and well-deserved reputation for soundness of judgment and freedom from bias. Well, we are glad to observe—it is the one pleasing incident in a controversy of almost unmingled disagreeables—that Mr. Markby has virtually come out from among the fanatical crew; though of course, like most other reasonable beings, he still approves of the "principle" to which they profess to hold—the principle of the Queen's Proclamation, which is appealed to alike by opponents and by supporters of the Ilbert Bill. The following just and manly letter—rendered absolutely necessary by the dastardly way in which Mr. Bright had taken advantage of the ignorance of his mob admirers to heap the grossest insults on the

English lawyers and the English Civil servants of India—appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last Friday night:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'PALL MALL GAZETTE.'"

"Sir,—I fully appreciate the generous feelings which prompted Mr. Bright's observations, and I sympathise with the ardour with which Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose repelled the imputations which have been cast upon his countrymen. Moreover, if the motives of the opposition to Lord Ripon's policy have been misunderstood, the blame must fall upon those who, at the beginning of the controversy, used language so little consistent with calm and honest conviction. But I should not do justice to my fellow-countrymen in India, nor to myself, if I did not add to what I said yesterday that I do not believe that the opposition to the policy of Lord Ripon has arisen either from motives of personal interest or from a desire to see justice otherwise than impartially administered. Speaking of the lawyers and of the official Europeans in India as a whole, I do not feel the smallest doubt that they have striven, and will continue to strive, to do their duty without any regard to race, colour, or creed. Every official knows that his conduct would be visited with the severest censure from the High Court or the Government if he showed any preference. But I never saw any tendency to display any such preference. On the contrary, the very consciousness of the supreme necessity of impartiality has occasionally led inexperienced officers to display an excessive zeal in bringing European offenders to justice. If it is asked, how then is the opposition to "Ilbert's Bill" to be explained? it must be borne in mind that for the last hundred years we have been loudly proclaiming, by our rules of procedure, that we administer an inferior sort of justice which is good enough for Natives but not good enough for Europeans. This affirmation I believe to be now, and to have long been, false; and one great advantage of Lord Ripon's proposed change is that it will help to remove this unfounded reproach. But we cannot be surprised if there are some who still hesitate to accept the change, and ask why they are to be deprived of a privilege to which, if our previous affirmations had been still true, they would still be entitled.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Athenæum," August 2.

"W. MARKBY."

We publish in another column the list of the allies of Mr. Foggo and the Aborigines Protectionists. We have said above that three only, out of the forty-one names, will surprise most of our readers by their appearance in such illustrious company. Of these three we have named two, Mr. Markby and Mr. Spankie; we leave the third unnamed, as an amusing puzzle whereon our readers will exercise their ingenuity—and to leave a *locus penitentiæ* for anyone of the thirty-nine who may chance to read these words.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 30.)

- BARTER, Surgeon Major J. F., civil surgeon of Betul, is appointed civil surgeon of Nagpur, vice Brigade Surgeon J. Brake, resigned.
- CRAWFORD, Mr. F., is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Mr. C. A. Fraser, on medical leave.
- The undermentioned sub assistant conservators of forests are appointed to officiate, until further orders, as assistant conservators of forests, 3rd grade, from dates specified:—Mr. R. J. P. Pinder, Oudh, May 10; Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Ajmere, June 7.
- FIELDING, Mr. W. A., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, having returned to duty on June 18 from privilege leave, the unused portion (fifty days) is hereby cancelled.
- WALKER—The resignation by Lieut. A. W. Walker of his commission in the Rajputana Maiwa Volunteer Rifle Corps is accepted, with effect from July 15.
- WOODS, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on June 9.
- The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraphic Department, from the dates specified, and until further orders:—

FANSHAW, Mr. H. W. A., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent 4th grade, from April 22.  
 LUKE, Mr. S. P. W. V., C.I.E., from superintendent, 3rd grade, to superintendent, 2nd grade, from April 27.  
 TOWER, Mr. G. L., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 4th grade, from April 27.  
 READE, Mr. A. J. M., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to superintendent, 4th grade, from May 2.  
 MACLAGAN, Lieut. R. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Punjab P.W.D.  
 INNES, Mr. G., temporary assistant examiner, 2nd grade, is permitted to resign his appointment at his own request.  
 CODE, Mr. W. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, of the railway branch, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, executive engineer, Holkar division, Rajputana Malwa Railway.

(Gazette of India, July 7.)

LYALL, Mr. C. J., M.A., C.I.E., C.S., officiating secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, to officiate as judge and commissioner of the Assam Valley district during the absence of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., on other duty.  
 STACK, Mr. E., C.S., director of agriculture in Assam, to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner during the absence of Mr. C. J. Lyall, on other duty.  
 ARMSTRONG—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, officiating medical officer, 11th N.I., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P., and Oudh.  
 GAISFORD—The services of Surgeon M. Gaisford, medical officer, 40th N.I., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh.  
 SCHLICH—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. D. Brandis, P.H.D., C.I.E., inspector general of forests to the Government of India, Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forests of the 1st grade and officiating inspector general of forests to the Government of India, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from April 24.  
 TREMENHERE, Mr. J. H. A., M.C.S., is appointed to officiate as civil and session judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore, from May 23, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel H. G. Thomson.

The following appointments are made in the Financial Department :—  
 BYRNE, Mr. E. S., to be deputy comptroller general in class 1 of the enrolled list of the Financial Department.

COOKE, Mr. J. E., to be deputy accountant general, N.W.P. and Oudh, but to officiate until further orders as deputy accountant general, Bengal.

FINLAY, Mr. J. F., M.A., B.C.S., to officiate until further orders as deputy accountant general, N.W.P. and Oudh.

JACOB, Mr. S., B.C.S., on furlough, to the deputy accountant general, Bengal, in Class 2 of the enrolled list of the Financial Department.

LOGAN, Mr. R., B.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of under secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

COX, Mr. A. F., M.C.S., is appointed to be assistant comptroller general in Class 3 of the enrolled list of the Financial Department, but will continue to officiate until further orders as assistant accountant general, Bombay, and in Class 2 of the enrolled list of the Financial Department.

CHESNEY, Lieut. H. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in the P.W. Department Code.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Presidency Oudh Command, Military Works.

LEDGER, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., of the Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the agent, Governor General, Central India, to that under the director general of railways.

GORDON, Mr. E. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on June 16.

BRASSINGTON—The services of Mr. J. W. Brassington, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Rajputana, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

HOLDWELL, Mr. E. (sub engineer, 1st grade), honorary assistant engineer, is transferred permanently to the Madras P.W.D. Establishment.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LARKINS, Mr. A. B., assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from June 22.

HEWETT, Lieut. Col. G. L. K., commandant Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence, from June 15 to Oct. 12.

KING, Mr. D. A., surveyor, 4th grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 30.)

WICKE, Capt. F. G. A., Durham Light Infantry, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, vice Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, resigned.

The following officers of the Garrison Instruction Staff are granted an extension of the tenure of their appointments as specified, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India :—  
 HUNTER, Lieut. Col. A. S., R.A., to July 1, 1885.

GUNTER, Major H., Royal Highlanders, to Sept. 5, 1885.

HART, Capt. H. H., R.E., to Feb. 1, 1884.

SHIRRES, Capt. J. C., R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, No. 1 Mountain Battery, officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Major H. R. L. Morgan, who vacates on promotion; and Lieut. H. B. Brownlow, R.A., officiating second subaltern, to be second subaltern, vice Lieut. W. J. Honner, appointed first subaltern.

JEARMYN, Lieut. T., 2nd Sikh Infantry, Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the B.S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, from June 12.

PONT, Lieut. Victor, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain, vice Capt. A. A. Stokes, resigned.

To be Lieuts.—Corpl. D. Barry, Volunteer C. E. G. Harrison, and Volunteer A. T. Devon.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
 CHALMERS, Major John, Brevet, to be Lieut. Col. Bengal Unattached List, June 27.

FARQUHARSON, Major Charles John, half-pay. B.S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

DURANT, Surgeon Major J. J., is permitted to retire from 1st July, 1883, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WARBURTON, Surg. G. A., is permitted to resign his commission, from June 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

NORMAN, Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) F. B., C.B., B.S.C., Commandant, 24th N. I. (p.a.), for 182 days.

COWAN, Major S. H., B.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, Survey of India, (p.a.), for 91 days, embarking on or after July 7.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

CHALMERS, Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) J., Unattached List (m.c.), for six months.

(Gazette of India, July 7.)

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras and Bombay in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, respectively, from the date of their arrival in India :—

WARREN, Lieut. E. G. S., Madras, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

BROOME, Lieut. R. D., Bombay, 1st West India Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on probation to the Bengal Civil Service from the dates specified, and have been posted to corps under the Government of India :—

HERBERT, Lieut. L., Suffolk Regiment, April 23.

FENNELL, Lieut. H. L., 1st Dragoon Guards, May 3.

GRANT, Lieut. F. C., S.W. Borderers, May 9.

PRESTON, Lieut. J. E., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer, 13th M.N.I., to be a sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, from June 15.

FINNIS, Major G., Punjab Frontier Force—5th Punjab Infantry, officiating second in command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Major C. M.K. Hall, but to continue to officiate as second in command, 2nd Punjab Infantry. Major A. D. Strettell, wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing commander during the period Major Finnis may continue with the 2nd Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

TYNDALL, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H., C.B., B.S.C., having vacated the command of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab frontier force, on 1st April 1883, is permitted to reside in Europe.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval in the Bengal Staff Corps :—

WACE, Major E. G., to be lieutenant colonel, July 1.

CULLEN, Captain E. H. H., to be major July 1.

BARTLEMAN, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. F., Brevet, to be colonel Bengal Infantry, July 21.

WALKER, Lieut. Colonel T. N., B.S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from July 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

H. E., the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a volunteer corps at Biluchistan, to be designated the "Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps."

SANDEMAN, Lieut. Colonel Sir R. G. Biluchistan, Volunteer Rifle Corps, K.C.S.I., agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, to be honorary colonel.

CORDERY, J. G., Esq., C.S., Berar Rifle Volunteer Corps, resident at Hyderabad, to be honorary colonel, vice W. B. Jones, Esq., C.S.I., C.S., resigned.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

BROWNLOW, Lieutenant C. B., B.S.C., (m.c.) for 3 months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, June 27.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

COLE, Lieut. A. W. G. L., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. F. Morris, dated June 14.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. L. C. H., 3rd N.I., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 15.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. P., 5th N.I., Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated June 16.

GRAY, Lieut. E., 38th N.I., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 21.

FRITCHARD—Subject to the approval of H.M., Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) H. F. Fritchard, Madras R.A., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension to which he is entitled, from June 21.

FULTON, Capt. G. W. R., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to England, and join No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division, into which he has been promoted.

CHAMPION, Capt. A. H. N. U., Leinster Regiment, recently pro-

moted from the Border regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of the former regiment, to which he has been posted.

DE LISLE, Lieut. F. J., R.A., is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Khandalla, and join No. 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division, to which he has been appointed.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

CUPPAGE, Lieut. W. A., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. L. C. Dundas, appointed adjutant, dated June 12.

TAYLOR, Lieut. P. B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Cawnpore, and rejoin N Battery 3rd Brigade for duty.

TAYLOR—With the sanction of Government, Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 5th Gorkhas, and is attached to the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief, as to his final disposal.

#### FURLONGHS.

ODDIE—The four months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major H. H. Oddie, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CHICHESTER—Lieut. G., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

BARRY—Surgeon D. F., to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from March 21 to September 20.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CARBONARE, Lieut. E., 3rd Native Infantry, Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 22.

MACDONALD, Lieut. F. W. P., 19th Native Infantry, Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 17.

CROWTHER, Lieut. R. T., 23rd Pioneers, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated June 24.

M'FARLAND—Under instruction from the War Office, Honorary Major J. W. M'Farland, paymaster, 9th Lancers, is placed on the retired list, from July 16.

DENT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. W. Dent, Royal West Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed:—

STRUTT—Quetta District order, dated April 23, directing Col. J. R. Strutt, Bombay Staff Corps, commandant, 3rd Bombay N.I., to assume command of the district, vice Brigadier General S. de B. Edwards, C.B., proceeding on furlough, with effect from April 21.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

ELDERTON, Lieut. A., Wiltshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th N.I.), to Calcutta, from July 5 to Nov. 14, to study the native languages.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 4.)

EARLE, Mr. A., assistant magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is invested with the powers of a deputy collector.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. S., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is transferred to Pooree and is posted to the Khoorda sub division of that district.

STEVENS, Mr. C. C., officiating magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. D. R. Lyall.

WALLER, Mr. W. B., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Jessore.

MURRAY, Mr. C. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Rungpore.

OWEN, Mr. H. M., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Manbhoom, is transferred to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The following inspectors of police are promoted with effect from June 1, from the third to the second grade:—

OWEN—O'CONNER—Mr. C., who will continue to officiate as a deputy magistrate; and Mr. E. P. O'Conner.

POPE, Mr. J. V. S., M.A., principal Dacca College, is appointed to act as inspector of schools, Behar Circle.

GARRET, Mr. A. W., B.A., professor Presidency College, is appointed to act as principal of the Dacca College, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. V. S. Pope.

CRETIN, Surg. E., 33rd N.I. Regt., Buxa, is appointed to have civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his own duties from the 3rd ultimo.

BEATTY, Mr. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bhagulpore to the Darjeeling Division.

MARTIN, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Bhagulpore Division.

CANTOPHER—That portion of the orders reverting Mr. B. W. Cantopher from executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, 1st grade, is hereby cancelled, and Mr. Cantopher will continue to hold the higher rank.

PRICE, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the First Calcutta Division to the Bardwan Division.

#### FURLONGHS.

KILBY, Mr. G. C., barrister-at-law, deputy superintendent and member of legal affairs, is allowed leave for three months.

MIDDLETON, Mr. E. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month.

MANOOK, Mr. S. J., medical officer and assistant commissioner, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for three months.

MOSLEY, Mr. H., magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Decca, is allowed leave for three months.

MENDES, Mr. T. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Karigram, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months.

MONEY, Lieut. Col. R. C., manager, Raj Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 10.)

BIRCH—The services of Mr. H. H. Birch, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the date he made over charge of his office under this Government.

BEATTS, Mr. M. T., chief mechanical engineer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, temporarily to be an engineer examiner, during the absence of Mr. W. Dewar.

BRACE, Mr. L. J., curator of the herbarium of the Botanical Garden, Calcutta, in addition to his present duties, to have charge of the Botanical Garden, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Dr. G. King.

GRIERSON, Mr. G. A., assistant magistrate and collector and Munsif, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in Patna, from the date he was relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.

GOULDSBERRY, Mr. C. E., officiating district superintendent of police, Manbhoom, leave for one month, from afternoon of May 10 last.

KEOWN, Mr. R. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Mozufferpore, from date he joined his appointment.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Mymensingh, from the date he joined his appointment.

BAKER, Mr. E. C. S., to act as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to Nuddea.

HARRISON, Mr. J. F., officiating first inspector of registration offices, was on leave from May 12 to 27 inclusive.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Nuddea, to be assistant superintendent of gaols, 3rd grade.

TAYLER, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of gaols, Buxar, to act as superintendent of the Dacca Central Gaol, during absence of Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS, Mr. C. H. C., superintendent of the Dacca Central Gaol, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

BEATSON, Surgeon W., is re-appointed to act as civil surgeon of Bhagulpore, from April 17th last, vice Surgeon Major W. F. Murray, on leave.

ARMSTRONG, Mr. J. Scobell, officiating commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

GLADSTONE, Mr. H. N., to be a member of the Committee of Management of the Government Workhouse, Calcutta, vice Captain C. J. Wilkinson, resigned.

GAMMIE, Mr. J., head gardener of the Government Cinchona Cultiv., Darjiling, in addition to his present duties, to have charge of the Cinchona Plantation, during absence on privilege leave, of Dr. G. King.

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., assistant locomotive superintendent, to officiate as locomotive superintendent Northern Bengal State Railway, during absence of Mr. A. W. Rendell on three months' privilege leave, from May 16.

MACRAE, Surg. R., made over charge of the Raishye Gaol to Surg. Major E. C. Bensley, July 4.

#### FURLONGHS.

KNYVETT, Lieut. Col. W. L. N., officiating deputy inspector general of police, leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from Aug. 16, or subsequent date.

BARROW—The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. F. H. Barrow, joint magistrate and deputy collector, March 27, has been converted by the Secretary of State for India into furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

KIERLANDER, Mr. F. H., assistant traffic superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, three months' privilege leave, from July 1, or date he may avail himself of the same.

TWEEDLE, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Shahabad, leave for two months and twenty-three days, from 22nd inst.

SHERMAN, Mr. G. J., storekeeper, Tirhoot State Railway, three months' privilege leave, from July 1, or date he may avail himself of the same.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 7.)

The following appointments are made:—

WALLERSTEIN, Capt. P. H., cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Major W. P. Harrison.

BARROW, Capt. F., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, during the absence of Mr. H. S. Boys on privilege leave.

The following promotions are made:—

DENMAN—GILES—With effect from May 6, the date on which Mr. W. T. Martin proceeded on leave, Mr. F. Giles, officiating joint magistrate 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate 1st grade; and

Mr. J. Denman, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate 2nd grade.

**PORTER—THORNTON**—With effect from May 22, the date on which Mr. E. B. Alexander received charge of the Allahabad Small Case Court; Mr. L. A. S. Porter, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate 1st grade; Mr. L. M. Thornton, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate 2nd grade.

**STEEL—DAVIS**—With effect from May 30, vice Mr. W. Hoey, appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector; Mr. C. D. Steel, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. J. S. C. Davis, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

**FISHER**—With effect from April 18, vice Mr. E. Rose; Mr. F. H. Fisher, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**POCOCK—WALLACE**—With effect from March 20, the date on which Mr. B. Stainforth proceeded on furlough; Mr. R. J. M. Pocock, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade; and Mr. E. A. Wallace, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

**CASTLE—COURT—DAVIS**—With effect from April 17, the date on which Local Lieut. T. J. Ryves, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, proceeded on furlough, Mr. C. T. Castle, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police 2nd grade; Mr. F. W. Court, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police 3rd grade; and Mr. A. H. Davis, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police 4th grade.

**BARRILL**—With effect from April 19, the date on which Mr. E. Barrill, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, was appointed to officiate as assistant inspector general, Government Railway Police, N.W. Provinces; Mr. B. Alone, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

**BAGSHAW**, Mr. C., deputy conservator of forests, to the charge of the Garhwal Division of the Central Circle, from May 31.

**BRYANT**, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator of forests, from the Garhwal Division to the charge of the Ganges Division Central Circle, from June 5.

**ALLAN**, Mr. W. G., deputy conservator of forests, from the Kheri Division to the charge of the Pilibhit Division and the Bhira sub Division, Oudh Circle, during the absence (on leave) of Mr. C. J. Ponsonby.

**BATTIE**, Mr. J. S., officiating assistant conservator of forests, from the Bahraich Division to the charge of the Kheri Division, Oudh Circle, vice Mr. W. G. Allan.

**FINDER**, Mr. R. J. P., sub assistant conservator of forests, from the Kheri Division to the Bahraich Division, Oudh Circle, vice Mr. J. S. Battie.

## FURLONGS.

**HARRISON**, Major W. P., cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 11.

**PONSONBY**, Lieut. C. J., Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for three months, with effect from July 2.

**STURT**, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 1.

**BOYS**, Mr. H. S., deputy commissioner, Fyzabad, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from July 14.

**CASTLE**, Mr. C. T., district superintendent of police, Budaun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 12.

**KNYVET**, Mr. C. F., district superintendent of police, Bhandara, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, with effect from Aug. 1.

**PONSONBY**, Mr. C. J., deputy conservator of forests, in charge of the Pilibhit division and the Bhira sub-division, Oudh Circle, privilege leave for three months, from July 2, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 14.)

**FOX**, Mr. G., to be captain of the Mounted Detachment of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

**WILCOCKS**, the Rev. J. O. F., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, to officiate as civil chaplain of Allahabad during the absence on leave of the Rev. B. Deedes.

**NICHOLLS**, Mr. G. J., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Farukhabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall.

**THOMPSON**, Surg. S. J., to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, for Surgeon Major J. Ellis, M.D., on furlough.

**SWEENEY**, Surg. T. H., to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, for Surgeon E. Mair, M.B., on deputation to the gaol department.

**OLLIVANT**, Lieut. Col. A., district superintendent of police, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy inspector general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Col. O. L. Smith.

With effect from April 1, the date on which Mr. W. C. Wood made over charge of the Hardoi district—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, C.S., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. L. G. Evans, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; and Mr. G. R. Irwin, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from April 7, the date on which Mr. W. Blennerhassett, C.S., received charge of the judge's office, Lucknow, Major J. R. Maret, officiating district judge, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as subordinate judge, 1st grade.

With effect from April 13—Mr. C. L. M. Eales, C.S., officiating

assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from April 16, the date on which he received charge of the Hardoi district, Mr. H. H. Butts, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

**CHAPMAN—EVANS—EALLES**—Mr. C. Chapman, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. L. G. Evans, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

**EALLES**—With effect from April 17, the date on which Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., joined the North Western Provinces, Mr. C. L. M. Eales, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

**FOLEY**, Mr. R., having tendered the resignation of his appointment of special magistrate, so much of the notification No. 382, dated April 9, investing him with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the town of Cawnpore, is hereby cancelled.

**ROSE**, Mr. W., assistant engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Shahjahanpur, to be a special magistrate, and to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class.

**BROWN RIGG**, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate, Fatehpur, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

**CHAPMAN**, Capt. F. C., to be an honorary magistrate, and to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the limits of Tahsil Sorao, in the Allahabad District.

**SMEATON**—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant R. Smeaton of his commission in the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**DODSWORTH**, Mr. A. T., assistant engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, passed, on June 27, the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

## FURLONGS.

**EVENS**, Mr. H. F., special judge, Jhansi, privilege leave for two months, with effect from August 15.

**HARRISON**, Major W. P., cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 28.

**MACLAREN**, Surgeon Major G. G., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Dehra Dun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 24, or subsequent date.

**MCMULLIN**, Mr. R. L. F., district superintendent of police, Fatehgarh, privilege leave for one month, with effect from August 1.

**MAYNARD**, Lieutenant Colonel F. N. M., district superintendent of police, Sultanpur, leave in India on private affairs for four months, with effect from June 15, or subsequent date.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 30.)

**HENNESSEY**, Mr. S. H., assumed charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, on the 18th inst.

**PROBY—PLAYFAIR**—Messrs. D. G. Proby and H. Playfair respectively relinquished and received charge of the Bhandara District Police on the 19th inst.

**PHILLIPS**, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., appointed to officiate temporarily as judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, relinquished charge of his duties as assistant commissioner, Nagpur, on the 18th inst.

**MILLER—PHILLIPS**—Major E. W. C. H. Miller and Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on the 19th inst.

**ARMSTRONG**, Surg. H., made over civil medical charge of the Bhandara District to first class Hospital Assistant Sheo Pershad, attached to the Main Dispensary, on the 1st ult.

**HAMMOND**, Major, district superintendent of police, is posted to the Nagpur District, vice Col. Vandergucht, retired.

**LAURIE**, Mr. L. K., C.S., officiating assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of excise, inspector general of registration, and superintendent of stamps, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S.

**RANGIAH**, Mr. C., extra assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, is transferred to the Wardha District.

**FOX-STRANGWAYS**, Mr., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Nagpur.

**LUCKSTEDT**, Mr. H., executive engineer, surrendered, and Mr. B. P. Milsom, executive engineer, assumed charge of the office of superintendent, Way and Works, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway, on the 25th inst.

## FURLONGS.

**BROWN**—Three months' privilege leave is granted to 5th class inspector Mr. E. J. Brown, of the Bhandara District Police, with effect from June 21.

**VERTUE**—Two months and sixteen days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut. Col. Vertue, deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, from Aug. 1 next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 7.)

**PROBY**, Mr. D. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to the Nagpur district and assumed charge of his duties on the 27th inst.

**BRAKE**, Brigade Surgeon J., granted furlough to Europe, reported his departure from Bombay on the 1st current, per s.s., Raffaele Rubatino.

**FOX-STRANGWAYS**—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, Civil Service, assistant commissioner, with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class, within the limits of the Nagpur district, and the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, Civil Service, assistant commis-

sioner, Nagpur, shall belong to the 3rd grade of courts having jurisdiction up to 500 rupees.

THOMPSON, Colonel W. B., Deputy Commissioner, made over, and Major E. W. C. H. Miller, officiating Deputy Commissioner, received charge of the Chanda dist, on the 28th ultimo.

HAMMOND, Major H. A., assumed charge of the office of district superintendent of Police, Nagpur, from Colonel T. E. Vandergucht, on the 29th ultimo.

STRONG, Surgeon Major J. W., on return from the leave granted him by the military authorities, resumed charge of the superintendship of the Saugor Gaol, from Surgeon Major E. O. Tandy, on the 27th ultimo.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 28.)

SMITH—With reference to the notification of the Government of India, No. 386, dated April 27, in the Home Department, forests, confirming Mr. L. G. Smith, officiating assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in his appointment, from Feb. 10, the Lieut. Governor is pleased to promote Mr. Smith to be an assistant conservator of the 2nd grade from 11th idem.

SMITH—With reference to the above notification the Lieut. Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Smith to be an assistant conservator of the 1st grade, from March 9.

EGERTON, Lieut. F. W., assistant commissioner, is, on return from privilege leave of absence granted him, posted to Peshawur.

GRANT, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, Peshawur, is appointed to officiate as judicial assistant of that district, vice Mr. E. B. Francis, appointed to officiate as junior secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Sialkot, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Edwards.

DUNSFORD, Mr. H. S., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Hissar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, or until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

MOLLOY.—Nowshera Station Order, dated June 5, appointing Surgeon Major O. F. Molloy, A.M.D., to the charge of the Lock Hospital during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon A. S. Reid, 8th N.I.

GORDON—Regimental order, 3rd Sikh Infantry, dated May 31, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. W. D. Gordon, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, on leave.

### FURLOUGHS.

RICKIE, Capt. J., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for three months from June 19.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. C. H., officiating district superintendent of police, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 30.)

FRAME—Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner recognises the appointment of Mr. J. Frame to be vice consul for Denmark at Bassein, vice Mr. A. Philipps.

JAMESON—The Chief Commissioner confers upon Mr. T. D. Jameson, superintendent of Dacoity, in respect of all cases of dacoity and robbery occurring in any part of the province of British Burma, power to authorise the detention of the accused persons.

LANG—The Chief Commissioner specially empowers Mr. J. Lang, Myo-oke, 2nd grade, substantive pro tem., a magistrate of the 2nd class, to pass sentences of whipping.

MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., Assistant Commissioner, reported his return from privilege leave granted to him and assumed charge of his duties as Forest Settlement Officer at Toungoo on January 15.

EYRE, Captain G. S., Assistant Commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties at Akyab on June 9.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., Assistant Commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, with effect from June 10.

RANSOM, Mr. H. S., Deputy Port officer, Rangoon, is appointed Surveyor of Steamers under the Burma Steamer Survey Act, 1871, in the room of the late Mr. J. Mack.

### FURLOUGHS.

DICKIE, Lieut. H. D., of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted nine months' leave of absence from the corps, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

BURNELL, Capt. J. S. G., of the St. John's College Cadet Company attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave of absence from the corps from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

CLANCEY, Mr. J. C., Myo-oke, 1st grade, superintendent of Supplementary Survey and Registration in the Bassein district, reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his duties. The unexpired portion of Mr. Clancey's leave is cancelled.

There will be a large camp of exercise at Bangalore early in January next, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay and staff have accepted Sir Frederick Roberts's invitation to attend.

Orders have been given in Bombay, for twenty great coats to be made up—ten from cloth manufactured at the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and ten from cloth of Umritsur, (Egerton Mills) manufacture—and issued to certain corps of the native army of this presidency for trial.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 3.)

HEBBERT, Mr. F. H., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. Mackenzie on other duty, or until further orders.

WALSH, Mr. W. H., to act as principal assistant to the collector, District magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Johnson on other duty, or until further orders.

HEWETSON, Mr. J., to act as senior assistant to the collector, district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Welsh on other duty, or until further orders.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the following appointment, which has been made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court:—

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., Civil Service, to officiate as registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Weir on other duty, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 3rd class:—

PAYNE, Mr. G. H., acting deputy tahsildar and magistrate of Koraput, in the district of Vizagapatam.

FRENCH, the Rev. D. J., to be chaplain of Berhampore—transferred at his own request.

WHITELY, The Rev. C. E., M.A., chaplain of Beranpore, to be chaplain of Vizagapatam.

BEST, Mr. J. W., civil and sessions judge of Mangalore, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station.

ANDREWS, Col. W. G., Royal Horse Artillery, commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, to be a lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.

JONES, the Rev. W. M., a missionary of the London Mission Society at Salem, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

CLOETE, Col. J. G., deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, 2nd class, to act as deputy superintendent, 1st class, during the absence of Mr. W. Beaumont on privilege leave, or until further orders.

WOLF-MURRAY—H.E. the Governor in Council further appoints Mr. O. Wolf-Murray to be forest settlement officer and district forest officer of Coimbatore.

USHER—The transfer of Mr. C. J. Usher, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Kistna Western Division, to the charge of the Cuddapah Division, is cancelled.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 10.)

HACKETT, Surgeon Major A. L., civil surgeon, Cannanore, and acting surgeon, 3rd district Madras, to be civil surgeon, Salem.

HEZLETT, Surgeon Major H. J., civil surgeon, Salem, to be medical officer, Ootacamund.

NANNEY, Surgeon Major L. C., medical officer, Ootacamund, to be civil surgeon, Trichinopoly.

THOMAS, Surgeon Major J. B., L.R.C.P.L., civil surgeon, Trichinopoly, to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Vizagapatam, vice Surgeon Major J. Smith, proceeding on furlough.

EVANS, Surgeon J. W., to officiate as civil surgeon and superintendent of the gaol, Cuddalore, as a temporary measure.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation, by the Hon. C. G. Master, Chief Secretary to Government, of his seat as additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

WEBSTER—The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. F. Webster, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

BLACK, Rev. J., M.A., to act as chaplain of Vepery during the absence of the Rev. W. H. Hobart on privilege leave.

CASSELLS, Rev. J. W., M.A., to act as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, during the remainder of the absence of the Rev. J. B. Trend, on privilege leave.

WILKINS, Mr. J., to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Bangalore, in the place of Mr. Jennings.

M<sup>r</sup> MASTER, Mr. B., is appointed 4th grade assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue in the new organisation of the Salt Department, and is posted to the charge of the Masulipatam Division, comprising the present Godavari and Kistna Salt Districts, with effect from the date of Mr. Powell's availing himself of the privilege leave granted him.

POWELL, Mr. C., is appointed 1st grade inspector in the Salt Department, with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him.

WARNER, Mr. J., inspector of the Salt Department, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade with effect from July 1.

FOORD—BOYLE—Mr. A. M. Foord and Mr. A. R. Boyle, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in the P.W.D. Code.

DITMAS, Mr. W. F., inspector, is temporarily posted to the charge of the Coondapoor Circle, in addition to the Mangalore Circle, vice Mr. Blandford, deceased.

Messrs. J. Mahoney, H. Hines, and J. F. and M. Claridge, probationary Head Surveyors, Nilgiri Detachment, Madras Survey, have been each granted sick leave of absence for one month.

WHITE, Mr. E., sub. pro. tem., District Munsif of Vayitri, in the district of Malabar, to be a District Munsif of the 3rd grade, vice C. Suri Aiyar, promot:d.

## FURLOUGH.

HAYNE, Mr. W. C. Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of Tinnevely Div, privilege leave on medical certificate for three months from date of availing himself of same.

## MILITARY.

JACKSON, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, wing officer 24th N.I., is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from May 31, 1882, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GREEN, Mr. E., inspector in the Salt Department, is posted to the charge of the Kanuparti Circle, with effect from the termination of his acting appointment in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. J. S. Freer assistant inspector in the Salt Department, is transferred from the Balacheruvu, to the charge of the Magaltur Circle.

## FURLOUGH.

MCLEOD—The Inspector General of Ordnance grants privilege leave of absence to Colonel H. McLeod, Royal Artillery, superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, for sixty days, from July 9, or date of departure.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.  
(Headquarters Ootacamund, July 5.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MOORE, Lieut. Col. C. E., 14th Regiment N.I., officiating second in command, to be second in command, sub pro tem., from June 9, vice Rivers, who retires.

PAKENHAM, Lieut. W. W. V., 19th Regiment N. I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster is confirmed in the latter appointment.

RICH, Lieut. W. H. D., 22nd Regiment N.I., wing officer on probation, 16th Regiment N.I., to officiate as wing officer till July 31, when he will rejoin his own regiment.

The following orders are confirmed:—

FOORD—By the officer commanding Nagpore force, appointing Col. H. H. Foord, 23rd Regiment L. I., the next senior officer, to command the Nagpore force temporarily from this date, vice Brigadier General G. F. de Berry, who vacates.

FLOWDEN—Appointing Col. F. D. Plowden, 20th Regiment N. I., to assume command of the garrison of Kamptee from this date.

SMYTHE—By the General Officer commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, appointing H. H. Smythe, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major General Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., commanding Hyderabad subsidiary force, from June 15, during the absence of Lieut. E. G. Mansel, on leave.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

NORIE, Col. E. M., Divisional Staff, Staff Corps, assistant quarter master general Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for ninety days, from July 16 or date of departure.

HORNSBY, Capt. A. W. H., Brigade Staff, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, Western District, privilege leave for sixty days, from July 1 or date of departure.

MURRAY, Major A. H., Royal Artillery, No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, from July 4 to October 15, Bangalore and Nilgiris, private affairs.

KING, Lieut. H. T., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, wing officer (on probation) 33rd Regiment N.I., to Bangalore, for four months, from May 13, to study the Native languages.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 5.)

WISE, Major F. J., superintendent of police, G. I. P. Railway, is allowed an extension for three days of the privilege leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner, C.D., on the 2nd ult.

DAVIES, Mr. D., acted as 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police during the period of Mr. R. H. Vincent's absence on privilege leave.

DAVIES—The appointment of Mr. Davies to be substantive pro tem. 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police, dated April 5, is to have effect from the date of expiration of Mr. Vincent's leave.

JOHNSTONE—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. C. Johnstone to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

LOGAN, Mr. A. C., magistrate, 1st class, in the district of Satara, is invested with additional powers.

GAYE—DUDLEY—Surg. Major A. C. Gaye, A.M.D., in charge of the Lock Hospital at Kirkee, and Surg. Major W. E. Dudley, A.M.D., in charge of the Lock Hospital at Puna, are each invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16, and 19 of the rules of June 8, 1868, passed by H.E. the Governor in Council under clause 7, sec. 11, of (Bombay) Act III, of 1867.

HEARN—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. J. Hearn, magistrate, 1st class, in the district of Kaladgi, with power to require security for good behaviour.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable Acting Chief Justice during the absence of Mr. J. W. Orr:—

FARRAN, Mr. G. H., M.A., Assistant Commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer, to act as Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.

OLIVER, Mr. A. K., Assistant Registrar, Appellate side, to act as assistant Commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer.

MUIR—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Muir, C.S., to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Kaladgi, and district Registrar, Kaladgi, during the absence of Mr. G. F. M. Grant.

WARD, Major T. M., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, to act as superintendent of the Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, vice Col. G. A. Laughton.

GRAY—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Major W. Gray, M.B., to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, vice Surgeon Major T. Cody, L.R.C.P.

PATTERSON—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon D. A. Patterson, M.D., to be secretary to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon Major T. Cody, L.R.C.P., deceased, with effect from June 22.

Bombay Government Gazette, July 12.

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., is appointed to act, on his arrival from Cairo, as district superintendent of police, Thana, during the absence of Mr. Yates.

MADDEN, Major J. M., cantonment magistrate of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the district of Ahmedabad.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaira district.

COLLETT, Miss L. R., received charge of the Puna Female Training School on the 23rd ult.

WINCHESTER—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., to be forest settlement officer in the Kolaba District. H. E. is also pleased to appoint the collector of Kolaba to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said forest settlement officer.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PORTEOUS, Mr. W., Civil Service, to act as collector and magistrate of the district or Broach and district registrar, Broach, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Civil Service.

LOGAN, Mr. A. C., to be assistant collector, Ratnagiri.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., Civil Service, assistant collector, Belgaum, passed an examination in Kanarese on the 2nd inst.

GREANY, Surgeon J. P., M.D., is appointed to be civil surgeon, Kaira, vice Surgeon D. A. Patterson, M.D. He will, however, continue to act as secretary to the surgeon general with the Government of Bombay during the absence of Surgeon Patterson.

AQUINO, Mr. T. H., L.M., and S., is appointed an assistant surgeon of the 3rd grade.

MAINWARING—BETHAM—Messrs. H. Mainwaring and G. K. Betham, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the district forest officer, Satara, on the 28th ult.

BORRADAILE, Mr. A. A., delivered over and Mr. R. Courtenay received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Broach, on the 30th ult.

FORJETT, Captain F. H., delivered over and Lieutenant E. F. Marriott received charge of the offices of the superintendent and assistant superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, on the 27th ultimo.

ANDING—HAMILTON—Messrs. J. C. Anding and W. R. Hamilton, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur deputy collector, Ahmednagar, on the 27th ultimo.

COTGRAVE—MACBAY—Mr. G. W. Cotgrave and Major W. G. W. Macbay respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the district superintendent of police, assistant political agent and principal bhil agent, Khandesh, on the 28th ult.

## FURLOUGHS.

BORRADAILE, Mr. A. A., C.S., collector of Broach, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

WOODROW, Mr. W. R., assistant conservator of forests, Kanara (Southern Division), is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from August 1.

YATES, Mr. F. B., district superintendent of police, Thana, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date of Mr. R. H. Vincent's relieving him.

The following gentlemen have passed the professional examination:—

Mr. H. A. D. Wathen and Mr. A. V. Heath, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, West Deccan State Railway.

MODAY, Mr. N. B., received charge of the office of the Huzur deputy collector, Sholapur, from Mr. V. B. Wadekar, on the 26th inst.

MAIDMENT, Mr. A. R., assumed charge of office of acting supernumary assistant collector of salt revenue on the 23rd inst.

OLIVER—HILL—Messrs. N. R. Oliver and F. J. A. Hill respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector of salt revenue, Goa Range, on the 21st ult.

BETHAM—STEWART—Messrs. G. K. Betham and A. Stewart, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the district forest officer, North Thana, on the 25th inst.

HIGHT—KING—Mr. G. A. Hight, district forest officer, Ratnagiri-Colaba, and Mr. J. King, collector of Colaba, respectively delivered over and received charge of the district forest office, Ratnagiri-Colaba, on June 9.

The following transfers are ordered:—

MURRAY, Apothecary H., from Civil Medical Department to general duty, Presidency.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., 1st class magistrate, District of Belgaum, is invested with power to transfer cases to the subordinate magistrate of the Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas.

WINCHESTER, Mr. C. B., 1st class magistrate in the District of Colaba, is invested with additional powers.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MUR-MACKENZIE, Mr. J. W. P., forest settlement officer, Satara, allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from August 1, or subsequent date.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., acting collector of Kaladgi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from any date in August.

ORR—The Acting Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has granted to Mr. J. W. Orr, prathonotary and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty registrar, privilege leave for three months from July 17.

MOORE, Mr. T., first class 2nd grade subordinate judge, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension for six months of the extraordinary leave without pay granted him.

#### MILITARY

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 5.)

FRANK, Major H., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from July 7, on a pension of £37 12s. 6d. per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

GOODFELLOW—NOLAN—Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., Royal Engineers, and Surg. Major W. Nolan, B.A., M.D., Indian Medical Department.

KINNEALLY—The undermentioned assistant apothecary is granted temporary rank of apothecary, 2nd class, from Nov. 21, 1882 to Jan. 10, 1883, while in subordinate medical charge of the station hospital, Quetta:—A. J. Kinneally.

Consequent on the death of Conductor W. Kirkpatrick the following promotions in the Commandant Department are ordered, to have effect from June 5.

SINCOCK—WILLIS—Sub and Acting Conductor A. Sincock to be conductor, and Serjeant and Acting Sub Conductor R. Willis to be sub-conductor.

DUCAT, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from June 15.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, July 6.

COX, Lieut. C. L. H., 16th Regiment N. I., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated July 2.

VIDALE, Lieut. L. H., 29th Regiment N. I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

DE LISLE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. F. J. de Lisle, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade London Division R.A., has been appointed to No. 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

The following order is confirmed:—

NORWAY—Quetta District Order, dated Feb. 23, authorising the commissary of ordnance, on the recommendation of the principal medical officer, to despatch Conductor W. Norway, Ordnance Department, to India for change of air.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

PINGREE—Captain H. H., Royal Artillery, (F battery 2nd brigade,) from July 9 to October 9, to Panchmari, on private affairs.

WOOD, Lieutenant H. St. F. East Yorkshire regiment 2nd battalion, to remain at Bombay in extension, from June 7, on private affairs.

THOMPSON—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England for nine months from date of departure:—Captain H. I. P. Thompson G.I.P., Railway Volunteer Corps.

SCOTT—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major W. Scott, Staff Corps, four months, private affairs.

FOX—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on a medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissioner E. T. Fox, Sappers and Miners.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 12.)

COX, Lieut. C. L. H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from July 2.

Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Pune, July 13.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LYONS, Surgeon R. W. G., 1st Lancers, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Young, proceeding on furlough.

WHITE, Lieut. C. W. F., 4th Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated July 3.

BRACHENBURY, Lieut. C. H., 5th N.L.I., officiating wing officer, 1st N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

TAYLOR—With reference to G.O.C. 237 of 1883, Lieut. H. N. Taylor, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, has been transferred to the Madras Presidency as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

AVETOOM, Surgeon S. T., Indian Medical Department, is transferred from general duty, Presidency circle, to general duty, Mhow circle.

CRIMMINS, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Department, is transferred from general duty, Sind circle, to general duty, Presidency circle.

FERGUSON, Surg. A. F., Indian Medical Department, is transferred from general duty, Quetta District, to general duty, Puna Circle.

MERCER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that Lieut. H. F. Mercer No. 2 (Native) Mounted Bat-

tery, has been appointed to the E.A.R.H.A., and will proceed to Meerut forthwith.

ARCHDALE—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. M. E. Archdale, Gloucestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

PHELAN, Sub Conductor M., Commissariat Department, returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on July 8.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

IND, Captain H. W., R.A., (M-1) from July 16 to Oct. 16, to Simla, on private affairs.

WATLING, Surgeon Major C. W., A.M.D., to remain in England from June 20 to Sept. 15, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 26.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. T. Halliday, Cav., Capt. M. Martin, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major D. J. M'Carthy.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. P. La Touche, S.C., Col. C. M. Ducat, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Pope, W. H. Reynolds, F. R. Apcott, A. B. Larkins, G. G. Palmer.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Robinson, S.C., Lieut. Col. H. E. Ryves, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. C. A. Conybeare (Cov.), G. E. Ward (Cov.), P. Gray (Cov.), J. K. Maerae, W. A. Francken, F. F. Collingwood, S. E. Wilmot, R. Cornish (Cov.), H. Fraser (Cov.), J. M'Andrew, G. Field, H. W. Gordon (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—Surg. C. J. M'Nally.

Bombay Estab.—H. S. Pritchard, P. S. V. Fitzgerald.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. A. Conolly, S.C., sixty-eight days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Bailey, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. J. Orr, S.C., three months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. L. Kelly, S.C., six months; J. J. Fahie, S.C., six months; R. Clarke (Cov.), one month; Lieut. P. G. Kerans (B.S.C.), S.C., six months; W. A. Francken, one month, one week; L. C. Abbott (Cov.), two months; E. D. Pechell, S.C., six months; R. Cornish (Cov.), six months, two days; J. L. Warden, two months, eighteen days; B. Stainforth, S.C., six months; S. E. Rita, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—C. P. B. Wiltshire (Cov.), S.C., six months.

AUG. 3.

The Queen has approved the retirement of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces:—

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Robert Henry Cunliffe, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Llewellyn Wavell, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major Hugh Stark Anderson, of the Bengal Army.

Note.—The transfer of Major H. S. Anderson to the Half-pay List, which was notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 12, 1883, is cancelled.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major General—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Robert Henry Cunliffe, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Llewellyn Wavell, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major Hugh Stark Anderson, of the Bengal Army.

To be Surgeon General—Deputy Surg. Gen. John Lumsdaine of the Bombay Army.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S PRAISE OF LORD RIPON.

MR. GLADSTONE'S unstinted praise of Lord Ripon has been somewhat misunderstood. It has been taken to mean that the Prime Minister will take upon his own shoulders the faults of the Viceroy, and add to the troubles of the Ministry, which, after three years of power has perceptibly lost favour with the English public, the extra burden of the failure of a man whom nothing could make popular with the English people, and who, in spite of the most brilliant success, would still be regarded with by them suspicion. In England Lord Ripon managed to secure a very remarkable reputation, not only as an unsafe, but as an unlucky politician. He has not been a brilliant success in India; his unsafeness, however, has been powerfully demonstrated, and his unluckiness made patent even to the most forbearing of his friends. When therefore Mr. Gladstone, in speaking of Lord Ripon's three years' career as Viceroy, expressed a hope that future administrations in England would be able to find men as eminently fitted in every way as Lord Ripon for the great post of Viceroy of India; when Mr. Gladstone indulged in this flattery of his faithful follower, he was thinking a great deal more of the awkward

position in which he himself stood, than of painting a portrait of Lord Ripon in over-bright colours. If he had been really in earnest in what he said, the time at which he spoke, and the circumstances which induced him to speak, would have made his portrait so entirely a work of his own fancy as to be a caricature. A man of Mr. Gladstone's experience of affairs,—a man who, like the Prime Minister, has had to sit in judgment upon quite a host of men in positions of the highest trust and gravest responsibility,—is not a man to mistake failure for success, or to see in an official who produces embarrassments for his party only a subject for loud laudation. It does not follow that, because Mr. Gladstone has gone out of his way to express a flowery, but not a substantial, confidence in Lord Ripon that he would support his Lordship unflinchingly and at all points; rather, we think, the high terms in which the Prime Minister spoke were, rightly understood, an invitation to Lord Ripon to retire from a post in which he has failed, whilst the Ministry, in the absence of a deliberate, well directed and formal attack upon his lordship and his policy, can venture to praise him with some degree of safety, and without laying themselves open to retort.

If Lord Ripon's administration had been challenged on all points, Mr. Gladstone could not have ventured to lavish praise upon his friend, without immediately tempting some one of the assailants to concentrate public condemnation into some more or less stinging epigram. The circumstances under which Lord Ripon was appointed to the Viceroyalty must be borne in mind. He was a man unacceptable in India and doubted at home. He had held mediocre offices, and in the Alabama affair he had signed a Treaty which no American can think of without laughing, and no Englishman, Conservative or Liberal, without frowning. His appointment, therefore, was not popular, because it was a risk. People at home indeed did not hesitate to regard it as one of those job-looking arrangements. Mr. Gladstone continually perpetrates, and of which the last example is the appointment of a junior member of the English Civil Service, a man who knows absolutely nothing about India, to succeed such an expert as Sir Louis Mallet.

To the public Lord Ripon's career has only been a confirmation of doubts widely felt and unrestrainedly expressed. To the Ministry it is a great deal more than this; it is reducing their selection to a wilful error of judgment; it is a falsification of all their promises as regards India; a breaking down of the hopes of strength they indulged in to be derived from a successful Indian administration; and it is, worse than all, an altogether unlovely disappointment. Yet how can they admit that the public's original surprise at the appointment has been justified? How can they confess that the public fears have proved well-founded, and that their judgment in making the appointment was wholly at fault? So long as desultory attacks only are made upon Lord Ripon, so long will the Ministry feel themselves bound to defend, not the man, but their choice of the man, that is, themselves. But when the attack shall come from both sides of the House, and shall be made by men who are moved by higher than mere party feelings, by men who look to the stability of the Empire, and to the making sure of the foundations of British rule in India—when the attack shall come from Members of the House speaking purely as Englishmen, then Mr. Gladstone will no longer act as an antiphone to Lord Hartington, but will have to choose between giving up Lord Ripon or keeping his own place at the cost of buying the support of the disintegrating Irish vote. When, therefore, we come to analyse Mr. Gladstone's eulogy, if it were an eulogy, we see that whilst he will, up to a certain point, go great lengths to justify his selection of Lord Ripon, his praise of that nobleman is very far, indeed, from meaning that he will maintain him at Calcutta or Simla at all costs. This is, of course, the very easy and superficial view of the matter which has satisfied the supporters of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Regarded impartially, however, the lines are not so close as to make it impossible to read between them. It would seem that Mr. Gladstone would not object to Lord Ripon's pressing his retirement upon the Home Ministry, and overcoming their politic coyness with a little loyal obstinacy. At least, that is the way in which we read the last of Parliamentary riddles.—*Indian Daily News.*

#### THE NATIVE PRESS AND THE ILBERT BILL.

THE systematic effort which has been made by a Calcutta contemporary to convey to the public the impression that Bengal has been saved from a series of Press prosecutions against the will of the Lieutenant Governor, by the intervention of the Supreme Government, and the readiness of the Native Press to adopt this view, are worthy of attention. The resort to astute flattery to convince a few officials at Simla that they alone are the saviours of an oppressed race from the despotic vagaries of the Local Government is an amusing instance of the application of true oriental methods. The reference to a reign of terror shows that amongst a considerable section of the Native Press on that side of India there exists an abject fear that if the existing law (notwithstanding the repealed Vernacular Press Act) is put in force, a large number of persons will be

caught within its meshes. The attack on the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is of a piece with the tactics of those who seem to think that to bring a reckless charge of personal incapacity is a legitimate mode of expressing disapprobation of a policy or a measure. Perhaps "in their absence from contact with public feeling" on all questions, a few of the Viceroy's colleagues may be gratified by the incense burnt by the flatterers in question. To the great mass of the people of this country, however, "the Government of India" is a mere abstraction, and the visible embodiment of administrative authority exists for their eyes far lower even than a lieutenant-governor. Hence it is that a sustained movement to shake the confidence of the masses, not only in the courts, but also in the "hungry adventurers" and "emancipated feudal slaves" who carry on the practical administration of the country, is far more mischievous in its results than any number of diatribes against the invisible authorities who dwell in the clouds of Simla. Hence it also is that it becomes of more practical importance to ascertain how the handful of European officials scattered over the country can be properly supported by the Government they serve, and protected from wilful misrepresentation and unmerited abuse than to discuss the conditions on which a far-off Government can maintain what is commonly called its *prestige*. The loyalty which is evinced by pretentious efforts to exalt the Viceroy and his colleagues at the expense of a minor administration appears very noble on paper, but, nevertheless, generally deserves to be treated with suspicion, and may safely be attributed in most instances to self-interest.

On a recent occasion we drew attention to the determined effort which has been made to traduce European officials as a class and to stir up hatred against the whole European community. There is a far deeper meaning in this sort of writing than mere journalistic retaliation or race antipathy. Take, for instance, the following extract which we select at random from the *Lahore Tribune*:—"The children of India consist mainly of Hindus and Mahomedans, their aims, objects, and aspirations are all in common. The present Anglo-Indian agitation against the Native Jurisdiction Bill has taught them they are equal objects of hatred and aspersions to the superior race. It behoves the reformers of both communities to move heaven and earth to dispel the prejudiced notions of their ignorant co-religionists, and to bind the Hindus and Mahomedans into one common bond of brotherly union. The rise or fall of India depends upon this attempt." That a certain section of the Vernacular Press is given to denouncing Englishmen on every possible and impossible occasion is admitted by a Native writer, and a Native journal on this side of India more outspoken than the rest of its contemporaries ventures the opinion that if the Native papers of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces will not control themselves the time is fast approaching when their tongues will have to be curbed under compulsion. When the *Englishman* published in its columns a silly advertisement couched in terms calculated to give offence to some of our Native friends who have attained to University honours (and afterwards apologised for the inadvertence which had allowed the notice to appear), great satisfaction was expressed because the matter was noticed in Parliament, and because the Under Secretary of State for India almost invited the Government of India to take legal proceedings against the editor of the *Englishman* under the Penal Code. Some resentment was even expressed when the invitation was not acted upon. We can, therefore, easily estimate the value of the present outcry about the terrorism of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal when the proposal is that certain Native papers should be prosecuted. Nevertheless, we doubt whether there is any provision of the Penal Code which can be effectually applied to stop the further publication of articles intended to excite race hatred, or defaming whole classes of persons. It is different with attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government. Such attempts are punishable with transportation for life, and so far Mr. Sinnett in his recent letter to the *Times*, which has already been reproduced in our columns, was right in describing the Vernacular Press Act as substituting "comparatively gentle restraint of warning and suspension" for severer punishments which the courts can inflict.

We have heard a good deal lately about the prestige of the Government of India. To our mind attention may be more profitably directed to the fact that the development of healthy western influences is arrested in proportion to the success of the writers who systematically defame the whole European community. More than this the European public servants who are scattered over the country are to the bulk of the population the visible agents of the British régime, and the determined effort which is now made, to excite hatred against them, and to traduce them is constructively quite as seditious as "attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law." It because such publications cannot be effectually reached by the existing law the matter needs serious attention. Whether the most appropriate form of control would be an addition to the substantive law, or the introduction of a new system of regulation or restraint, or a new method of procedure, we leave to future consideration.—*Times of India*

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 22 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Adams, G. B., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen. 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adams, J. B., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.  
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Settle., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.  
Alexander, R. D., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 6m., May 11, '83.  
Allen, J. J., Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 2, '83.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '82.  
Anderson, J. G., Oudh Com., 18 1/2, April 7, 1882.  
Anderson, J. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 8mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Armstrong, Surg. H., Cent. Prov. Medl., 12m., Apr. 2, '83.  
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Atkinson, E. F. T., Bl. Cov., Fincl. Dept., 15 m., Aug. 8, '82.  
Auten, H. G., Andamans Com., 12 months.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 12 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 13m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Ball, C. A., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., April 7, 1882.  
Barrow, F. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 13m., Mar. 9, '83.  
Bartlett, T. W., India, P.W.D., 8 months, May 1, 1883.  
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.  
Becher, A. R., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.  
Bell, J., State Railways, 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Benton, A. H., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 17 m., Apr. 27, '82.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Bernard, C. E., C.S.I., B.C., C.C., Br. Bur., 10m., Mar. 12, '83.  
Braham, J. A., Postal Departments 9 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Beverley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 m., April 17, 1882.  
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 17 mos., April 10, '83.  
Bevan, J. F., Tel. Dept., 17 m., May 27, '82.  
Black, D., Bombay Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.  
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Booth, W., Bengal Education, 5 months, March 9, 1883.  
Boteler, R., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., April 8, 1882.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.  
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educl., 20 m., Jan. 22, '82.  
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '82.  
Braham, E. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., May 15, '83.  
Breton, W. R., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., March 15, 1883.  
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 19m., April 6, '83.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Browning, C. A., R. C. Provinces Edcl., 12m., Mar. 23, '83.  
Briggett, J., K. Calcutta Mint, 6 mos., April 10, '83.  
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.  
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 9, '83.  
Buckle, H., Burma Com., 12 mos., May 12, '83.  
Buck, D. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Burke, J., Telegraph Department, 19 mos., April 11, '82.  
Burke, C. T., Bom. P.W.D., 20 mos., March 31, 1882.  
Buroah, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Nov. 13, '82.  
Cadge, Surg. W. H., I.M.D., N.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 20, '82.  
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.  
Campbell, J. A., P.W.D., Bengal, 15 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Cantopher, R., Cal. Mint, 6 mos., May 23, '83.  
Cappel, E. L., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12mos., Nov. 1, '82.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 18 months, Aug. 22, 1882.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.  
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 12 mos., May 15, '83.  
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 6 months, April 27, '83.  
Christie, W. B., P.W.D., Bengal, 15 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Clarke, R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 21 m., Feb. 23, '82.  
Clarke, F. B., Secretariat, 18 months, May 7, '82.  
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.  
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 10, '83.  
Clerke, W., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, Jan. 26, 1883.  
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., April 24, 1882.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Colvin, B. W., C.S.I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 8m., 15, '3.  
Conder, J., Nizam's Railway, 20 mos., March 20, 1882.  
Connah, W., Bengal P.W.D., 19 mos., April 17, 1882.  
Conybeare, H. C. A. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., 24m., Nov. 17, '81.  
Cooke, C. R., Punjab Educational, 21 mo., Nov. 1, '82.  
Cooke, S., Bombay Education, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Cotton, H. J. S., Bl. Cov., Sec. Bd. Rev. Bl., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, Apr. 23, '83.  
Coplestone, F. S., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Jan. 26, '82.  
Corder, R. A., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 mos., March 25, 1882.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 18 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 12, 1882.  
Counhead, T. H., Assam Police, 20 mos., April 27, 1882.  
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Crichtley, C. E. B., Home Dept., 12 mos., April 7, '83.  
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Cruckshank, A. W., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 8m., Apr. 6, '83.  
Cunningham F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Sec., 18 m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Cunningham F. W., J. Co. Cov., Pol. Dept., 16 mos., April, '82.  
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 m., Feb. 2, 1882.  
Cunningham, J. D., Ben. Cov. Pun. Com., 12m., Sep. 29, '82.  
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Dakzall, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '81.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 13 mos., May 7, '82.  
Dashwood, F. A., Bom. P.W.D., 22 mos., Jan. 4, 1882.  
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. Dt., 10m., Jan. 21, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 18 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 10, 1883.  
Davidson, R., C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), Bd. of Rev., 8m., Mar. 28, '83.  
Deane, L. H., B.S.C., Port Blair Police, 12m., Nov. 2, '82.  
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.  
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '81.  
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gaois, 18 months, May 1, '83.  
Dinwiddie, T. D., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
Downson, E., Tel. Dept., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Dobbie, W. H., Fincl. Depart., 15 m., July 22, '82.  
Donovan, C. (Bl. C. v.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, 82.  
Drake, E., Opium Dept., 24 mos., March 17, 1882.  
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.  
Durand, H. M., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), For. Dpt., 8m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Dutt, Money Lal, Bengal Medical, 12 mo., Feb. 1, '83.  
Duthy, J. W., Telegraph Department, 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Ehden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.  
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.  
Ewbank, A., Ben. Educl., 7 1/2 mos., May 18, '83.

Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 months.  
Fasson, H. J., B. Rev., 18 months, May 19, 1882.  
Field, C., Opium Depart., 30 mos., from April 18, 1881.  
Field, F., Punjab Com., 20 mos., Oct. 21, 1882.  
Finestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Finucane, M., Ben. Cov. (Bl. Rev. and Gen.), 8m., Mar. 27, '83.  
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '82.  
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bom. Political, 20 mos., Dec. 8, '81.  
Fletcher, H. A. S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Fernandez, T. R., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., July 8, '82.  
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 8 mos., April 5, '82.  
Forsyth, W. Dr., Railway Depart., 16 m., Aug. 15, '82.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N. W. P., 12 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Fox, F. W., Bl. Cov., Burma Com., 30 m., Sept. 3, '82.  
Foster, W. S., Madras Gov. Revenue, 24 mos., Apr. 21, '82.  
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educl.  
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 12 months, April 13, '81.  
Franken, W. A., P.W.D., N.W.P., 19 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Fraser, H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 18 m., April 14, '82.  
Fraser, R. W. (Madras Gov.), 12 months, Feb. 24, 1883.  
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.  
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.  
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1881.  
Fulford, J., Survey Department, 12 months, Jan. 30, '83.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mo., April 11, '83.  
Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 20 m., Mar. 17, '82.  
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., April 1, '83.  
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 45 mos., Jan. 6, '80.  
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 12m., Jan. 12, '83.  
Giles, A. H., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Girling, W., Ben. P.W.D., 6 months, March 12, 1883.  
Goodburn, C., Postal Department, 12 months, Mar. 2, '83.  
Goodfellow, A. C., P.W. Accounts, 12 months, Nov. 1, '82.  
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.  
Gordon, C. B. P., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Gordon, H. W., Bl. Cov., Bl. Judl., 15 m., July 20, '82.  
Gordon, Sir J. D., K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ch. Com., Mysore.  
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.  
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.  
Green, W. R., Ben. Police, 21 m., Feb. 6, '82.  
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C.S.I. (Bl. Cov.), R.C.I., 12m., April 6, '83.  
Grose, J., Madras Gov., Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1882.  
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.  
Gunn, J., Indian Marine, 12 months.  
Gwyn, A., Indian Marine, 6 months.  
Hall, W. T., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 6 ms., April 20, '83.  
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Gov., Res. Trav., 15ms., May 11, '83.  
Hayes, A. M.  
Hallum, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.  
Hammett, F. H., Mad. Gov., Rev. & Gen., 15m., Nov. 24, '82.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '83.  
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 6 mo., May 1, '83.  
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & G., 14m., April 17, '83.  
Hand, E., Tele. Dept., 24 m., Jan. 9, '82.  
Hare, L. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal Rev. and Gen., 8mos., April 1, '83.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.  
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., April 7, '83.  
Hathornthwaite, T., Bombay Edcl., 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24mos., Mar. 28, '83.  
Hawkins, R. W. L., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 m., May 26, '82.  
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, 1882.  
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 15 mo., April 13, '83.  
Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com.  
Henvey, F. (Bengal Gov.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.  
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., May 26, '82.  
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 6 months, May 4, 1883.  
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 12 mos., May 20, '83.  
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.  
Hudson, C. W., P.W.D. India, 19 mos., April 22, 1882.  
Holtzer, E., Indo E. Tel., 24 m., Oct. 18, '81.  
Hogan, H., Qrmr-Genl's Dept., 21 m., from May, '82.  
Horden, C. W., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 19 m., Apr. 22, '82.  
Horsley, C. E., Tel. Depart., 24 mos., July 12, '82.  
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Gov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hooper, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Com., 19 m., April 7, 1882.  
Housden, C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Howell, M. S. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Hudson, W. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 6m., April 13, '83.  
Hutchinson, C. W., Postal Dept., 8 mos., April 12, '83.  
Irvine, G. D. (Mad. Gov.), Mad. Judl., 7 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Ismay, S. J., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '82.  
Israel Syud Mahomed, Bl. R. and G., 56 m., April 15, '79.  
Inrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. E., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. G. Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. Gen., 22m., Jan. 1, '83.  
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.  
Jacob, L. M., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 10, 1882.  
Jacob, S. Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 9m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacomb, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) coltr. of Bombay 11m., Feb. 9, '83.  
Jamieson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '82.  
Jarbo, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 4, '82.  
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.  
Johnstone, F. J., B. Burma P.W.D., 18 m., May 7, '82.  
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 12 months, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 13, '83.  
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 10, '83.  
Josceline, D., P.W.D., Rajpootana, 15 1/2 mos., April 12, '82.  
Kean, H. F. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6m., Apr. 24, '83.  
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Kelly, F. A., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Mar. 16, '81.  
Kelly, C. A. (B. Cov.), Bengal Judicial, 12m., Dec. 22, '82.  
Kennedy, R. C., P.W.D., 11 months, April 13, 1883.  
Kerans, L. P. G., B.S.C., Pun. Judl., 18 m., Apr. 16, 1882.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 8 mos., April 2, '83.  
Kinsman, F., Telegraph Department, 8 mos., May 1, '83.  
Kirkwood, T. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 14 m., Sept. 5, '82.  
Kisch, H. M. Ben. Cov., Ben. Secretariat, 21m., 21d., Feb. 4, '82.  
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Gov.), Rev., 33 mo., Feb. 9, '81.  
Laird, R. W., Indian Marine, 18 mos., April 25, '82.  
Laird, J. L., Bombay Forests, 20 m., Mar. 10, '82.  
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 9 mos., April 1, '83.  
Larken, A. L. P. (Bo. Cov.), 27 mos., July 19, '81.  
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 7 months, April 29, 1883.  
Laughlin, R. C., Telegraph Department, 20 m., Mar. 31, '82.  
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 51 mo., Mar. 23, '80.  
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 months, April 7, 1883.  
L. Lieve, E., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 m., Feb. 20, '82.  
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 7, '82.  
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.  
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 29, '83.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 18 m., May 22, '82.

Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.  
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.  
Long, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 1, '83.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '83.  
Luttman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 ms., May 22, '83.  
Lydekker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.  
M'Andrew, J., Punjab Police, 20 mos., March 17, 1882.  
McNally, Surg. C. J., I.M.D., 18 m., April 15, '82.  
Macnaghten, C., Bo. Educ., 17 months, May 12, '82.  
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mo., Mar. 30, '83.  
Macrae, J. K., Burma Com., 18 m., May 21, '82.  
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 18 1/2 mos., Mar. 31, '82.  
Markham, A. M., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 16m., July 19, '82.  
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 21 m., March 2, '82.  
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Maclaren, F. B., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 7, '82.  
Maltby, A., Madras Survey, 12 months.  
Maine, B. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '83.  
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizanis Railway, 6 mos., May 15, '83.  
Maude, H., Ben. Cov., Pun. Com., 6 mos., May 18, '83.  
Meade, Lt. M. J., B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 6 mos., April 20, '83.  
Mellor, W., Ind. Educl., Lawrence Asylum 24m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.  
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.  
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educ. 24 mo., April 10, '82.  
M'Yver, L. (Mad. Gov.), Mad., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
McIvor, C. V., N.W.P., P.W.D., 29 months, May 31, '81.  
M'Watters, G., Mad. Gov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.  
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 21 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
McGeorge, G. W., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Milner, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 6, 1883.  
Mitchell, A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Monement, W., Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 20, '83.  
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 39 months, Oct. 9, '80.  
Moore, P. W., Mad. Gov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.  
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.  
Morris, Miss R., Bo. Educ., 21 mos., March 8, 1882.  
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 19 mos., April 25, 1883.  
Mulock W. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 14m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Neill, J. W., Ben. Cov., C. Prov. Com., 19mos., Mar. 31, '82.  
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '82.  
Newnam, W. A., Telegraph Depart., 12 mos., Dec. 9, '82.  
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.  
Newcombe, A. C., P.W.D. Assam, 19 1/2 mos., April 1, '83.  
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Niven H., Survey Dept., 18 mos., April 17, 1882.  
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.  
O'Donnell, C. J. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Rev., 18m., fm. Feb. 2, '82.  
O'Donoghue, W. F., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 m., Apr. 21, '83.  
Oddie, H. J., Railway Department, 9 months, Feb. 5, '83.  
Oldham, W. B. Bl. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 6, '83.  
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.  
Oppert Gustav, Madras Educational, 15 mos., Sept. 5, '82.  
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.  
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 21 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Parry, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 m., April 8, 1882.  
Parsons, H. J., Bo. Cov., Sindh Judl., 18 m., April 28, '82.  
Parker, G. A. (Madras Gov.), Judicial, 8 mos., Mar. 7, '83.  
Parker, G. A., W. P. Police, 15 months, Dec. 4, 1882.  
Patterson, A. B., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6m., Apr. 13, '83.  
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 6 months, April 14, '83.  
Pellew, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April 17, '83.  
Penny, E., Central Prov., P.W.D., 110 mo., Mar. 16, '83.  
Petre F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 11m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Philips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.  
Piercy, W. T., Mil. Dept., 12 months.  
Plowden, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Pol. Dept., 17 m., Mar. 17, '82.  
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 12 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Porter, J. J., Burma Police, 18 mos., March 30, 1882.  
Porter, G. E. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 6 mos., April 10, '83.  
Power, A. W. B., Ben. Cov., Dep. Com., Ben. 6m., Apr. 29, '83.  
Price, A. R., Med. Dep., N.W.P., 12 m., Sept. 25, '82.  
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 months, Nov. 24, '82.  
Pritchard, H., Bombay Customs, 8 months.  
Ramsey, J., 6 months.  
Kamsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., April 7, '83.  
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 12 m., Apr. 20, '83.  
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.  
Ravenshaw, Lt. C. W. B. S. C., Pol. Dept., 17 m., Juner, '82.  
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mos., May 18, '83.  
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., May, '83.  
Reid, J. W., Mad. Gov., Mad. Judl., 12 m., Oct., 27.  
Reid, H. J., Punjab Police, 6 months, May 11, 1883.  
Reynolds, W. H., N.W.P. Forests, 6 mos., June 5, '83.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Rickards, F. T., Telegraph Depart., 20 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Richey, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., Mar. 30, '83.  
Rita, S. E. Assam Secretariat, 12 months, Nov. 1, 1882.  
Roberts, P. B., B. P.W.D., 21 months, April 20, 1882.  
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 6 mos., June 5, '83.  
Robertson, C., Bn. Cov., Secto G., N.W.P., 16 1/2 m., Feb. 16, '82.  
Robertson, J. S., Indian Marine, 12 months, Jan. 25, 1883.  
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Ryves, Lieut. J. T., N.W.P. Police, 7 months, April 20, '83.  
Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Com., 6 mos., May 1, 1883.  
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.  
Sandford, J. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18m., Dec. 15, '82.  
Sarfis, A. E. T., Burma Ed., 15 months, Aug. 7, 1882.  
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '82.  
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Feb. 18, '83.  
Scharlieb, W. M., Madras Judicial, 6 mo., Mar. 2, '83.  
Sconce, G. C., Bengal Judicial, 6 months, May 9, 1883.  
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D. 9 mos., May 13, '83.  
Shakespeare, J. Y., Tel. Dept., 9 mos., May 10, '83.  
Sherman, W. H. P., State Rlys., 19 1/2 mo., May 12, '82.  
Short, J., Sind Postal, 12 months, April 1, 1883.  
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 7, '82.  
Sinclair, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 4, '83.  
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 6 months, April 13, 1883.  
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.  
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.  
Smallman, H. F., Punjab P.W.D., 26 mos., Oct. 17, '81.  
Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., Rev., N.W.P., 20m., Ma. 2, '8.  
Smith, T. B., Judl., 19 months, May 12, 1882.  
Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.  
Spankie, D. A., Punjab Secretariat, 18 mos., Apr. 28, 1882.  
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 42 m., Mar. 3, '80.  
Spencer, E. E., Madras Gov., 18 months.  
Sainsforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 1, '83.  
Sterndale, R. A., Fin. Depart., 21 months, April 24, 1882.

Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Steward, A. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev., 18 m., May 26, '82.  
 Stent, W. K., State Railways, 10½ months, May 12, '82.  
 Stiffe, Lt. A. W., late N. Indian Marine, 18 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Stock, O. S., Bengal Police, 9 months, May 1, 1883.  
 Stogdon, A. W., Ben. Cov. Punjab Judl., 13 m. Oct. 13, '82.  
 Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apl. 7, '82.  
 Stormont, A., Bombay Agricultural, 18 mos., Feb. 3, 1883.  
 Summers, T., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., Feb. 16, 1883.  
 Swinburne, H. L., Post & Dept., 18 m., May 28, '82.  
 Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
 Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.  
 Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.  
 Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.  
 Thynne, W. K., Post Office, Aden, 7 months, April 3, 1883.  
 Tidy, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., Apl. 20, '83.  
 Tolbort, T. W. H. (Bt. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24m. Nov. 16, '81.  
 Toulmin, W. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 25, '82.  
 Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., 80. Customs, 16 m., Jan. 1, '82.  
 Trill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.  
 Troward, T. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 11½ mos. Mar. 16, '83.  
 Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 12 months, April 16, '83.  
 Turner, H. G. (Mad. Cov.), Postal Dept., 12 mos.  
 Tyndall, R., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 12, '82.  
 Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judi., 9 mos., April 1, '83.  
 Veasey, J. C., Bengal Rev., 18 months, May 5, 1882.  
 Venning, F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 18m., May 5, '82.  
 Walker, J. W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12 mo., Jan. 5, '83.  
 Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 12m., Mar. 15, '83.  
 Wallis, B. G., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 m., Feb. 16, '82.  
 Wareham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.  
 Watkins, W., Bom. Uncov., 18 mos., June 6, '82.  
 Ward, G. E. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., April 1, '83.  
 Warden, J. L., Bo. Judi., 18 months, May 12, '82.  
 Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Wawn, N. T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 20, 1882.  
 Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.  
 Wedderburn, Sir W. Bo. Cov., Judicial, 12m., Jan. 19, '83.  
 White, W. H., P.W.D., Bombay, 13 months, Sept. 8, 1882.  
 White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Dec. 15, '82.  
 Whitmore, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Jan. 8, '83.  
 Wicks, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.  
 Wilkinson, J. W., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
 Williams, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, Jan. 2, '81.  
 Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.  
 Williamson, J. F., Bengal P.W.D., 7 months, Apl. 23, 1883.  
 Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18mo., May 1, '82.  
 Wilmot, S. E., N.W.P. Forests, 18 mos., May 2, '82.  
 Wiseman, W., India P.W.D., 12 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
 Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.  
 Woodburn, A. F., (Bo. Cov.), 25 mos., Sept. 20, 1881.  
 Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 15 mos., Sept. 13, '82.  
 Wright, T. H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
 Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.  
 Wynne, T. B., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 13, '82.  
 Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 months.  
 Young, W. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mos., June 6, '82.  
 Young, A. P., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., Aug. 8, '82.  
 Young, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 19 mos., June 6, '82.

#### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.  
 Baly, Ven. Archdeacon, Joseph (Ben.), 9 mos., Feb. 12, '83.  
 Deane, Rev. C. H. (Madras), 24 mos., June 8, '82.  
 Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 14, 1882.  
 Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1882.  
 Gale, Rev. W. H. (Bengal), 12 months.  
 Gillan, Rev. G. G. (Ben.), 10 mos., Jan. 20, '83.  
 Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bengal), 9 months.  
 Hammond, Rev. B., Bengal, 23 mos.  
 Huggins, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 months, April 16, 1882.  
 Johnson, Rt. Rev. E. R., Bishop of Calcutta, 6m., Mar. 30, '83.  
 Jollie, Rev. J. (Madras), 18 mos., June 7, '82.  
 Lidd, Rev. D. W. (Madras), 24 mos., July 25, '82.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.  
 Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.  
 Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.) 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.  
 Mills, Rev. M. E. (Bengal), 12 months, Dec. 15, 1882.  
 Morrell, Rev. B. (Bengal), 13 months, Nov. 1, 1882.  
 Morley, Rev. S. (Madras), 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
 Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.  
 Orton, Rev. Fred. (Ben.), 12 mos., Feb. 16, '83.  
 Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.  
 Reynell, Rev. C. C., Bombay, 24 mos., Feb. 2, 1882.  
 Rowland, Rev. W. J., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 24, '81.  
 Smithwhite, Rev. J., Madras, 24 mos., Feb. 23, 1882.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E. (Ben.), 6 mos., April 1, '83.  
 Streeten, Rev. G. B. (Bombay), 14 mos., April 14, '82.  
 Taylor, Rev. A. C., Madras, 24 mos., March 23, 1882.  
 Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 6 months.  
 Wynch, Rev. J. W., Madras, 24 mos., Jan. 18, 1882.

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LONDON: Printed by JOSEPH LAWRENCE, at 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, S.W.—August 7, 1883.

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# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING REPORTS OF

THE GREAT EAST-END MEETING TO OPPOSE THE ILBERT BILL;  
ALSO OF  
MR. BRIGHT'S MEETING IN SUPPORT OF LORD RIPON'S POLICY.  
WITH THE LETTER OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT ON THE ILBERT BILL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

### GREAT PUBLIC MEETING OF WORKING MEN IN EAST LONDON TO PROTEST AGAINST THE MEASURE.

A MEETING of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill was held on Thursday, August 2, at the Town-hall, Limehouse; the Hon. E. STANHOPE in the chair. The Limehouse Town-hall is probably the largest place of meeting in the East end; and it was densely packed, large numbers being unable to find seats. The meeting was absolutely an open and public one—tickets being required only for admission to the reserved seats.

The following letter was received at the last moment from Baron H. de Worms, M.P. :—

“4, Old Burlington-street, W., August 2, 1883.

“Dear Sir,—I regret extremely that I find myself prevented at the last moment from attending your meeting this evening to protest against the Ilbert Bill. I heartily sympathise with the object of the meeting, and I trust that the dangerous speech made by Mr. Bright at St. James' Hall last night, which is characterised by his usual tendency to exaggerate the grievances of subject nationalities at the expense of the interests of his own country, will in no way diminish the effect upon public opinion of the declarations of the High Court of Bengal on the subject, and of all those who, having a practical knowledge of Indian affairs, have unanimously condemned the Bill.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

“H. DE WORMS.

“Roper Lethbridge, Esq., C.I.E., M.A.”

The following telegram was also received from Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P. :—“Much regret that shortness of notice prevents my attending meeting to protest against the pernicious and dangerous Ilbert Bill.”

Mr. E. STANHOPE, M.P., in opening the proceedings, expressed his regret that Lord George Hamilton, who had promised to be present, and who warmly sympathised with the objects of the meeting, had that morning suffered a domestic affliction which prevented his attendance. Turning to the purpose of the meeting, he went on to say that they were met to discuss a measure which was popularly known under the name of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, and he felt quite sure he might appeal to the speakers who would address them on the subject to deal with the question without such attacks upon opponents as they had seen an instance of at the meeting of the previous day, and with that moderation and calmness which properly befitted the discussion of any Indian question whatever. Up to this time the Committee of Anglo-Indians who had undertaken the opposition to the Bill had been carrying on that opposition with an absolute freedom from party feeling, and with a moderation, calmness, and good temper in this country which did them the highest credit. (Hear, hear.) They might, he thought, also be certainly very firmly convinced that the facts they had to bring forward and the unanswerable arguments by which they could support their case, had made an impression upon the Government. But, unhappily, they had recently found that a deputation of Anglo-Indians, who had argued their cause in the most moderate and calm manner, had been snubbed by the Secretary of State for India, and that all who had opposed this Bill had been attacked by Mr. Bright in terms of very great violence. Still, it seemed to him that the time had come when every man in this country, to whatever party he might belong, who was deeply impressed with a conviction of the great dangers likely to be involved in the pressing forward of this Bill, was bound, if he had even the smallest influence among his fellow-countrymen, to come forward and take an active part in opposition to it. (Hear, hear.) It was not to be supposed for a single moment that any of them in coming

there to take part in this meeting were actuated by feelings of opposition to the larger employment of natives in the Civil Service of India. That policy was not the monopoly of any one political party.—(Hear, hear.) He believed that the great charter upon which they now relied was issued in the time of a Conservative Government. (Cheers.) And there had been no more outspoken and candid supporter of that policy than his friend Sir Stafford Northcote, or any man who had tried more persistently to give that policy practical effect than his friend Lord Lytton. (Loud cheers.) All people interested in Indian affairs, to whatever political party they belonged, had always felt that the policy to which they were called to give their adhesion required to be applied in the exceptional circumstances of India with due caution, and the experience of those who thoroughly understood the feelings of the natives of the country. That, he believed, had been the policy of all previous Governors General; but they were now face to face, for the first time, with a proposal of a somewhat different character, which proposed to subject Europeans in the greater part of the country in all criminal cases to the jurisdiction of native magistrates, without taking any adequate safeguards whatever. (Cheers.) Considering the manner in which the Bill had been introduced into the country, Mr. Stanhope observed, no one liked to own that he was the father of it. Mr. Ilbert, whose name would always be associated with it, said it was not his, that he was not responsible for it, and that it was the Government of India which had brought in this Bill. But the Government of India, including Lord Ripon, were only too anxious to get rid of all responsibility, and to say that they brought it in because they were urged to do so by Sir Ashley Eden. That gentleman, however, who spoke with more authority than anyone, was able to say that he was not for one moment responsible, the Bill having been brought forward in the manner and at the time it had been proposed. They had therefore before them a fatherless Bill—a little orphan that no one was willing to claim, and they had to look into its provisions in order to see what merits it possessed. It was in the first place to be observed that the Bill was of very considerable importance to the rich Englishmen in India, but it was a bill of immeasurably greater importance to the poor Englishmen of India. (Cheers.) Who were the people likely to suffer from the action of this Bill? Those Anglo-Indians engaged in the prosecution of the industries of the country, who lived in remote parts of the country far away from the greater number of the European population. The rich Anglo-Indian was in case of difficulty able to obtain legal assistance of a high character, while the poor man would now be subjected to the jurisdiction of native judges in criminal cases without that right, which he had always previously enjoyed, of submitting a case affecting his liberty and personal character to the decision of his countrymen. He had noticed that amongst the arguments of those who were earnest supporters of this measure, there was one in particular to which he would like to direct their attention—viz., that special consideration should be given to the position of the judge. It was urged that it was a great hardship to the native Indian judge, who had worked through the stages of the Civil Service, and who had taken the trouble to acquire legal knowledge, that he should have no jurisdiction over Europeans in India. (Hear, hear.) But it seemed to him that the man they had to think about more particularly was the prisoner. (Loud cheers.) It might be just as well maintained that because the judges in this country did not like to try cases of murder, because everybody knew that they were very disagreeable, those cases should be handed over to an inferior judge. In matters of this kind we thought always of the prisoner; and with regard to the situation in India, it was felt that the prisoner and his wife and family ought to have the best justice that English liberality and fair-play could procure. (Hear, hear.) The second theory which was relied upon in favour of the bill was that of sweeping away all race distinctions in India; it was said that a beginning was to be made in the work of sweeping away all those distinctions—(hear, hear)—and he did not think that this view of the case could have been more strongly put than it was the previous day by a

native speaker, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who had addressed the meeting at Willis's Rooms. That gentleman had said that in India there was still one law for Europeans and another for natives—(shame)—and that the criminal code was full of invidious distinctions of race. Well, this was quite true, and for a reason which he would at once indicate. When in a case going on before a tribunal in India, an Englishwoman was obliged to go and give evidence, she could be brought there by compulsion, she could be forced to answer every question that every cross-examining counsel could put to her, but a native woman could refuse to go to the court. (Hear, hear.) An exceptional law protected the native woman; her prejudices and the feelings of her countrymen were respected, and she was not compelled to come into court. (Question.) If he were asked what this had to do with the question, he must say that it seemed to him to be the very vital essence of it. (Cheers.) There were undoubtedly distinctions between race. We protected the native women of India in the court of law, we protected the idols of the people of India, we protected the temples of the people of India, and we protected the other customs and feelings of the people of India, and in every possible way we respected the races, the castes, and the religions of the natives of India throughout the whole of that country. (Cheers.) In summing up this part of the case, what he had to say to them was this; that if they were going to carry out the principle for which Mr. Lalmohun Ghose contended, they would have to sweep away a hundred distinctions in favour of the native for one in favour of the European. (Hear, hear.) However, he would pass from this point, because neither in India nor in this country were we governed by pure theory. We were governed by practical considerations. If we were going to look into it very critically we should know perfectly well that our whole government in India was one of the greatest anomalies in the whole world, and that of all the difficult and intricate questions with which the Government had to deal the most delicate and intricate was that of the relations between Englishmen and natives. He would venture to say that when any legislation was proposed in this country or in India which in any way affected relations between Englishmen and natives in India, we ought to hold fast to two cardinal considerations, which to his own mind ought to influence us in the most important degree. The first of these was that we must secure the safety of our dominion in India, and he did not think that anyone had put this point more forcibly than a Governor General whose name was entitled to the highest respect in every assembly of Englishmen—the late Lord Lawrence.—(Cheers.) Lord Lawrence had said that the truest kindness to the natives of India was to take steps to secure the continuance and the strength of our rule. (Hear, hear.) As for his second cardinal condition, it was that they ought, in dealing with any such intricate and delicate question as that to which he had alluded, pay the greatest possible regard to the feelings and knowledge of those Anglo-Indians who had had experience in India. Those Anglo-Indians possessed a knowledge of the customs and of the prejudices of the people of India which no other person could have, however much they might read about India and in that way study the country. Well, he would ask them whether in this particular case the feelings, knowledge, and experience of Anglo-Indians had been appealed to for a single moment in support of the Bill. (“No.”) He might go further and say—and this was a point which had been brought very prominently forward during the last few days—that there was not the smallest evidence that any demand existed on the part of the natives for any such Bill as that which was now before the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand a letter written by a native inhabitant of India which put the case with so very much force that they would permit him to read two or three sentences from it. The native said “that Mr. Ilbert's proposal to extend the jurisdiction over European British subjects by natives was certainly impolitic and ill-timed. It was calculated to do more harm than good to the furtherance of native interests. It might satisfy ideal claims of justice, but, on the other hand, it would excite race feeling and widen the gulf which unhappily existed between Europeans and natives.” (Hear, hear.) And then he went on to say, “Legislative measures like the one under consideration should consult the wishes and feelings of those whom they concern. The European community is averse to it, and the native community has not demanded it. Why, then, introduce a measure which will do no practical good, but incalculable harm, by generating friction between the two races—a deplorable result in my humble opinion?” (Cheers.) Well, who had been consulted in this matter? They all knew that the class of Englishmen in India who were not officials had never been consulted at all. They knew perfectly well what the result of appeals to the official Englishmen had been. Originally the Local Governments were consulted, and they sent back answers to the proposal of Lord Ripon which were taken by Lord Ripon to imply some adhesion to the principle for which he contended, and thereupon he introduced the Bill. He had sent round the Bill to the Local Governments. We had not yet got their opinions in this country, but what we heard beyond any reasonable doubt was this, that the Local Governments in India were almost unanimously opposed to it. (Cheers.) And one of the things of which he must complain was this, that while they sent home from India a telegram soon enough to explain in their own language, and as he ventured to say, entirely contrary to the facts that were before them, the debate that took place in the Indian Council, because they thought it would tell in favour of the Bill, they were abstaining day by day from sending the answers of the Local Governments; and when they got them he supposed it would be in the same sort of form that they got the debate in the Indian Council. (Hear, hear.) He must say that the Anglo-Indian community had been treated most cruelly, when they were told yesterday at a meeting in Willis's Rooms that it was open to them to go to the House of Commons and to submit a motion condemning the Bill, he thought he had never heard a more unfair observation, because they knew perfectly well the reason why no motion had been submitted. He might say for himself that the reason why he had submitted no motion to the House of Commons had been, in the first place, because he had been most rigidly careful up to the present time

not to make it in the smallest degree a question between parties in this country. (Cheers, and interruption.) Until the meeting of Wednesday, it had never been a question between parties. (Hear, hear.) In the second place he had desired above all things to do what the supporters of this Bill had always urged them to do—he had desired to wait as long as he could in order that the fullest information might be before the country, and that Lord Ripon himself might have the fullest opportunity of considering the opinions that had been expressed. (Cheers.) But there was another party that had been consulted—the judges of the High Court, and the judges of the High Court, who were specially qualified to express an opinion upon this subject of jurisdiction, had pronounced against this Bill in a paper which, he thought, would long be remembered as one of the ablest State papers ever sent to this country. It seemed therefore to be this, that in the opinion of all those, or almost every one of those, most qualified to judge from their knowledge of the country, and from the experience that they had of the feelings and prejudices of the natives, it appeared to be felt and admitted that this Bill would not do the smallest atom of good to the natives of India, and that it might do enormous mischief to the true interests and to the future of India.—(Cheers.) He should venture to say in concluding the remarks which he had ventured to submit that if they desired at that moment, sitting in that room, to take steps for securing the stability of their rule in India, then ask that this Bill might be dropped. (Hear, hear.) If they desired to develop the true interests of India, and to extend into the remotest parts of the country the application of English capital to industrial undertakings which were calculated, to do enormous good to the country, then demand that this policy might be reversed. (Cheers.) And if above all they desired that the difficulties and animosities between races should be gradually and speedily got rid of, and that both Englishmen and natives should endeavour to be amicably united for the common purpose of promoting the interests of the Empire, then insist upon the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. (Cheers.)

Sir A. ARBUTHNOT who was received with cheers, moved—“That this meeting disapproves of the Bill now before the Indian Legislature, commonly called the Ilbert Bill, and desires to move Her Majesty's Government to take measures for the withdrawal of the Bill.” He reminded the audience that the vast empire in India was vast not only in extent of area, but in population, 250,000,000 people being the population, which was ruled by what was, by comparison, a handful of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) If the history of India were considered it would be seen that England had ruled India in a manner of which there had been few instances in the history of the world—for the government had been devoted to the great object, in intention and act, to the benefit of the subject people. (Cheers.) It was not necessary to defend the justice of the administration of India, although, as might readily be conceived, the government of such a country was no easy matter; and one of the most important things which was to be kept in view—looking to the position of the British in India—was, that nothing should be done, and no measures should be taken which might impair the relations between the British and Indian peoples. (Cheers.) Care, in fact, must be taken, that while the British conferred the blessings of peace and prosperity, and gave India all the advantages which spring from the discoveries of science, they should not weaken their own supremacy, which, as the greatest administrator India had ever seen, the late Lord Lawrence, said, “was essential to the well-being of the people of India.” (Cheers.) Englishmen were especially bound to abstain from bringing forward any measures which would be likely to endanger the position, and even the safety of the Englishmen and English women, who were scattered over that vast empire of India; and the retention of the privilege which the English possessed of not being amenable to the jurisdiction, in criminal cases, to the native courts was perfectly compatible with the liberal policy of the administration of India—“liberal,” he meant, in a non-political sense, but liberal in the way in which the people of India had been governed. (Cheers.) The question of the retention of this privilege was very fully discussed previous to the code of 1872, and the settlement of the question in the retention of this privilege was accepted by both Englishmen and natives as a perfectly fair and just decision. (Cheers.) But now, it appeared, if this Ilbert Bill became law, this settlement of 1872 would be altogether undone, and for this change there was no administrative necessity whatever. [He was proceeding to quote Mr. John Bright's words, and on the mention of that statesman's name there were some groans and cheers. Both were repeated, until there was a thorough demonstration, and from that moment the seeming harmony in the meeting was ended.] The words to which the speaker called attention was the statement of Mr. Bright that the Bill was a small measure and Sir Alexander said that was so for the present, and that the number of functionaries who would exercise power under it would be small. But this was true only of the present time, inasmuch as changes would come which would alter the present circumstances. He denied that the people of India sought for this measure. A small but noisy section had taken it in hand now the idea had been put into their heads, but the great body of the native community were completely indifferent to it. He then referred to the speech of Mr. Forster, and said he agreed with that statesman as to the great importance of the local self-government resolution—but in a sense very different from that in which Mr. Mr. Forster regarded it as important. He concluded by reading a letter he had received from a high native official, who wrote respecting the present administration of India:—“I am afraid the measure is at least half a century in advance of its time. I only hope if introduced it will not throw back the cause. It is strange, too, the Government should seek to commence at the wrong end. Why not first enlarge the legislative councils and give them more powers? The Education Commission, too, I fear is another blunder. It is setting missionaries and natives by the ears. We are never satisfied with what we have but must do things by leaps and jumps. I begin to feel that a five years' tenure of power is a terrible temptation to a man to do something which should be essentially his own.”

Mr. ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., in seconding the motion, said

that his only claim to say a few words in support of the resolution was that he had spent many years of his life in India, that he had learned to love that country and its people, and that he felt certain that this iniquitous Bill, if persevered in, would prove the ruin, not only of the English in India, but of India itself. He wished first to denounce with the utmost indignation the imputation that had been made upon Anglo-Indians that they opposed the Bill from the base motive of jealousy of the natives. They desired to see the natives educated and enlightened, they desired to see them largely and usefully employed by the Indian Government; but for the sake of the natives themselves, as well as for the sake of the empire at large, they did not desire to see them placed in positions for which they were entirely disqualified, however high their character and education, by reason of their social customs. When native magistrates broke through the shackles of caste—under which the poor low-caste man was not allowed to stand on the same carpet with the Brahmin, even in a Court of Justice—when they learnt to look upon women as the equals of men, when they married one woman only and respected her as their equal; then, but not till then, would he and those who agreed with him be prepared to hear of their sitting in judgment on Englishwomen. In the next place, the people directly affected by this measure were the few native magistrates who would obtain this jurisdiction on the one side, and the whole body of Englishmen and Englishwomen residing in the rural districts, on the other side. The vast bulk of the natives neither knew nor cared about it; whilst the most liberal and most intelligent section of the native community deplored it, as surely causing hatred between the native and the Englishman. A renowned orator had uttered an unworthy sneer against them on the previous day because in their memorial to the Secretary of State they stated that the Englishmen and Englishwomen who would be affected by the Bill belonged almost entirely to the poorer classes, but he challenged Mr. Bright and every one of the supporters of the Ilbert Bill to disprove the statement. It was not the wealthy planter or the influential official who had anything to fear, at least for the present, from the Bill. But in the rural districts that would come under the operation of the Bill there were thousands of industrious, intelligent English working men, who were the very bone and sinew of the commercial enterprise of the country, who worked the railways which had proved such a boon to India, and whose skill and intelligence guided the manual labour of native workmen, and it was against those men that false charges would be brought, whose wives and daughters would be subject to intimidation and extortion, and who would ultimately be driven out of the country, to the ruin of its commerce and to the disgrace of the English name. The assertion that only a few English men and women would be touched by the Bill was an argument in its favour, but even were the number few, which he denied, he contended that by driving them out of the country they would entirely destroy the great nascent industries of India, for no capitalists would invest capital in a country where their *employés* were not secure. (Hear, hear.) It was urged by the supporters of the Bill that justice must be done, even if the whole of the commerce of India and of England were destroyed; that if the native magistrates were qualified to exercise jurisdiction, the power should be given to them, even at the risk of lowering every workman's wages in India and in England. To that he assented without the smallest hesitation. But he would ask any one who had read the petition, which was signed by nearly every Englishwoman in India and which was in the hands of many present that evening, whether it could be said that native magistrates, however high their character and ability, were qualified to judge of the actions and motives of Englishwomen. It was an undeniable fact that native magistrates had been brought up under a social system that held women to be distinctly inferior to men, and under such circumstances it would be a monstrous thing that they should deliberately change the law of the land in order to render Englishwomen liable to be dragged up for trial, perhaps on the most humiliating charges, before magistrates who were entirely unable to understand or to appreciate their actions or their motives, and whose own wives were exempted from such humiliation by a special privilege, which they would not consent to part with. (Cheers.)

On the CHAIRMAN rising to put the resolution, a gentleman (understood to be the chairman of the Tower Hamlets Radical Association) advanced from the body of the hall towards the platform, and demanded to be allowed to submit an amendment. This gentleman (Mr. LE LUREZ) was supported by three or four knots of noisy persons, evidently well-drilled and organised; for from this point the proceedings were conducted in the midst of incessant uproar, although when the resolution was put, only twenty-three hands were counted against it, out of a meeting estimated to consist of at least 1,200 persons.

The CHAIRMAN explained that, as the programme of the meeting must be proceeded with, dissentients would have the opportunity of expressing their views, by voting in the negative to the resolution. He then put the resolution with the result that it was carried by the enormous majority already mentioned.

Colonel MALLESON, who spoke amongst continued interruptions, said:—"When I came down here to-night I felt that an appeal made to the skilled workmen of England on behalf of their brethren in India would not fail to elicit sympathy and support. For, as Mr. Roper Lethbridge has told you in words as eloquent as they are convincing, it is the cause of the British working-man in India which we are met to advocate this evening. It is the cause of the working-man, which has been assailed by this pernicious measure introduced by a Liberal Viceroy, and supported by all the influence of a Liberal Cabinet. Gentlemen, when a few days ago I heard Lord Kimberley, in words for the curtness of which he apologised, refuse the prayer of the deputation which waited upon him in the hope to secure the British working man in India from the oppression which threatened him, I could not help wondering at the face with which he and his colleagues dared to apply to themselves the epithet "liberal." A more illiberal, a more oppressive measure than this, a measure more grinding upon British industry, was never proposed by any despotic Government in the world. And for whose advantage is this baneful measure introduced? I could

conceive that if the native population of India were labouring under restrictions, and it were proposed to remove those restrictions, that the generous hearts of the English people would at once respond to the cry. But, on the present occasion, there is not even a pretence that there is any restriction to be removed. What is wanted is a power to ride over the prejudices of Englishmen, to exercise over the working classes of our country a power to plunder and despoil under the shadow of legal authority. And who are they who demand this power? Not the people of Hindustan, not the cultivated classes of the Northern, western and Southern India. No—these men are all against the measure. The Muhammadans of the Panjab have gone so far as to protest against it. No: the men who ask for this measure are the shallow, flippant, noisy natives of Bengal. And who are these Bengalees? They are the men whom, sunk for ages in misery, we rescued from the grasp of the oppressor, whom we nurtured, educated, and reformed. They are those, whom, before our arrival in India, the Natives of Central and Northern India did not recognise as men, but placed on a lower level than the beasts of the field. And these are the men whom we rescued and educated, who now turn against their benefactors, who are now plotting a conspiracy of which they will be the first victims. The people of India will stand much; they will stand the supremacy of men of tried ability, they will stand the predominance of a great and farsighted nation; but they will never rest tranquil under the supremacy now proposed to be conferred upon those who were hewers of wood and drawers of water under the rule of their ancestors. It is on behalf then of your own countrymen and of the Natives of India alike that I ask you to combine to reject this bill.

Mr. DAWSON, who seconded the resolution, said that upon hearing the sounds with which the opponents of the resolution endeavoured to stifle all discussion, he asked himself whether England, like Rome, was to be saved by the hissing of geese. Lord Lawrence, whose opinion had already been quoted, had said the English dominion in India was the best thing for the inhabitants of that country. (Cheers.) He was certainly in favour of justice being done, but what proof was there that injustice had been done under the present *regime*? (Cheers and interruption.) He would say at once that he would not sit down until those who had convened the meeting, and were opposed to the Bill, asked him to do so. (Cheers and more interruption.) He was astonished that any body of Englishmen should imagine that the din of unreasonable sound, and imitations of the cries of humble beasts could support a case. (Laughter, and cries of "Give us fair play.") In all the meetings that had been held, and in all the speeches that had been made, whether by Native gentlemen or Englishmen upon this bill, there had not been one statement brought forward to show that under the present *regime* any injustice had taken place. Indeed, there was the authority of Lord Ripon himself that there was no immediate necessity for this Bill. (Cheers.) It was impossible to argue with some gentlemen about this matter, because there was no common ground of argument.—(A Voice: "We want fair play," and renewed interruption. Three cheers for Gladstone called for and given, accompanied by hooting and groans.) Many of those who supported this Bill openly admitted that they would be glad to see India dissevered from us to-morrow. (Interruption.) If they were in favour of giving up our Indian Empire altogether, let them say so like men. (Loud cries of "No." More interruption. A Voice: "You won't let us say anything.") They had had the chance of holding up hands against the Bill. There was a chance of voting; what more could they want? At the meeting at Willis's Rooms last night no amendment was proposed by the opponents of the Bill. (A voice: "Mr. Hyndman proposed an amendment.") That amendment was simply about the expenses of the Indian troops, and it was proposed by Mr. Hyndman, a Radical, who was in favour of the Bill. (Cheers and interruption.) If they wanted to lose India let them support the Ilbert Bill; if, on the contrary, they wished to maintain our Indian Empire, which we had won with so much valour and governed with so much statesmanship and skill, then let them beware of voting for any measure which really imperilled the sovereignty of that country. (Cheers.) If we looked back upon Indian history to find what was the position of the Natives before we conquered the country, we should understand how much India itself had gained by our rule; and the very class that had done most to benefit India was the class that would suffer most under this Bill. He did not lay so much stress upon the opposition given to this Bill by the official classes of India, as upon that given by the non-official class, men who went out there with their capital and intellect and strength, the wealthy planter and the poor navvy, the poor railway workman, the guard, the porter, the men who tilled the fields, these were the men who had done good to India—(cheers)—and they had done good in this manner; they had gone far away from the large towns, and from the centres of population, hundreds and thousands of miles up into the country, on the frontier, in the lonely parts of India, where there were very few other white men, taking with them Saxon energy, and English and European capital. It was this very class that it was now proposed to put at the mercy of a race totally different to our own. The Bill itself was a small thing compared with the effect that its introduction had had. It had opened up old wounds that had been closing up: the evils of the Mutiny had been forgotten: old race hatreds were being quenched; people were beginning to be friendly one with another, when this Bill is introduced reminding us of the play scene in "Hamlet," where Lucianus pours poison into the sleeper's ear. In sowing these race hatreds and dissensions they were committing an act of injustice to our English fellow subjects and imperilling the very existence of our Indian Empire. Mr. Dawson on resuming his seat was greeted with loud cheers, an ineffectual attempt being made to drown them.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, and declared it carried.

Colonel PRENDERGAST WALSH said: May it please the chair and gentlemen, a small band of persons appears determined to prevent the speakers from being heard. This is un-English, and I would claim from you a hearing on the grounds that I am an old soldier who passed

many years of my life in India, have ever been on friendly terms with the natives, have mingled amongst them, know their manners and customs, and feel that having sat on the Bench in India as a magistrate I know the real merits of this burning question. An honourable gentleman in the hall interrupts me. Is he afraid of living evidence?—why, he would be the first to refuse to be tried by twelve natives! Surely the testimony of persons who have passed the best years of their lives in India, and who have held official positions in that country ought to weigh against such ignorant statements as were made yesterday at Willis's Rooms by persons, many of whom have only read and heard about Hindostan. Well, now, the persons who are trying to pass this Bill are, in reality, the worst enemies of 250 millions of Her Majesty's subjects at the opposite extremity of the globe, and why? Because they got up and are responsible for this agitation which has raised up ill-feeling, and created, in a time of peace, race animosities that may end in disorder, if not in blood. (Great cheering, and cheers and groans from a small party on right of hall.) It is too late an hour for me, now past 10.30, to go into the history of this controversy, suffice it to say that the "measure" was not asked for, nor wanted, and that its supporters admit that no immediate necessity exists for its proposal, while it dis-mays English men and women in India. For many years Conservative and Liberal administrators discussed the question whether it was advisable to allow up-country magistrates in India to have criminal jurisdiction over Europeans in the Mofussil. Men of both shades of political views agreed that Englishmen in India had a privilege that no Government ought to deprive them of, viz., the right of trial by their peers if residing beyond the limits of the cities of the three Presidencies. The history of the power given to native judges and magistrates in India, and the point where such should stop can be related in a few words. We won that vast empire by the chivalry and the devotion of your ancestors. We secured it by force of arms, and having done so we resolved to retain it by the establishment of law and peace, by education and improvements, and by the aid of the people amongst whom our civil administrators and soldiers were thenceforth to live. What was our first step? We called into existence a number of courts, civil and criminal, and we placed over many of these tribunals the very men whom we had conquered, and we educated others for the Bench; and as far as was safe, we gave these judicial persons large powers. These courts rapidly grew, and native judges were permitted to try certain civil suits between Englishmen and natives (because civil decisions could be reversed if in error), while they could try also all classes of civil cases to certain amounts between themselves, as well as deal with native criminals, committing them for trial or sentencing them to such periods of imprisonment, as the acts and regulations allowed. Ultimately, we gave native magistrates criminal jurisdiction in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, over our own countrymen, the Government of the day, considering that in these great cities the presence of the judges of the High Courts, the Bar, the press and the public would form a conjoint security for the fair trial of Englishmen, and that if there were irregularity, injustice, or oppressive decisions given by native magistrates against our countrymen, that a "writ of habeas corpus" could immediately issue, and that a prisoner, in a few hours, could have it decided if his commitment were just. If unjust, then this remedial writ would give immediate relief and discharge; but if the decision was correct, the native magistrate's sentence obtained the endorsement of an English judge; no oppression, consequently, could occur at Presidency towns. But Government, when arranging these matters, rightly declined to extend the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates over Europeans who resided far away, perhaps hundreds of miles distant from the High Courts, simply because an Englishman convicted in the Mofussil could not immediately appeal against the sentence. Where no railways existed, and even still in some places days, weeks, and months might pass over before an appeal could be made, and it would often be impossible for a poor, hard-working Englishman to obtain money to pay counsel for moving the court. One hour's imprisonment in a criminal gaol would taint an Englishman's character in the native eye, and as it was, and is, well known that oaths and verdicts can be bought in India for four annas, equal to 6d., or be procured by favour, the rulers in India of a past day refused to give a full power to these gentlemen who might abuse it, and whose wrongful acts, owing to distance, the poverty of the prisoner, or other causes, might not be challenged, while the liberty of the accused and convicted persons might be restrained, although innocent. Well, Englishmen, and especially Englishwomen, far away up-country, still believe that the safety of themselves, their sons and daughters, from false charges depend upon their "privilege" being retained. (Cheers.) I ask you not to aid Lord Ripon in destroying the rights of your countrymen; mind you, men and women of your own class, who, far away from their dear old homes and happy recollections, by industry and labour in a burning and deadly climate struggle to maintain their children, and who uphold the name and honour of England amid an alien race. But the Bill hits the non-official class and successful settlers in India, as well as the poor workman. Many a planter and many a man identified with industry in that country, men who coming from the middle classes, and numbers also sprung originally from English workshops, have made fortunes abroad, and their example has aided Government when our administrators have been pressing western ideas upon Asiatics. These men were often made magistrates, but by this Bill no more of their order will be honoured by a Commission of the Peace, and they are to be exiles from the Bench. The Bill is a qualifying and disqualifying one. Only four classes will, under it, be eligible for magistracies, and all of these classes must be Government Servants. So Lord Ripon wants to clothe natives with judicial power over Englishmen, while in the same Bill he will rudely strip the future honest self-made Englishman of the non-official class of the honour of a seat on the Bench, for by this Bill the planter and every Englishman who is not a servant of the Crown, is declared outside the "pale" and cannot receive that compliment which we formerly paid to deserving English subjects of the Queen who supported law and order in the East, and who rose to wealth by merit. We as a nation are not alone in refusing criminal power over Englishmen

to native magistrates; all western nations refuse to allow their people to be so tried, on the grounds that injustice would follow, and that such a policy would destroy the administration of the country. (Cheers and interruption.) Now, one word more and I shall cease. It was yesterday asserted that this measure was promised fifty years ago. This is simply false, and cannot be shown. It was stated that in 1833 a clause was inserted in the charter given to the old East India Company that we would protect the natives from "insult and outrage." Granted. And it is foolishly pleaded that the refusal to allow them to try us is an insult. Now this Bill of 1833 never touched that question at all, i.e., the trial of Europeans. The clause 87 of same Bill was relied upon by Mr. Bright. That clause only ruled that natives were not to be disbarred from office. Well they were not disbarred since, but were constantly admitted to Government's service. But what I want you to hear is this, that the Bill of 1833, which Mr. Bright misrepresents, did not repeal the regulations and Acts that made it unlawful for natives to try Europeans in the Mofussil. (Cheers.) The proof that the natives acquired no promise by that Bill that they should try us, is patent by the fact that the Bill now before us is to do that which the Bill of 1833 never did do. The law from 1833 to 1858, and since, remained the same. The English Government took over India in 1858 with all her laws, liabilities, advantages, and solemn engagements, and the proclamations of 1858—I heard it read in Bombay—did not cancel the privilege we had and have in India of trial by our peers in the Mofussil. This I boldly assert as substantially and actually true. It is a wicked thing of Mr. Bright to say or insinuate that Her Majesty promised to cancel the privilege for which I plead, for such is the meaning of his words. It is vile, by imputation to assert that the Queen broke her Royal word. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Her Majesty simply said in the great proclamation that she would admit to office without reference to creed or race all natives duly qualified by education, ability, and integrity, but there was the saving clause, "So far as may be." (Cheers and groans.) This promise has been amply redeemed by numberless appointment of natives to good salaried positions, judicial and otherwise. High advisers of former Governments have not considered that the time has yet arrived to admit them "so far" as to give them power over Englishmen when on the Mofussil bench. On the road they have got, and "so far as may be" they sit on the magisterial bench of presidency cities and deal with Europeans. (Cheers.) Their ability to fathom English character is disputed, and from personal knowledge I say they cannot judge us. The official records of Indian courts are studded with the convictions of native officials for bribery and corruption, and, I regret to say, that native judicial officers appear also in the criminal calendar. (Hear, hear.) So the time has not yet arrived, and it is, I regret to think, very far distant, when with safety we can give full criminal power in all places to native magistrates to deal judicially with Europeans in the Mofussil. (Cheers.) The language and arguments used to induce Government to break faith with Englishmen are misleading. Mr. Bright says the Queen bound herself in the proclamation of 1858 to give this measure. But I say the Queen's proclamation binds Her Majesty to us not to grant it. If we had in 1858, and since, the privilege we claim, and which this Bill seeks to cancel, do not the following words quoted at yesterday's meeting, pledge the Throne and Government to us:—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects," and we are the "other subjects." Well, was it not, and is it not, an obligation of duty to assure and maintain to us a privilege long ago granted, never forfeited, and never cancelled, either by "acts" or "proclamations," and never promised to be repealed by the Queen? The obligation of duty remains, for the proclamation of 1858 did not promise to repeal our rights; the act of 1833 did not even foreshadow it, and it consequently is false and base, to attempt to put promises in the mouth of our gracious Queen, which were never uttered, nor intended to be made. In conclusion, I have to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanhope for his able and manly conduct in the chair. (Loud cheers.)

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. G. J. BOOTH, was adopted. The proceedings terminated amid uproarious counter demonstrations from the organised clique who had endeavoured to obstruct; but the vast majority of those present were evidently in sympathy with the views of the speakers, and "God Save the Queen" was vigorously sung in chorus as the dense crowd gradually dispersed.

### LORD RIPON'S INDIAN POLICY.

ON Wednesday afternoon, August 1, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms in support of Lord Ripon's policy in India. Admission was by ticket only, and the rule "tickets to be shown at the doors" was rigidly enforced. The chair was taken by Mr. Bright, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. F. W. Chesson, the hon. sec.; and among those present were: Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., Mr. H. Richard, M.P., Sir George Campbell, M.P., Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. W. E. Foister, M.P., Mr. Markby, General Trevelyan, C.B., Rajah Rampal Sing, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lady Hobhouse, Lady Hobart, General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., Mr. Earp, M.P., Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. B. Armitage, M.P., Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, of Calcutta, Mr. Holland, M.P., Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. Allman, M.P., Colonel Osborn, Rev. Mark Pattison, Captain Eastwick, General Harrison, Mr. Storey, M.P., Rev. M. Maccoll, Professor Warr, Professor Beesly, Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. George Russell, M.P., Mr. Coleman, M.P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., Hon. D. Campbell, Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D., Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P., the Rev. Llewelyn Davies, Mr. Chochele, Mr. Plowden (Census Commissioner for India), Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Anne Blunt, Mr. Allan Bryce, of Bombay, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Dr. Karl Blind, Major E. Bell, Mr. Collins, M.P., Mr. R. Cust (late Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab), Mr. Walter Wren, Mr. Summers, M.P., Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., Sir John Bennett, Mr. George Fogg, Mr. W.

Martin Wood, Sir R. Green Price, M.P., Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., Sir S. Keay, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. C. Russell, M.P., Mr. Mappin, M.P., Sir J. J. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. C. C. Macrae, General Wilkinson, Colonel Therry, Mr. A. H. Loring, Sir Arthur Hayter, M.P., Mr. Charles Hancock, Sir James Marshall (late Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony), and Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P. Amongst the audience were observed a number of Hindoo gentlemen, both on the platform and in the body of the room.

Mr. BRIGHT, on entering, was received with enthusiastic cheering, most of those present rising and waving their hats. Having formally taken the chair he rose and said: Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been requested by the committee who have called this meeting to occupy the chair, and perhaps you will permit me to make a few observations on the question about which we are assembled, before I call upon the speakers who will ask you to agree to, I think, two resolutions. The subject which we are about to consider appears to me, and I think, appears to everybody who looks at it for the first time, to be one of no great moment, and yet we find that as a result, a great discussion in India and in this country has grown up upon it, and it now appears to be a question of great importance. In India, as most of you will be aware who have read the newspapers of late, and the more so if you have read the Indian papers—in India the question has given rise to not a little clamour and not a little discord, and in this country, amongst persons connected with India, we have seen that there is a great divergence of opinion. Last week, I think on Thursday last, a deputation of a formidable character sought an interview with Lord Kimberley, who is now Secretary of State for India, and they told him that they represented not less than 700 persons who are interested in this question, of whom they said 450 had had the honour of being employed in the service of the Queen in the Indian Empire, while 250 were otherwise connected with India, but had not been in the public service. If 700 persons took this interest in the question, and could take the view which the deputation were appointed to represent to the Indian Secretary of State, we may be quite sure that the question has assumed an importance which justifies our discussing it here to-day. What is the cause of all this clamour and discord in India, and of this discussion here? The cause is a very small Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of India, and which goes by the name of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, because Mr. Ilbert, a legal member of the Council, introduced it, and is in his department in some sort specially responsible for it. I asked a gentleman very intimately connected with affairs in India if he could give me very briefly an account of what this Bill was to do, and I will try to convey to you the ideas which he conveyed to me. He said he thought the result of it would be, if introduced in its present shape, that it would admit three or four natives of India, lawyers, magistrates, or judges, to the exercise of certain powers which at present they did not possess, and that these three or four were members of what is termed the Covenanted Civil Service; that they were Indian gentlemen, natives of India, who had come over to this country and been educated here, and going back to India had entered the Covenanted Civil Service. With regard to these increased powers, with which they were to be entrusted, they were to occupy a certain rank, and they could only have these powers and these appointments after some years of service, and then, to be equal with Englishmen also, they must be in a service of what he termed the same grade; and then after all this they were to be admitted to have the same powers, exercised with the same limitations, which are given to and operate upon Englishmen in the same position. I must inform you that at present in the three principal cities of India—in Calcutta, in Madras, and in Bombay—the native judges have all the power, which it is proposed by this Bill to give to those few judges who exercise their authority in the country apart from the three presidential cities. We have never heard that any harm has arisen from the exercise of these powers in these cities, but it must be borne in mind further, that of all the population of India who are English subjects of the Queen, exclusive of the army, I suppose more than one-half, I believe three-quarters, of them live in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay; and, therefore, this Bill which men are so alarmed about, will not have the slightest effect upon three-quarters of the English population of India, exclusive of the army, but only on one-quarter who live in other cities and towns and in the country districts of the Indian Empire. That appears to me to be a matter of great importance; it reduces the magnitude of the Bill and the effect of it, and enables us to judge it, I think, with greater facility and to measure the magnitude of the issue which is placed before us. But what the opponents of the Bill say is this: "This is only the beginning." That is exactly what people said in this country about sixty years ago, when it was proposed to disfranchise places like Gattor or Old Sarum, and to enfranchise Manchester and Leeds. (Cheers.) It is only the beginning, and that is a very serious thing if it is the beginning of evil, but if it be a beginning of what is necessary and good, it is not an argument against this Bill. (Cheers.) They say that although now there may be only three or four admitted to these increased powers, to in future there will be more and more. Well, I hope that is true—(hear, hear, and cheers)—but I regret to say that the increase must be very small for a long period, and must come about by degrees; but it is most melancholy to think that amongst us such difficulties should have been interposed. Those gentlemen in future who mean to join the Covenanted Civil Service and get into the positions of these judges must come over from India to this country, they must be educated here, they must go back and suffer all the inconveniences of such a regulation, they must be involved in all the cost of an English education through several years—these are a few of the things which will be thrown upon any native of India who comes here. The numbers of these, you will see, necessarily will be small, and they will increase by only very small degrees. But now, having stated this, which I think is a fair statement of the effects of the Bill, if it become law, I should like to ask you what ground there is for the clamour which has been raised, especially when I call to mind the various promises that have been made to the natives of India during the last fifty years. In 1833 there passed an Act of Parliament—just fifty years ago—to prolong or renew the charter, now dead, of the East India Company. I will read you two paragraphs from

that charter, and you will see what was the temper of the House of Commons at that time. Section 85 runs in this way: "And whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans within the said territory will render it necessary to provide against any mischief or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted that the Governor-General in Council shall and he is hereby required by the laws and regulations to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives from insult or outrage." I was not aware until the other day of the existence of that clause, but it brings to my mind a picture which I would gladly not look upon that the natives of India at that time were liable, according to the view of the Act of Parliament of the Government, to insult and outrage from the English subjects of the Queen living in India. The next clause but one bears more directly upon this question. Section 87 reads thus:—"And be it enacted that no Native of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of Her Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, race, birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from filling any place, office, or employment under the said company." Now, that was the law from 1833 to 1858, the time of the suppression of that great and calamitous Mutiny. After the Mutiny was over, Her Majesty the Queen was advised by her Ministers—I presume the Ministers of the party not now in power—the late Lord Derby, I think was Prime Minister at that time—and this is a portion of the proclamation—the magnificent and noble proclamation—which was then issued in the name of the Queen to all her subjects in India:—"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." The Queen says:—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to our other subjects; and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." (Cheers.) Well, then, after reading these passages, what are we to say of the clamour which is now raised in regard to this Bill, diminished, as I have shown you, to such small form from such magnificent dimensions? If this Bill had never been heard of, if under Lord Ripon's Government, and under the advice of Mr. Ilbert and other members of the Council, this Bill had not been brought forward, the natives of India could always have pointed to these paragraphs in the Act of 1833 and the proclamation of 1858, and thought of the freedom which was there promised as long delayed, and said, "Yet we believe it will come, and we are filled with hope that a better time is in prospect for our countrymen." But if after this discussion, after the clamour which had been raised in India, after the fulminations in a certain class of newspapers—(hear, hear)—in this country, after the deputation representing 700 persons, Englishmen who have been connected with India, and 450 of whom have been in the service of the Queen; if, after all this conflict, Lord Ripon is permitted to withdraw this Bill then the hope of the people of India will be blasted, and instead of hope their souls be filled with despair. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And what would that despair mean? It would mean that with the growing knowledge on the part of the people of India—because their advance in English education is remarkably widespread over the country—with that growing knowledge there would be a growing discontent, and with that growing discontent a growing disloyalty, and with that growing disloyalty outrages, which I ask this meeting if they would like to face. Now, I must say that whatever commiseration and sympathy one can have with the gentlemen who have been many years in India, I think the clamour is very discreditable to their intelligence. What its origin is it is difficult to say. Some say its origin is to be found in the strong feelings of resistance prevailing among the Covenanted Civil Service. (Hear, hear.) I met with a gentleman the other day, of whom I have the highest opinion, and liberally disposed on all Indian affairs, and he rather advanced this view to me. I am not prepared to favour it, but I must say that when 450 gentlemen who have all been in the Queen's service say what that deputation said to Lord Kimberley, I am inclined to think that my friend looks with too much favour on his colleagues in the service in this respect. These gentlemen said to Lord Kimberley "that this Bill will more especially affect non-official Englishmen, and in particular the poorer members of that class." I always observe the greatest sympathy with "the poorer members" in cases of this sort. (Laughter, and Hear, hear.) Now, I will not insist upon it that the Covenanted Civil Service are at the bottom of this commotion. Some say that the non-official Englishmen in India have done much to promote it. They are like the 250 that I mentioned as forming a portion of the deputation to Lord Kimberley, and some say that after all there is a great deal of reasonableness in the statement that a great deal of trouble has arisen from the conduct and agitation of the lawyers in Calcutta. (Cheers and laughter.) There are one or two facts which go rather to support that. We know that lawyers are very ingenious everywhere, in every country—(laughter)—and we know also that they are a class of persons who in every country, and in this as well as any other, enjoy more of the fat things of the Government than any other class in the kingdom. (Laughter.) Well, I am told that recently a judge in Bengal, a native lawyer of eminence, had been appointed during the absence of his brother judge, Chief Justice of Bengal, and that this was a very unpleasant pill for the English lawyers there, some one of whom, I suppose, might have expected to take that office. They fear that this is a precedent that may be followed. Then, beyond that, I am told that a native member of the Bar has recently been appointed standing counsel to the Government of India—(cheers)—and these two appointments, and the suspicion that more may follow, have disturbed the ordinary tranquil minds of the members of the Calcutta Bar—(laughter)—and built up all this jealousy. Men in India, the 700 here, and a great many more in India, presume to tell us that to follow out the principles laid down in the Act of 1833, and in the great promises of 1858, is to disgrace Englishmen and to convulse India. (Cheers.) For my part I am not able to come to that opinion. I have known a great deal in this country of what is called setting class against class. (Hear, hear.) I know

no great measure that has been advocated in this country by persons in favour even of the most judicious reforms in regard to which they have not been charged with setting class against class; and that is what is said now—that you will have a perpetual animosity between the English race in India and the great subject races, the natives of India. My opinion is that every measure of justice and generosity in the interest of India must break down the barriers of discontent and animosity, and must tend to the tranquillity and peace of the Empire. (Cheers.) But I am afraid our friends, the malcontents, have their reasons for the hostility they entertain towards Lord Ripon and his policy. I will mention two or three things which Lord Ripon has done whilst he has been in India. He has freed the native from the shackles which the preceding Government had placed upon him. (Cheers.) Now, I should think it was of the first importance that the Indian Government should know what it is that Indian writers and readers are thinking of the measures of the Government. They need not obey the intimations there received if they are satisfied that they are right. But I am quite sure that the governor of any country, whether he be the Czar of Russia, the President of the United States, the President of France, or the Great Governor of the Empire of India, must be a better, wiser, and more competent governor if he knows the prevailing opinion amongst all classes of the people regarding the measures he is intending to pass. (Hear, hear.) Then Lord Ripon has proposed a very moderate scheme of municipal government for the great cities and towns of India. Does anybody believe that municipal government, if it should be found to be good, as I believe it is in every other nation and among every other civilised and every Christian people, should be a measure of mischief amongst the populations of India? What has it done in this country? Scarcely a better measure has passed for fifty years than the Municipal Reform Bill, which established municipal corporations throughout all the great towns and cities of the United Kingdom. (A Voice, "Except London.") Yes, as a gentleman in the body of the hall says, "except London." May I make one observation apart from the question we are discussing? If the people of the various great cities and towns of the United Kingdom had been as quiescent as the people of London have been, they would not have possessed the admirable municipal governments which they have now. (Cheers.) When the four millions of the population in London, even in a gentle manner, raise their voices in favour of their being put on an equality with Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and so forth, there is no Minister who will hesitate for a single session to confer upon them the freedom which they desire. (Cheers.) Well, now, there is one other point. Lord Ripon is very strongly in favour of primary education. (Cheers.) I know from the best sources that one of the chief difficulties—difficulties which come to many Governments and private individuals—is the want of funds. (Laughter.) Probably it would be possible—I think it would—so as to economise in many departments of the Indian Government as to afford a million or two a year for the purpose of giving primary education to 200 millions of people, when we the other night voted three millions for the education of this comparatively small population of Great Britain and Ireland. There are two other questions. One is the Bengal Rent Law, which is now before the Indian Government—a Bill which I read with care, and also a very able speech upon it the other day. The condition of Bengal with regard to land had been perhaps about as bad as the condition of Ireland three years ago—(hear, hear)—and the Bill which is proposed, in my opinion, is absolutely necessary under the circumstances; and although the zemindars, who are the landowners, are greatly opposed to it, I believe they will understand hereafter that probably the acceptance of it is the very wisest thing they can do under the circumstances in which they are placed. But Lord Ripon is understood to be also in favour of private enterprise in India; and it would be a most blessed thing for that country if it were possible for rich natives—united it may be with persons who have wealth in this country—to arrange and carry forward and maintain many great works by private enterprise. I think that would be very much better, if it were possible, than that everything should be in the hands of the Government, and the people remained unable to take part in measures which so deeply interest and concern themselves. Looking myself at the policy which Lord Ripon has pursued, so far as I have been able to understand it from the reading of the papers here and the many papers which come to me constantly from India, I am bound to say I believe it is a policy not based upon suspicion or on ancient prejudice, or on a spirit of monopoly, but on what is just and generous, and on broad views of statesmanship. (Cheers.) When the policy of conquest in India is condemned—as I have condemned it—we are told that Providence has permitted, for some great design which we are not able to measure, this wonderful thing in the history of the globe, that 250 millions of people in India should be brought subject to the control of a Parliament representing thirty-five millions of persons in Great Britain and Ireland. Well, I am not about to deny this at all. I know it has been said on high authority, speaking of the Supreme Being, that even the wrath of man shall praise him, and possibly it may be that the results which may flow from the conquest of India and its Government by this country may in some degree compensate for the crime and suffering which were committed and endured during the progress of that conquest. (Cheers.) But I should say that one thing is perfectly certain—that India was not committed to our control to be held as a field for English ambition and for English greed. (Cheers.) Our fathers may have erred—in my opinion they did greatly err—but their children may make some compensation to the countless millions now subject to their rule by a policy of generosity and justice—(cheers)—a policy which, in my opinion, India and the world at large have a right to expect and to demand from a Christian people, as we profess to be. (Cheers.) I believe that Lord Ripon desires to advance this policy, to maintain the principles laid down in the Act of 1833, a paragraph from which I read, and in the noble proclamation of the Queen issued to the people of India in the year 1858. And I may add this belief, that this meeting will sustain the Governor General of India in the arduous and conscientious performance of the duties of his high office. (Cheers.) I gather support and consolation from the answers which the Secre-

tary of State for India made the other day to that deputation. He told them that her Majesty's Government had not the slightest idea of even suggesting to Lord Ripon to withdraw this Bill. (Cheers.) Our business here to-day is to support Lord Ripon in that policy—(renewed cheers)—and to give, by a united voice, as I hope we shall do, our utmost support to the Government existing in this country, under whom of course Lord Ripon is acting in India. He is the Governor General appointed by the Queen. He knows what there is in that proclamation of the Queen. I do not believe that Lord Ripon could (I hope there is no man that would) abandon the gracious and noble promises which the Queen in that proclamation made to the population of India. (Loud cheers.) Now I told you that Lord Kimberley had received a deputation, a formidable deputation. I shall now introduce to you a deputation—I will not say as formidable in any sense—(laughter)—except that in which a man comes forward to tell the truth with his whole heart. He comes to you—Mr. Lalmohun Ghose—appointed by his friends in Calcutta to lay before the English people some of the feelings of his countrymen on this important question.—The right hon. gentleman then sat down amid loud and long continued cheers.

Mr. LALMOHUN GHOSE said that the controversy to which the chairman had referred had been carried on in India with unparalleled bitterness for six months past, and, although he did not wish to imply that the fault was all on one side, he could safely aver that the provocation had come entirely from the other side. Lord Ripon's policy was no reckless innovation of a visionary enthusiast, but the legitimate outcome of the Act of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858. Mr. Ilbert's Bill was a small one, but it was a step in the right direction, and was opposed only by a certain section of English officials. If they wished to create another Ireland in the East, where they would have to deal, not with 8,000,000 but with 250,000,000, then they would have only to listen to those who had already shouted themselves hoarse in India, and were now attempting to thrust their baneful counsels upon the English Government and nation. (Cheers.)

Mr. FORSTER, M.P., who on coming forward to propose the first resolution was received with loud cheers, said,—Ladies and Gentlemen—The resolution which I have been asked to propose is this—"That this meeting expresses its confidence in the administration in the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, and its belief that his policy is calculated to promote the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects." After the two speeches you have heard, but very few words are wanted from me. But you will allow me, I doubt not, very briefly to state why I feel it my duty to take part in this meeting. I am prepared to admit that there ought to be good reasons for discussing questions of Indian administration upon English platforms. These questions are at once difficult and important; they involve principles upon which depends the happiness of so many millions, and yet they almost all of them require for fitting treatment so much knowledge of detail that it might well be said that if Parliamentary assemblies are fit for anything, if there is a subject which ought to be discussed by the House of Commons with fairness and moderation, and on which both sides ought to be heard, it would be such questions as we have to consider to-day. But what is our position? The opponents of Lord Ripon's policy have not shown any anxiety to have a debate on the subject in the House of Commons. They have left the matter to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett—(laughter)—and although I am told he has a motion down for Friday evening, even he has not found it easy to frame the words of the resolution he intends to propose. (Redewed laughter.) But while there has been no anxiety to bring this question forward where both sides could be heard, there has been the most determined, energetic, and persistent effort to appeal to public opinion to condemn the policy of Lord Ripon, and those of us who approve that policy may well say that it is our duty to take care that not one side alone should be presented before the public opinion. Well, you have heard the other side to-day. I am not now alluding so much to the speech of Mr. Bright, who has that eloquence, and love, and knowledge of India which you all know, as to another speech, and I wish, if we had a debate in the House of Commons, that this representative of the people of India that we have heard—(hear, hear)—could there plead their cause. (Hear, hear.) I am not sure but that some English constituency may think it an honour and a privilege to send to the House of Commons an Indian champion of his native fellow subjects. (Hear, hear.) But, at any rate, there are members of the House of Commons here to-day, and the public, I trust will have a careful report of this meeting, and will find that there are two sides to this question. I agree with Mr. Bright that the most striking feature of this agitation is its exaggeration—(hear, hear)—the insufficiency of the measures which are denounced, even from the point of view of those who denounce them, to produce the effects attributed to them. Take this question of local self-government, and I am not sure it is not the more important measure of the two. (Hear, hear.) I am not sure that the opposition to the Ilbert Bill is not mainly on account of the opposition to the Local Self-Government Bill. It is a most interesting and informing fact that the outcry against the Ilbert Bill was so little until this measure of local self-government appeared. This measure has been decried and denounced as the abdication of English rule, as the destruction of all government in India, and yet when we come to examine it, it is solely and simply an attempt to develop those municipal institutions which successive Governors and statesmen of India have declared to be a most hopeful fact. I will give one quotation from that Governor General whom I believe to have been, perhaps, the greatest of Indian Viceroy and one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived—Lord Lawrence. (Cheers.) Lord Lawrence's characteristic was not weakness or want of firmness. This is what he says about municipal institutions in India:—"Great public benefit is to be expected from the firm establishment of a system of municipal institutions in India. Neither the central Government nor the local Government is capable of providing either the funds or the executive agency required for making improvements in all the cities and towns of India, which are demanded by the rapidly developing wealth of the country. The people of India

are quite capable of managing their own affairs. The village community, which is a little republic, is among the most abiding institutions of India. Holding the position that we do in India every view of duty and of policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people." (Hear, hear.) That was a resolution passed on August 31, 1864, and was signed "Lawrence." Lord Lytton attacked Lord Ripon's policy in the House of Lords in a speech of remarkable ability, and everything that could be said against it was said by him. But there were answers given by members of the Government under whom Lord Ripon is acting—by Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook, and the Lord Chancellor. It appeared to be very clear before the close of that debate that this question which was first spoken of as the beginning of the destruction of the Government of India was narrowed down to a question of mere detail—a very important detail I admit, but a mere detail—namely, whether the English district officials should or should not preside over these municipalities. Lord Ripon thinks that as a rule these municipalities would be better guided and controlled from without than from within, and that advantages would be gained if the English officials were not responsible for the decision of the councils, and if the members of the councils would realise their responsibility. But Lord Ripon has said repeatedly that he applies no hard and fast rule to these municipalities; that he does not intend to treat all districts alike; that he will take into consideration the position of each district; that he will consider the differences between rural communities and towns; and that there are many cases in which it is desirable that the English district official should be a member of the council. And yet there are Anglo-Indians still saying that this measure means a revolution! Now, I need not say much about the Ilbert Bill. We might suppose, if it should pass, that what with false accusations and prejudiced and partial judges, the life and liberty of no Englishman would be safe. The Queen's proclamation has been read to you. It says nothing of colour, nothing of race, nothing of creed. The three conditions which it lays down are education, ability, and integrity. As regards the first, you all know that natives of India do often obtain an education here at great cost and with great trouble, and they have shown at examinations that they have benefited by that education. Then they have shown themselves qualified as good judges over Europeans as well as natives. In Calcutta, for example, they have tried and judged Englishmen and other Europeans, and judged them well, and now because it is proposed to extend this system to the provinces, and under certain very limited conditions to allow a very small number of native Judges to exercise in the country jurisdiction similar to that which they can already exercise in the presidencies, the advice is seriously given that Englishmen should leave India unless the Viceroy be recalled and disgraced. (Laughter.) It is instructive to look back and to see that this strong Anglo-Indian feeling, which can only be accounted for by race prejudices, was as strongly shown some years ago when the following glaring injustice was removed. It was the case that Europeans could not be tried in the same courts in which natives were tried. The Act remedying that was denounced as the Black Act, and I believe that on the first occasion when a man was punished under that Act there was a renewal of the outcry. There is a short leader in our great paper this morning—in the *Times*—which hints that some gentlemen who may take part in this meeting ought to answer the opinion of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, which is published in that newspaper. Well, the opinion is three columns long, and I think that it could hardly be expected that a layman should reply to a statement coming from so many lawyers of high position. (Laughter.) But I am inclined to believe with Mr. Ghose that some moderation is beginning to be shown in India itself, because those who express the opinion to which I have referred, though they may be opposed to the Ilbert Bill, by no means take up the same ground which was taken up a little while ago. In the document published this morning there is a very careful statement, which must and will be listened to by Lord Ripon and the Government, to the effect that there are some further conditions which ought to be imposed; and some modifications that might be made. But there is no attempt to assert, as has been asserted here and in India, that the principle of this Bill is wrong. There is no attempt to state what I have seen stated over and over again—that it is the inalienable privilege of every Englishman to be under an administration of justice differing from that set apart for the natives. (Hear, hear.) There is no attempt to assert that principle; but there is, on the contrary, an admission that the denial of that principle has not had a bad effect in some cases. Why, then, is there so much exaggeration prevalent in India? I believe the explanation to be this, that there is a reaction against that glorious proclamation by the Queen—that there is a belief, and an attempt to realise that belief, that India ought to be governed by a European governing class, or, as I should say, caste. (Hear, hear.) That belief is fraught with peril, and I will call upon those who honestly hold it to remember one or two facts. They must not forget that this governing caste will be supported by an army, of which the very large majority will be Hindoos. They must not forget that Western civilisation and English principles of government, if they mean anything, mean, firstly or lastly, the abolition of all caste—(cheers)—and they must not forget that our justification for being in India is not merely that we give to the Hindoos law and order, but that we aim at raising them in the scale of civilisation. And this is not only the justification of our rule, but to a certain extent it is a necessity attached to our rule, a necessity with which even the opponents of Lord Ripon's policy will have to deal. We cannot help by our very conduct towards the natives of India imbuing them, some would say infecting them, with Western ideas and aspirations; nor can we help, while doing that, weakening the old bonds of society in India; and therein lies the danger as well as the hope for the future of the country. England has placed India on the path of progress; but there is no denying that it is a path beset with dangers, and there is consequently a very difficult task imposed upon Lord Ripon and all Viceroys. England's government of India must be firm and strong. A weak government would be the greatest curse which we could inflict upon the inhabitants of India. But our government must be just as

well as firm. We must not forget or fear our own principles, and it is because Lord Ripon does not fear those political principles, by observing which England has become a mighty nation, that I call upon you to support him against this outcry, which is equal in violence, and unfairness, and unreason to that by which Lord Canning was assailed when he strove with great success to prevent justice being replaced by revenge. (Loud cheers.) I beg to move the resolution which has been placed in my hands.

Sir G. CAMPBELL, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said he desired it to be understood that in this matter Anglo-Indian opinion was not unanimous, and that he and many others around him were on the side of what they considered to be justice and truth. There were many Anglo-Indians in favour of the measure. He would not say anything about the lawyers, but he would ask the chairman not to be too hard on the civil servants. (A laugh.) Though many of them had gone astray on this matter, it was his belief that the great majority of the Anglo-Indian civil servants had been the protectors and not the oppressors of the people of India. (Hear.) That had been the history of the Civil Service from the earliest time, and he hoped they were not likely to depart from it. He had great pleasure in seconding this resolution in favour of Lord Ripon's policy, not with respect to any particular measure, but to his general policy. He was not enthusiastic on Lord Ripon's appointment, but he had watched his policy since he went to India, and he recognised its justice and honesty, and that its principle was the greatest happiness for the greatest number. (Hear, hear.)

When the resolution was put, a gentleman in the body of the room insisted on his right to move an amendment, and for a time there was some confusion.

Mr. BRIGHT said that with the programme which had been committed to his hands he intended to proceed, but he would not object if the gentleman who wished to move the amendment would be content to do so without making a speech.

Mr. HYNDMAN, the gentleman in question, then moved the following amendment:—"That this meeting, while cordially supporting the policy of Lord Ripon in giving greater authority to duly qualified native officials, as well as in checking the greed and cruelty of the native landlords of Bengal, deeply regrets that the Government and the House of Commons should have destroyed all confidence in English justice or in the consistency of English statesmen by refusing to support the vehement protests of Lord Ripon and his Council against charging a considerable portion of the cost of our bondholders' war of conquest in Egypt upon the revenues of India."

The amendment, having been seconded, was put to the meeting and almost unanimously rejected.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, with cheers.

Mr. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Census Commissioner for India and late extra member of the Viceroyal Legislative Council, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting expresses its entire approval of the two measures by which Lord Ripon proposes to raise the higher class of native magistrates to a position of equality with their European colleagues, and to extend the principles of municipal government to populations whose loyalty and intelligence fit them to enjoy the privilege."

Dr. W. MARKBY, late Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, who seconded the motion, maintained that the native magistrates upon whom the Ilbert Bill would confer power were quite qualified to exercise the proposed intended jurisdiction. Those who objected to be tried by a coloured judge should remember that now an Englishman did not carry with him to India any exclusive privileges. He believed that native magistrates would not be lacking in sympathy with English defendants, and was fortified in his conviction that the Bill would not be productive of any evil result by the fact that when in the High Court at Calcutta he had never once, in a period of office extending over twelve years, known the administration of justice to be impeded or hampered in consequence of the feelings or prejudices of his native colleague. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the resolution, expressed his regret that owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. Cust, late Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab was prevented from speaking in support of the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted.

Sir W. LAWSON, M.P., said in the capacity of the Chairman of the Committee he wished to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Bright. (Cheers.) He thought that great meeting, attended and presided over as it had been, must have some effect, at any rate in India, in strengthening the hands of Lord Ripon in his noble policy and in giving hope to their fellow subjects in India. When it was decided to have that meeting the Committee first of all thought what chairman they should endeavour to get, and there was but one chairman whom they wished for, and that was the right hon. gentleman who was then in the chair. (Cheers.) He felt sure that everyone present thought that they could not have got a better chairman if they searched throughout England. Mr. Bright had always wished to see justice done to India, and one great object of his life had been to show his fellow-countrymen the glory and duty of political justice throughout the world. (Loud cheers.) He believed that as time went on—in coming generations, when he hoped the great principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity would sway the family of man far more than they do at present—as time went on—nay, as long as time should last—the name of John Bright would be held in honour and in grateful recollection. (Much cheering.)

Mr. ALLAN BRYCE, in seconding the motion, remarked that as a member of a firm that was one of the largest employers of European labour in India, he wished to say that he thought the threat of the withdrawal of European capital was utterly idle, adding that similar threats were uttered fifty years ago, when it was proposed that a share in the criminal jurisdiction should be given to native judges.

The motion was then put by Sir WILFRID LAWSON and carried by acclamation.

Mr. BRIGHT, who, on rising was greeted with renewed cheers, said—I feel it very difficult to say a word in answer to your vote, or to the kind words which have been uttered by those who moved and seconded

this resolution which you have just carried. I may say, however, that I am greatly obliged to the magnificent audience that we have had for listening from first to last with intense interest to the speeches of the gentlemen whom I, as chairman, have been permitted to introduce to them. I cannot but believe that the effect of this meeting will be considerable in this country, perhaps even more considerable when the report of it reaches India. I am one of those who believe that in the main India will be governed in India. At the same time, I am certain that there may be cases—and I think this is one—in which some great principle or principles are at stake, when it may be of immense advantage to call in what I will call the independent, impartial judgment of the English people to determine the question at issue. I hope we have had now laid before the country by a meeting held some time ago, and by the meeting held to-day, all that can honestly be said on both sides of this question, and I am content to leave the question to the judgment of the English people. I believe that that judgment, whether expressed by the Minister of the Crown, or by any vote taken in Parliament, or by any meeting held anywhere in this country, will be in favour of the just and wise policy which has distinguished the government of Lord Ripon in India. (Cheers.) I feel it a special honour and privilege to have been permitted to preside at this meeting. I have had for thirty years a strong interest in the welfare of that country. I have always felt that in the history of the past century—the history of our connection with India—there was much for us to regret. I have always believed, and do believe, that there is a retribution upon nations as well as upon individuals for the errors and crimes which they commit. But, more than that, I think that it is possible for a nation in one generation to do evil, perhaps unknowingly, and in a succeeding generation to make compensation by doing good. I am of this second generation. I shall leave children who will be of the generation to come, and I am anxious that whatever we have done that is evil in the past we may remedy by a tempting to do good now, and that in the future that which some may think to be a great calamity—the wars which have taken place in India, under English power—may be passed over by the historian, and he may have to tell that England having conquered the country, at any rate knew how to govern it, and that the true government of a country—the permanent government can only be based on a just and generous policy toward its people. (Great cheering.)

The meeting, which had been crowded to the last, then gradually dispersed.

## THE INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

THE following is the opinion of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta on the Bill introduced by Mr. Herbert:—

"From Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Registrar of the High Court, to the Secretary of the Government of India, Legislative Department, High Court, English Department, Criminal. Present.—The Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Knight, Chief Justice, the Hon. H. S. Cunningham, the Hon. W. F. M'Donell, V.C., the Hon. H. T. Prinsie, the Hon. L. R. Tottenham, the Hon. A. T. Maclean, the Hon. J. F. Norris, the Hon. J. Q. Pigot, the Hon. J. O'Kinealy, the Hon. C. J. Wilkinson, the Hon. W. Macpherson, Judges of the Court.

"Calcutta, May 23, 1883.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 16C., of the 16th of March, 1883, asking for an expression of the judges' opinion on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, I am desired to say that the judges have considered the Bill, together with its annexures, and the abstract of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, so far as they relate to that measure.

"2. The judges consider it to be their duty to express without reserve the views which they entertain, not only upon the form and language of the Bill, but on its general policy and probable effects.

"3. The statement of objects and reasons set forth that, 'after consulting the Local Governments, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the time has arrived for modifying the existing law and removing the present bar upon the investment of native magistrates in the interior with powers over European British subjects; and that the Government has, accordingly, decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once, and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.'

"With this view the Bill amends section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which at present restricts the appointment of justices of the peace to European British subjects, by empowering the Government to appoint any magistrate of the first class, who is either (a) a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, or (b) a member of the Native Civil Service constituted under 33 Vict., cap. 3, or (c) an assistant commissioner in non-regulation provinces, or (d) a cantonment magistrate, to be a justice of the peace.

"4. The Bill next amends section 25 of the Code, so as to provide that all sessions judges and magistrates of the district shall be justices of the peace or the territories of the Local Government under which they are serving. It then repeals so much of sections 443 and 444 of the Code, respectively, as limits jurisdiction over European British subjects to such magistrates and sessions judges as are themselves European British subjects.

"5. Accordingly, if this Bill becomes law, the effect will be that (1) all Native sessions judges and magistrates of the district will, *ex officio*, exercise the same jurisdiction over European British subjects as is now exercised by European officials of the same class; and (2) the Government will be empowered to invest any Native magistrate of the first class, who is either a covenanted civilian, or has been appointed under 33 Vict., cap. 3, or is an assistant commissioner in a non-regulation province, or a cantonment magistrate, with the jurisdiction over European British subjects, which by the existing law is restricted to European British subjects.

"6. Thus, a Native magistrate, who has been appointed to be a justice of the peace, will have jurisdiction (1) to inquire into any charge against a European British subject, and either commit him to the Sessions Court or High Court; or (2), if the offence be one ordinarily triable by a magistrate, to try it and impose a sentence of three months' imprisonment, or fine up to Rs. 1,000, or both. A Native sessions judge or assistant judge empowered under Section 444 will be competent to try a European British subject for any offence not punishable with death or transportation for life, and to impose a sentence of one year's imprisonment or fine of unlimited amount, or both. Cases for which, in the sessions judge's opinion, such a punishment is inadequate will be transferred to the High Court.

"7. Offences punishable with death or transportation for life will remain, in the case of European British subjects, exclusively triable by the High Court. The European British subject will retain his right, under section 451, of claiming a mixed jury or mixed assessors, his special rights of appeal under chapter 31, and his right of applying to the High Court under section 456 in case of unlawful detention.

"8. It must be remembered that in India the powers of police investigation, magisterial inquiry, and judicial trial are closely connected and are frequently combined in the same official. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as it now stands, any district or sub-divisional magistrate, as well as any other magistrate specially empowered in the behalf (section 191), may take cognisance of any offence, that is, intimate criminal proceedings in respect of any offence, (1), upon a complaint made, (2) upon a police report thereof, (3) upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or, (4) upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed.

"It is the duty of the district or sub-divisional magistrate to direct investigations by the police. He receives their daily reports and very often has to instruct them on points which he may think that they have overlooked or misapprehended. It sometimes even happens that the investigation is taken out of the hands of the police and conducted by the magistrate himself (section 159). The result of this is that the chief local magistrate practically becomes the prosecutor and may become the judge, notwithstanding that he may have formed a strong opinion on the case behind the back of the accused without having heard his explanation or defence. This is the system in force in India; and although it is probably, for administrative reason, unavoidable, it is an extremely dangerous system. It has certainly provoked adverse criticism; that it has not provoked more is probably due to the careful superintendence bestowed by district magistrates, who in Bengal hitherto been English gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service, whose education and training have made them fully sensible of the responsibilities which such a system as that described imposes on them in their own proceedings and also in supervising the proceedings of their subordinate sub-divisional magistrates. The present law protects European British subjects from the exercise of this dangerous combination of duties by any one but their own countrymen. The Bill under consideration proposes to remove this protection.

"10. The general result, accordingly, of the proposed amendments will be to leave European British subjects in the possession of various important rights as regards the class of officer who can commit or try them, the form of trial, the right of appeal, and the power of invoking the aid of the High Court when they are unlawfully detained in custody; but to deprive them of the right, which they at present enjoy, that in every case the inquiry or trial shall be conducted by a European British subject. It will become the duty, *ex officio*, of native officers of a particular class to commit or try European prisoners, even in cases in which, in person or through the police, they have initiated investigations affecting them; and the Government will be empowered to select from a wide area such other natives as it thinks well to invest with such powers.

"11. The position in which European British subjects would be placed by the proposed changes is one which they have never yet occupied, and in which the Legislature has on several occasions deliberately determined that it would not be wise to place them. On a review of the course of legislation since 1793 it is impossible, the Judges consider, to doubt that the intention and practice of the Government has been to surround the investigation and trial of offences, charged against European British subjects in the Mofussil with special precautions, and among those precautions to restrict the jurisdiction in such cases to European officials. Any doubts which the wording of particular Acts, as e.g., Act 7 of 1853, might have occasioned, have been removed by the express declarations of the Codes of 1861 and 1872, in both of which this restriction was deliberately enacted.

"12. On the other hand, as regards European officials, the result of the proposed change will be to curtail considerably the powers now exercised by Government in the appointment of justices of the peace. At present the Government can appoint such European British subjects as it thinks fit to be justices of the peace. This power has been hitherto extensively employed, and Europeans, other than covenanted civilians, have been appointed to be justices of the peace, and dispose in a manner which the Judges believe to be satisfactory, of cases in which Europeans are concerned. Under the amended section the Government will be unable to appoint any one who does not fall within one of the four classes specified in the amendment. There are at present in Bengal many such justices of the peace whose appointments would have been impossible under the amended section.

"13. The first argument adduced in favour of the proposed change in the law, which the Judges propose to consider, is that on which his Excellency the Viceroy grounded his support of the Bill in the discussion of the 9th March in the Legislative Council—viz., the expediency of taking at once a step which the policy of admitting Natives to the service rendered sooner or later inevitable. 'It is clear,' his Excellency observed, 'that though there is not at the present moment an irresistible necessity for introducing this measure, as Lord Lytton's system develops an irresistible difficulty will arise. When you have one-sixth of the Civil Service composed of natives, it will be impossible to maintain the present restriction. Therefore, what we had to consider was, is it

better to wait until this necessity becomes overwhelming and irresistible, or is it better to introduce the system now? I confess it appears to me that it is far wiser, and far more in the true and substantial interests of those over whom this jurisdiction is exercised, that it should be introduced now, when the persons who would obtain these powers are very limited in number: when the circumstances under which they enter the Civil Service insure their ability and character, and when all their proceedings can be carefully watched. Being few in number, it will be easier now than afterwards for the attention of the Local Governments and the public to be directed to their proceedings, and, being the men they are, it seems to me that they would be likely to set a good example and give a good tone to those who come after them. I hold it, therefore, to be wiser to introduce the measure now, gradually, cautiously, and tentatively, than to wait till the change is forced upon us by necessity, and the powers, which are now to be given only to a few men, have to be given suddenly to a very much larger number of native civil servants. This is the ground upon which I thought that the time had come when this change could best be made.

"14. The Judges fully appreciate the necessity of adjusting the judicial machinery of the courts to the declared policy of the Secretary of State as regards the employment of natives in the judicial service. But they do not perceive that that policy necessarily involves any such change as that now suggested; nor, in any case, do they consider that the proper moment for making such a change has arrived, or that materials at present exist for deciding on the form which it ought to assume.

"The table below shows that of the civilians on the Bengal list there are at present 12 natives, either covenanted civilians, or persons admitted under 33rd Vict., c. 3. Of these two have been over eleven years in the service, one over ten, one over nine, one has been over seven years. The rest have been under five years, and of these five have served less than three years. Moreover, since 1875 only one native civilian has passed through the competitive examination, and that was in 1879. Since that year all the admissions have been under the Statute. There are, accordingly, only four officers who, in the ordinary course, would for some time to come be either magistrates of the District or Sessions Judges. As regards the rest no question is likely to arise for several years.

"15. These figures appear to the Judges to indicate that the question of the jurisdiction of native civilians over European British subjects cannot be regarded as in any way pressing for immediate solution. Though it may be intended that native officials shall ultimately constitute a sixth of the entire Civil Service, there do not appear to be grounds for expecting that this intention will be realised for many years to come. It would appear, moreover, that various causes have, of late years, led native candidates to refrain from seeking admission to the Civil Service by the competitive examination, and that the main body of native civilians will for the future be those who are appointed in this country under 33 Vict., cap. 3. Such a state of things scarcely seems to justify prospective legislation on the ground that an irresistible necessity is impending, which can be at present more conveniently and safely met than at a later date. The covenanted native civilians, who have passed into the service by the competitive examination, constitute, it is apparent, a small and dwindling class. So far as can be judged at present, the supply has come to a standstill; nor, as to admissions under 33 Vict., cap. 3, does it appear that the Local Governments have found it feasible to carry out the provisions of the Act except on a very limited scale. Three officers appear to have been appointed in Bengal in 1880, one in 1881, one in 1882. At present, therefore, the measure can, it is obvious, scarcely be regarded as having passed beyond the stage of an experiment. How these officials will turn out is a question on which it is at present, and must be for some years to come, impossible to form any confident opinion. Even as regards the earlier

appointments, the Judges are of opinion that they have been too few in number, and, in the majority of instances, have lasted for too short a time, to afford material for any safe generalisation, or to justify on the ground of ascertained fitness a change in the policy of Government which would take away from European British subjects a privilege which, it is apparent, they regard as of high value and importance.

"16. If some years hence, owing to the number of native civilians having greatly increased, any administrative difficulty should arise and a change in the existing arrangements be considered necessary, such a change will, the Judges think, be more safely made at a time when there are better means than at present of judging both of the administrative difficulties which have to be met and of the capacity and character of the class of officials whose powers and responsibilities it will have the effect of enlarging. The increase in the number of native officials will not render the supervision of their behaviour in any way more difficult than it is at present. On the other hand, longer experience and a better acquaintance with the particular points as to which supervision is found to be necessary, would enable the superintending authority to perform its duties more efficiently. At any rate legislation, should it hereafter be necessary, would proceed on a basis of practical experience, not, as it is likely to do now, on mere conjecture as to the conduct and character of officers about whom scarcely anything is known.

"17. In considering the question whether legislation is at present advisable, it is necessary to keep in view the wide distinction which exists between Native officers who have entered the civil service by competitive examination in England, and those who are nominated under 33 Vict., cap. 3, in this country. The Judges are not prepared to admit that, even as regards the former class, the proposed change in the law is in any way necessary or desirable; but here there is, at any rate, some guarantee for ability, moral character, and such insight into the feelings of Englishmen as a short residence in England may be supposed to confer. On the other hand, with the statutory civilians there is absolutely no guarantee against the existence of the very defects which constitute the grounds of the reluctance of European British subjects to submit to their jurisdiction in criminal trials. They are described by the Judicial Commissioner of Oude in a document, forwarded by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces with his own reply to the Government of India, as 'often being men saturated with caste and religious prejudice, and ignorant of European modes of thought and feeling.' One object of the statute was, the Judges believe, to enable the Government to enrol in the ranks of its service native gentlemen of high birth and social position. It is easy to imagine cases in which a gentleman might have on these grounds great claims to a nomination under the statute, who might yet be conspicuously deficient in many of the qualifications which are admittedly essential in the Judge who is to deal with cases in which European British subjects are concerned. It must be remembered that it is with officials of this class, not with successful competitors in the Civil Service examination, that, in considering the present question, we have principally to deal; nor can the Judges lose sight of the fact that these statutory civilians will be appointed by a system of nomination which was abandoned by the Government 25 years ago in favour of competitive examination, and which can scarcely be expected to work more satisfactorily in India than it did in England. On the officers thus nominated the proposed change will confer a jurisdiction unknown to English law, a combination of inquisitorial, magisterial, and judicial powers, which may be justified by the necessities of the case of India, but which Englishmen in India may with some reason contend should continue to be exercised in their own case, as it is at present, only by officials for whose competence or character they have some adequate guarantee.

"18. The apprehensions which many Europeans entertain as to the results of the proposed change are not, in the Judges' opinion, without

| Names of Native Civilians appointed (1) in England, and (2) in India. | Date of Joining the Service. | Appointments Held.                                       |  | Approximate years when Officers will become eligible for appointments either as |                           | Remarks.  |
|---|------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------|---|
|   |                              | Substantive Appointments.                                | Officiating Appointments.                  | Officiating Magistrates.  | Or as Officiating Judges. |   |
| Appointed in England:—<br>Mr. R. C. Dutt .. ..                        | July 10, 1871 ..             | Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ..                           | Magistrate and Collector 3rd Grade .. .. . | ..  | ..                        | He was first appointed to officiate as a Magistrate in September, 1881.                                 |
| Mr. B. L. Gupta .. ..   | July 10, 1871 ..             | Presidency Magistrate .. ..                              | Nil .. .. .                                | ..  | 1883                      | He has elected the Judicial line. On furlough. He was appointed to act as a Magistrate in August, 1880. |
| Mr. A. Burooah .. ..  | July 9, 1872 ..              | Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ..<br>(Substantive pro tem.) | Nil .. .. .                                | ..  | ..                        | He has been offered an Acting Magistracy.   |
| Mr. K. G. Gupta .. ..   | June 30, 1873 ..             | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade                | ..  | ..                        |   |
| Mr. B. Dé .. ..   | July 19, 1875 ..             | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade                | 1884  | 1886                      |   |
| Mr. K. J. Badshah .. ..   | September 8, 1879            | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Nil .. .. .                                | 1886  | 1893                      |   |
| Appointed in India:—<br>Koomar Rameswar Sing .. .. .                  | March 2, 1878 ..             | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Nil .. .. .                                | 1888  | 1890                      |   |
| Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose .. .. .                                      | January 27, 1880 ..          | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Nil .. .. .                                | 1888  | 1890                      |   |
| Koomar Girindro Narain Deb .. ..                                      | December 28, 1880            | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Nil .. .. .                                | ..  | ..                        | Has not yet passed the departmental examination by the higher standard.                                 |
| Baboo Gopendra Krishna .. .. .  | November 3, 1880             | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Nil .. .. .                                | ..  | ..                        | Has not yet passed the departmental examination by the higher standard.                                 |
| Koomar Sattyia Sree Ghosal .. .. .                                    | February 3, 1880 ..          | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Nil .. .. .                                | ..  | ..                        | Has yet to pass by the lower standard.  |
| Maulvi Ashunuddin Ahmed .. .. .                                       | December 27, 1881            | Assistant Magistrate and Collector                       | Nil .. .. .                                | ..  | ..                        | Has yet to pass by the lower standard.  |

N.B.—The last four officers have not yet passed their examinations completely, and as officers are not considered eligible for promotion until they pass fully, it is difficult to determine the probable time when they will rise to the rank of Officiating Magistrates or Officiating Judges. It takes an officer seven years or thereabouts from date of passing to rise to the position of an Officiating Magistrate, and about nine years to get an Officiating Judgeship.

foundation. There is no doubt that the position of Europeans in the Mofussil has many disadvantages. They are often completely isolated, they live among people alien to themselves in religion, nationality, social habits, and political ideas. As owners of property and employers of labour, they are necessarily brought into collision with classes or individuals whose interests conflict with their own; and it is impossible to ignore the fact that such a state of things exposes them to very considerable risks. The attention of the Government was forcibly drawn to this fact by the Hon. Sir Steuart Bayley in the debate of March 9. 'There is,' he said, 'another aspect to the case of the opposition which I think deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger which the isolated European, living in the Mofussil, runs from false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one, for probably no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter, and anyone who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the mofussil, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential to him it is that the law should be well and wisely administered.'

"19. The Judges concur in the views here expressed; and they consider that the dangers thus described in the case of planters and manufacturers would be even greater in the case of persons in a humbler position in life, railway employes, artificers, and the like. These men are continually brought into contact with natives in ways which may easily give rise to misunderstandings and ill-will. Should an accusation be brought against them, they labour under great disadvantages; they are often isolated from other Europeans; they generally have but an imperfect acquaintance with the vernacular languages; they are unable to retain the costly services of European advocates; and they might, in some circumstances, find it impossible to secure the assistance even of native practitioners. It is easy to see how the grossest injustice might easily be inflicted in such cases by an officer who from any cause failed fully to realise the position of the accused. It is at any rate certain that Europeans of this class would feel an entire want of confidence in any but a European tribunal. On the whole, after making every allowance for temporary excitement and agitation, it is, the Judges think, impossible to doubt that European residents in the mofussil do really consider themselves to be, and in fact are, in a position which justifies them in regarding the privilege of being tried by a European, on whose independence and impartiality they can fully rely, as one of very real importance to them.

"20. Accordingly, as the number of native officials who will be affected by the proposed change is extremely small; as it seems probable that the majority of native officials will for the future be statutory nominees, appointed in this country without any guarantee as to ability, and not necessarily possessing any acquaintance with the habits or feelings of Englishmen; as there is no evidence of any real demand for any such alteration; as the proposed change will disqualify a class of European officers who at present perform their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government and the public; and as it cannot, it appears, be affected without a revival of animosities and class feelings, which are, on every account, to be deplored, the Judges consider that nothing short of grave and pressing reasons could justify its introduction.

"21. But, so far as their own observations go, the Judges are unaware of the existence of any of the reasons on which a legislative change is usually demanded. In the exercise of their duties of superintendence and revision, they have occasion to watch attentively the working of the criminal courts, the returns of which are continually before them. Nothing in those returns indicates that there is at present any administrative inconvenience, any miscarriage of justice, any hardship inflicted on prosecutors, witnesses, or accused, or any dissatisfaction felt with the provisions of the Code as to the jurisdiction of the Courts. Some provisions of the Code are, the Judges are aware, believed by some persons to operate severely, and any measure for the reform of these would deserve consideration. It might be well, for instance, to consider the possibility of extending to natives in the Mofussil, under certain conditions, the right of the nature of a habeas corpus, now exclusively enjoyed by Europeans, of applying to the High Court in cases of unlawful detention. But as regards the powers conferred on the several classes of Courts and the rights enjoyed by European British subjects in criminal cases, the Judges are not aware that there is any feeling of grievance or, except among a few individuals, any wish for change. On the contrary, the Judges believe that the privileges now enjoyed by Europeans are readily acquiesced in by the main body of natives, who understand and sympathise with the natural desire of Europeans to be tried by their own countrymen, and who appreciate the evils to which any alteration of the existing law may probably conduce.

"22. They are confirmed in this view by the fact that, though the Criminal Procedure Code was for several years under consideration, and was criticised minutely by every Local Government, and though a very large body of official opinion was collected from every rank in the service, no suggestion on the subject was made by any responsible authority till Sir A. Eden's communication of the 20th March, 1882, enclosing Mr. Gupta's letter of 30th January, 1882.

"23. The Judges find that their views as to this part of the subject are endorsed by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, who, in his speech on the 9th March, observed that 'there were a great many facts which supported the contention that there is no administrative difficulty in connection with the matter,' and expressed his conviction that 'this measure is unnecessary in the present condition and constitution of the native judicial covenanted service in Bengal.'

"24. On these grounds the Judges are of opinion that there is nothing in the present condition or prospects of the service which renders a change of the law expedient; nor do they think that any necessity is likely to arise within any period sufficiently near to require or justify legislation, especially when that legislation arouses apprehensions and animosities which are on every ground matter of regret.

"25. In connection with this part of the subject, it may be well to point out that the rapid development of railway and telegraphic communication, which has been urged by some of the supporters of the Bill as a reason for considering it to be free from danger, goes far, and will year by year go farther, to meet the argument based on administrative necessity. There are few parts of India, and there will soon it is to be hoped be none, in which a European cannot be forwarded to any place in which it may be desired to try him, with ease, speed, and economy. Europeans in India are, for the most part at the present day, for all practical purposes, far nearer to the tribunals to which they are subject than they have ever been before; and their transmission from one place to another will year by year become a matter of less difficulty.

"26. The foregoing considerations, in the Judges' opinion, sufficiently dispose of the question of the expediency of introducing the measure at the present time. But some of the grounds on which the defence of the proposed change in the law was rested by the supporters of the Bill, seem to the Judges to call for observation. In the first place, as to the reasons adduced for the change. 'The only object we have in view,' it was observed by the honourable member who moved the introduction of the Bill, 'is to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice. It is by this test that we desire our proposals to be tried.' Tried by that test the proposal seems to the Judges indefensible, for no one has suggested that the present administration of justice is not effectual and impartial, or that it will become in any degree more impartial or more effectual by the proposed alteration. On the contrary, the proposal is that a class of cases, which are admitted to be of so 'exceptionally troublesome and difficult a character' as to justify their exclusion from the cognisance of any but specially qualified tribunals, shall be no longer confined to a class of officials who in their disposal at present give entire satisfaction and command entire confidence, but shall become cognisable by officials who, speaking generally, offer a less complete guarantee for impartiality and independence—who necessarily labour under the disadvantages arising from difference of nationality and social habits, and in whom the portion of the community concerned confessedly places less confidence than in the existing tribunals. If, as the honourable member says, the trial of Europeans is 'apt to put an exceptionally severe strain on the judicial qualities of tact, judgment, patience and impartiality,' it is difficult to understand how the interests of justice can be promoted by committing these cases to officials who are regarded, and, the Judges consider, rightly regarded, as less qualified to deal with them than those who at present are empowered to do so. Under the proposed law any Native Assistant-Commissioner who has served long enough to become a first-class magistrate, might, in Assam or in any other non-regulation province, be empowered to commit or try Europeans. Europeans may not unreasonably regard such an arrangement as providing less satisfactory than the existing law for the impartial and effectual administration of justice in their own case. It is no disparagement of the integrity or ability of a native judge to say that he is necessarily more amenable to the external influences to which popular feeling, local prejudice, or the wishes and interests of powerful individuals may give rise, than in a European officer, to whom such matters are for the most part unknown. It would be easy to conceive cases in which it would require no ordinary fortitude and independence on the part of a native official to run counter to the prevailing sentiments of the society in which he lives. It not unfrequently happens that our superior officials are asked to transfer an important case from some native judge or magistrate, not because from deficiency of experience or judicial knowledge he is unable to try it, but because one side or other apprehends (and sometimes even both sides unite in this respect) that some unknown or improper influence will be brought to bear on that officer.

"27. In this respect it is necessary to point out that the present measure differs fundamentally from those by which in years past Europeans have been brought gradually within the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. On each of these occasions the reform had this strong justification, that it was really demanded in the interest of an impartial and effectual administration of the law. Justice could not, it is obvious, be done between Europeans and others either in civil or criminal cases, so long as a European could be brought before no tribunal nearer than the presidency town. Such a state of the law was in many cases tantamount to a denial of justice, and in criminal matters it practically, in all but very serious cases, secured impunity to the favoured class. On these grounds the changes heretofore made were justifiable and wise. But on the present occasion it cannot be suggested that the change will make the trial or punishment of European criminals in any one respect easier, speedier, cheaper, or more certain.

"28. One of the grounds most frequently alleged in support of the Bill was that the present state of the law was anomalous, and that this anomaly justified legislation. As to this, it is, the Judges think, enough to point out that the entire structure of Indian society and the British administration rests on personal laws, under which particular classes or individuals enjoy special rights apart from the general law applicable to the entire community. These rights have been solemnly guaranteed to the inhabitants of the country and are conscientiously respected by the Legislature and the Courts. The principle laid down in the preamble of 21 Geo. III., c. 70, that it was 'expedient that the inhabitants should be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of all their ancient laws, usages, rights, and privileges,' has been consistently maintained; and the Act which at present regulates the Civil Courts in Bengal (Act 6 of 1871) expressly provides that, in all questions regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, or caste, or religious usage or institution, the personal law of Hindoos and Mahomedans shall be the rule of decision. These personal rights are observed, so far as the Judges are aware, with equal care and with ready acquiescence by the people in their dealings with one another. They are insisted on by the class concerned whenever they appear to be endangered. Only a year ago the entire Hindoo and Mahomedan communities were exempted from some of the most important provisions of the 'Transfer of Property Act' out of respect to the wishes of certain native gentlemen who were apprehensive that the proposed enactment might be regarded as discountenancing their view

of the Hindoo law. Such being the universal rule, the English in India may, the Judges think, with some reason demand that a like regard may be paid to their personal rights, for which they have at any rate the prescription of long usage, which they highly prize, and which are not shown to conflict in any way with the rights of any class. The question asked in the course of discussion on the Code of 1872, when the law was placed on its present footing, seems to the Judges extremely pertinent—are English people to be told that, while it is their duty to respect all these laws scrupulously, they are to claim nothing for themselves? That, while the English Courts are to respect and even to enforce a variety of laws, which are thoroughly repugnant to all the strongest convictions of Englishmen, Englishmen who settle in this country are to surrender privileges to which, rightly or otherwise, they attach the highest possible importance?

"29. Another ground urged in support of the proposed change in the law is the invidious character of the existing distinction. If by 'invidious' is meant that the law, as it stands, unfairly benefits Europeans to the detriment of natives, or that the privilege now enjoyed by Europeans can justly be regarded as offensive to native feeling, the Judges are unable to see any foundation for such a charge. It is not suggested that the rights now enjoyed by Europeans should be extended to the entire community, or that the proposed change would improve in any particular the general administration of the law. If by the abolition of the present rights of Europeans the natives would be benefited, the balance of advantages might have to be struck; but this is not the case. No practical advantage for natives is to be gained.

"30. If even, apart from considerations of practical benefit, there were reasons to think that the present state of the law was, or could reasonably be, regarded by natives as humiliating or insulting to them or their countrymen, the Judges would consider that the possibility of remedying such a state of things deserved serious attention. But they cannot believe that such is the case. There is nothing in the existing law which implies any personal disparagement to any one. There may be in the ranks of the native service officials who resent the existing law because it impliedly recognises the existence of a difference between Europeans and natives, and because they regard such a recognition as obsolete, injurious, and oppressive. The Judges cannot regard such feelings as deserving of sympathy or consideration. Those differences, as a fact, exist, and any attempt to ignore them would, the Judges believe, be unwise and disastrous. So far as the present measure encourages the belief in any class of the community that such differences have ceased to exist—that Hindoos and Englishmen can live side by side, not only with just and equal laws, but with absolute identity of *status* in every particular—it must, the Judges consider, be regarded as a probable source of future difficulty. No reasonable official need feel aggrieved or humiliated because the law lays down a general rule that a class of especially difficult cases shall be tried by the officials who are confessedly most competent to try them, to whom their trial has hitherto been invariably confined, and to whom the class concerned earnestly desires that they should continue to be restricted. As was observed in the debate in 1872, 'The privilege as to the jurisdiction is the privilege of the prisoner, not the privilege of the judge. The European has an objection to be tried by a native. Considering the position in which he stands, the question is whether you will put him in a position in which he does not at present stand. You place no slight upon a native by saying that he can only try a man of his own race. What is there against the feelings of the native in that? Why should any one feel a slight because he is told that a particular man is to be tried in a particular way. On the other hand, it is a feeling, and not an unnatural one, that a man should wish to be tried by his own countrymen.' This feeling, as a fact, is recognised by the provisions of the code which allow Europeans and natives alike to claim that at least half of the jury by which they are to be tried shall consist of persons of their own race.

"31. Much reliance has been placed on the argument that for many years past native magistrates have in the Presidency towns exercised jurisdiction over European British subjects without giving rise to complaint. As to this, it is, the Judges think, enough to say that the position of the Presidency magistrates, from the close proximity of the High Courts, the facilities thus afforded for supervision and control, the presence of a large and influential Bar, the activity of the local Press, and the influence of public opinion, renders it safe to intrust these officials with far more extensive powers than could be safely conceded in the case of Mofussil magistrates. This view has been adopted by the Legislature, which empowers (C. P. C., 411) a Presidency magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for six months or fine of Rs.200 without any appeal, whereas in the Mofussil, first class magistrates and sessions judges are unable to pass a higher sentence than one month or Rs.50 fine without appeal; and in the case of European British subjects no order passed by either is unappealable. For these reasons the Judges cannot consider the experience of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts as in any degree justifying the investment of native officers in the Mofussil with jurisdiction over Europeans.

"32. Lastly, the Judges have to consider the question of the finality of the Bill. They are, of course, perfectly satisfied that any assurances which may be given by the present Government or any members of it in that respect will be fully and faithfully adhered to. But such assurances would not be binding upon any future Government, and still less upon the native community. There would seem to be no elements of finality either in the Bill itself, or in its subject matter. There is no reason why those in deference to whose wishes the Bill has been introduced should accept it otherwise than as a prelude to still larger concessions; and it may probably be more difficult in the future for Europeans to protect their rights when the principle upon which those rights depend has once been invaded.

"33. The Judges have endeavoured in the preceding remarks to explain why they consider the grounds for the introduction of the Bill to be insufficient. They believe that they have shown that it is justified by no necessity, either immediately present or sufficiently near at hand to require consideration; that the native civilians who enter the service by competition are a small and dwindling class; that nothing is as yet, or can be for many years, known of the officers appointed under 33 Vict.

c. 3, except that they have not had the residence in England which is supposed by some to render the covenanted civilians competent to exercise the proposed jurisdiction; that the circumstances of Mofussil life render the present privileges of Europeans in the Criminal Courts not a mere sentimental gratification, but an important safeguard against a real danger; that the measure cannot be defended as contributing to the more effectual and impartial administration of justice—an object which the present law sufficiently attains, and which it is not pretended that the amended law would attain any better; that in this respect the present Bill differs from former measures of a like nature, which had for their object the removal of an acknowledged grievance; that the anomaly involved in the present state of the law is merely one instance of a state of things on which the entire structure of Indian society depends; that the right which the proposed legislation will take away ought not to be, and in fact is not generally, regarded as invidious or oppressive; and finally, that the Bill does not possess the elements of finality claimed for it, but on the contrary must, whatever be the wishes of the Government, be hereafter made the standing ground from which further innovations will be demanded. On these grounds the Judges feel bound to express their strong disapproval of the Bill.

"34. I am directed to state that the Hon. Mr. Justice Mitter will record his opinions on the subject of the Bill in a separate minute.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"C. A. WILKINS, Officiating Registrar."

## HOME NEWS.

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.**—The arrangements for the reliefs of the season 1883-84 are now in substance completed. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Egypt, the troops going to India will, in the first instance at least, be sent round by the Cape, and as a consequence, the first batch of troopships will go out some three or four weeks earlier than usual. Four will sail between the 4th and 16th of September. With regard to the cavalry, it was at first arranged that the Inniskilling Dragoons in Natal were to take the place of the 10th Hussars on the Indian establishment. It is, however, not considered advisable to withdraw the regiment from South Africa, and they will remain there for the present. The 7th Dragoon Guards, who have been quartered at Shorncliffe since their arrival home from Egypt in March, will proceed to India, being quartered at Mhow, in the room of the 17th Lancers, who go to Lucknow in the place of the 10th Hussars. The last-named regiment, on arrival home, will probably be stationed at Shorncliffe. The four infantry battalions to take their place regularly on foreign service are the 1st North Lancashire, the 2nd York and Lancaster, the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, the first and last-named of which are already in the Mediterranean, temporarily replacing two battalions in Egypt. Three of them will proceed to India, and will be quartered at Rawul Pindie, Ahmednuggur, and Kamptee respectively. The three battalions to return from India are the 1st York and Lancaster from Aden, the 2nd North Lancashire from Allahabad, and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers from Belgaum. After these changes the next cavalry regiment in India for home will be the 13th Hussars, and the three next infantry battalions the 1st Essex, 2nd East Surrey, and the 1st Royal Irish; while those to go out would be the 1st East Surrey, 2nd Royal Irish, and probably the 2nd Highland Light Infantry. These battalions, together with the 2nd Royal Sussex at Malta, the 2nd Durham at Gibraltar, the 2nd Oxford, and the 2nd South Lancashire, have been placed on the highest strength of 950 rank and file each; the four standing next—viz., the 2nd South Yorkshire, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, 1st Hampshire, and 1st Dorset—at 850 each; the four next—1st North Stafford, 1st Royal London Fusiliers, 1st East Kent, and 1st Cheshire—at 750; and the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Norfolk, 2nd East Yorkshire, and the 1st Duke of Cornwall's at 650 each. The 2nd Essex, at Gibraltar, is not likely to be brought home, but the 2nd Durham and 2nd Sussex will come from the Mediterranean as soon as two battalions from Egypt become available for their relief, while the Cameron Highlanders will return home from Egypt when political events permit their withdrawal.

**INDIAN GOLD MINES.**—The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday at Glasgow; Mr. John Wilson, of Hillhead House, in the chair. The secretary submitted the annual report, in which the directors expressed regret at being unable to give the result of regular crushing of the company's mines, though the most recent advices indicated that crushing had begun with ten head of stamps at the large mill. An outbreak of fever prevented the starting of the mill in January last, and in April the manager, Mr. Severn died. Mr. Oakley, the assistant engineer, was placed in charge of the works, and under him operations had since been conducted. The foundations of a second head of stamps had been laid, and the director expected that by this time the new stamp mill had been completed. Reference was also made in the report to the fact that one of the directors of the company, Mr. M'Alpine, who had gone out to India to inspect the company's property, had been attacked by fever, and had been obliged to come home. He had given the directors a report of the state of the mines, and from a consideration of it the directors were of the opinion that it would be

wise to stop operations at the present juncture. They proposed to direct special attention to the opening out of the Skull and Hamlin Reefs, regarding the latter of which Mr. M'Alpine, stated that it would certainly pay the cost of working. As the funds on hand at the present date only amounted to about £2,500 it would be necessary, if it was decided to continue operations, to make a further call on the new share and it was proposed that the sum to be called in the meantime should be £1 5s. per share. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the latest letter from Mr. Oakley, the manager at the mines, was dated June 29, and was received here on Monday last. It stated that great damage had been caused at the mines by the bursting of a monsoon with very heavy rains. This had thrown the operations further back, and the crushing at the date had not yet been commenced. The chairman continuing, referred to the visit of Mr. M'Alpine to the company's mines; that gentleman had so far regained his health that he was willing to go back to India should the meeting resolve to give the mines another year's trial. Mr. M'Alpine was satisfied that the Skull and Hamlin Reefs could be profitably worked, the latter, so far as he had been able to prove it, had yielded an ounce of gold to a ton of quartz. If the whole reef turned out like that, then the affairs of the company were not in such a hopeless state after all, but he was bound to admit that so far for the past four years they had been endeavouring simply to get the machinery started, and it had not been started yet. The call on the shares would yield £6,250, and that would keep the company going some time longer. The report was unanimously adopted, this being taken as a wish of the shareholders that the business of the company should be persevered with. The retiring directors were afterwards re-elected.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—On Wednesday, August 1 tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills and telegraphic transfers on India were received at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 30,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs. 16,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> d.; and Bombay, Rs. 15,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> d.; or a total allotment of Rs. 31,30,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> d., and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> d. and above, received in full. Up to July 31 the amount of remittances sold since the beginning of the financial year was Rs. 6,65,91,350, realising £5,386,735. Applications for the same amount will be received on Wednesday.

**THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.**—Messrs. Sharps and Wilkins' fortnightly circular states:—"Some days after the date of our last circular the silver market became very dull, and the price dropped away to 50 5-16d., but recovered again to 50 7-16d. on a better allotment of council transfers last Wednesday, and the market has since continued steady. The price has been governed almost entirely by Indian rates, as the Continental inquiry has been very limited. Mexican dollars have not varied at all; the demand for China and the Straits has not been sufficient to absorb the whole of the arrivals, and a portion of those to hand per Nile have been sold for their value as metal."—On Friday the silver market and all Eastern exchange rates were unaltered. Business in the uncoined and coined metal was very limited. Rupee Paper was in slightly better demand, and prices harder. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closed at 83<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 83<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, and the Four per Cents. at 79<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 80.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The Secretary of State for India in Council has given notice of his intention to purchase the Eastern Bengal Railway, in pursuance of the power contained in the contract of the 30th of July, 1858. The railway will consequently (subject to such arrangements as may hereafter be agreed upon) come under the authority of the Secretary of State on the 30th of June, 1884.

**LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.**—Messrs. W. and J. H. Thompson state that there is nothing of interest to report. The low prices of imported produce at present fail to promote speculative feeling. Rather more inquiry prevails for coffee, and yesterday Guatemala in many cases sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. recovery upon last week's rates. Costa Rica is rather firmer, and further business has been done at Brazil on floating terms at current low prices. Fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon, including bold, have gone rather above valuations. The stock of coffee in London has, however, further increased to 31,600 tons, against an average stock of 22,300 tons in the four previous years at same date. 101,000 bags Java and 400 cases Padang will be offered at public sale by the Netherlands Trading Company on Wednesday, the 8th instant. Cocoa has been unsettled. The raw sugar market is steady, although without animation. Beet, of the new crop, offers at easier rates. It is too early to form any opinion as to the season's out-turn. Many expect that it will not exceed that of 1882-3. Further operations in white pepper have transpired, latterly at an advance of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> d. per lb. Black shows an upward tendency. There have been heavy arrivals of new season's tea, and, with some pressure to realise, the prices at auction are generally easier for the commoner grades of Congou. The Indian tea market is rather quiet, and the public sales have gone slowly. Rough Cochin and Bengal ginger obtain higher rates. Zanzibar cloves con-

tinue very dull, and prices nominal, Cinchona bark has sold with irregularity, being occasionally lower. Rice is the same as last quoted. The markets are closed for the holidays.

**THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY.**—The summer session of the Army Medical School was brought to a close yesterday, when the prizes were distributed to the successful students in the lecture-room at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The following is the list of surgeons on probation who have gained commissions in Her Majesty's Indian Medical service, in order of merit, and with the total number of marks gained by them at both the London and Netley, examinations:—Combined marks.—1. J. M. Young, 5,680 (gained the Herbert Prize, the Martin Memorial Gold Medal, the Montefiore Medal, and the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal); 2. G. Jameson, 5,257; 3. M. A. T. Collie, 5,225; 4. W. H. Quicke, 4,733; 5. A. O. Evans, 4,691.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JULY 30.

### THE "SPOILATION OF INDIA."

In reply to Mr. P. Edwards, Mr. Cross said: My attention has been called to the very extraordinary article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "The Spoliation of India." I think it would be well that parts of the very voluminous returns of Indian salaries and pensions presented in 1881 should be printed for the information of the House. If the nominal lists are omitted, I believe it would not cover more than 16 or 20 pages of print. With respect to the pensions, I may say that in a speech in this House on the 8th of May last I said that they were about £4,000,000 sterling in England and about 119 lakhs of rupees in India, the total cost to India to provide this payment being some 60,000,000 rupees. This includes the pensions of natives. I may say that it is quite impossible within the limits of an answer to a question to state the arrangements which have been made with the native States respecting salt and other duties; but I will lay upon the table of the House the letter of the Government of India of September 26, 1878, reporting for approval the nature and consequences of those arrangements, by which it is shown the native States receive an amount equal to the whole of the increased tax on the salt consumption of their populations. The India Office does not possess the correspondence asked for, which, with few exceptions, is in the vernacular.

### CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was true that during the week ending May 30 there were 636 cases of cholera and 278 deaths from cholera in the Poonah district, and 395 cases and 220 deaths in the Thana district, and whether this proportion of deaths proved the virulence of the epidemic; and whether, in reference to some districts, as in Ahmednagar, the official reports failed to give any statistics, but confined themselves to the statement that there was "cholera throughout the district."

Mr. CROSS: The figures quoted for the Thana and Poonah districts are correct. In reply to the last part of the question, I may explain that when the mortality from cholera is small, the numbers are not necessarily given in the weekly season returns from the separate districts, but when mortality becomes excessive, they are published weekly. The statistics for Ahmednagar have been published weekly since June 5. Complete cholera statistics are given in the sanitary returns made up at the close of the year. Up to the end of last month cholera was very prevalent in the Deccan districts of Bombay, though the rest of the presidency was unusually free from the disease. The present epidemic, however, does not appear to be of exceptional virulence. In 1881, with 16,700 deaths, the ratio to mortality to attacks was over 47 per cent., while in the present epidemic the ratio is 43 per cent. The average deaths from cholera in the Bombay presidency for the fifteen years ending 1880 have been 20,172 per annum, most of which occurred between May and September.

Mr. O'DONNELL gave notice that he would ask a further question on the subject.

### THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF CUDDAPAH, MADRAS.

Mr. O'DONNELL asked the Under Secretary for India whether Mr. Wallace, District Judge of Cuddapah, Madras, had been suspended for charging the senior member of Council with taking presents from natives; whether, Mr. Wallace having declined to withdraw his charges, his case had been referred for orders to the Secretary of State; and whether he would be allowed an impartial inquiry, to be conducted by persons not under the orders of the Madras Government.

Mr. CROSS: It is not the case that Mr. Wallace has been suspended for charging the senior or any other member of Council with taking presents from Natives. On Friday, I informed the hon. member that the matter was under the consideration of the Government of India, who have not yet reported it for the Secretary of State's orders. This case will be dealt with in the same manner as that of any other member of the Covenanted Civil Service in a similar position.

### OUTRAGES ON ENGLISH LADIES IN INDIA.

Mr. STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary of State for India

whether the Government had received any confirmation of the reports of horrible outrages upon English ladies in Calcutta and Howrah.

Mr. CROSS: No, Sir, the Government of India have not given us any information on the subject. If the hon. gentleman will give me any authentic statement on which I can make an inquiry, I will take care that the inquiry shall be made.

#### BURMESE EMBASSY TO PARIS.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was true that a mission said to be sent by the King of Burma had arrived in Paris, and whether, if so, he could state to the House the object of the mission.

Mr. CROSS: No information has been received at the India Office as to the arrival of the Burmese Embassy at Paris. The object of the mission is stated by the Burmese authorities to be purely scientific and industrial.

#### INDIAN COOLIES IN REUNION.

Mr. PEASE asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government possessed any means for rescuing the Indian coolies now in Réunion from the oppression and ill-treatment to which they were subjected; and whether any British Consul was now on that island.

Mr. CROSS:—The convention of June 1, 1861, with the French Government, under which emigration from India to Réunion was conducted, is still in force as regards Indian coolies in that colony who have not renounced their right to a return passage to India. And the English Government has the same means now which it has always had of interfering for the protection of the coolies if ill-treated. There is at the present time an acting Consul at Reunion.

#### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. O'SHEA asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the only official information furnished to candidates for the Indian Medical Service regarding their pay and allowances, when in India, was contained in a memorandum supplied by the India Office; whether paragraph 18 of that memorandum stated that the pay of a surgeon in charge of a regiment, who had passed the "lower standard" language test, was, if under five years' service, 450 rupees, and, if over five years' service, 600 rupees a month; whether it was a fact that, although with five exceptions the surgeons in Bengal were qualified, not one of them, having less than five years' service, was now in receipt of the rate of pay laid down in the above-mentioned paragraph 18; whether on the 1st of January last only four of the eighty-four surgeons appointed to Bengal within the previous six years were in receipt of the rates therein specified; and whether any mention of "officiating pay," which was substituted for the rates promised under the conditions of paragraph 18, occurred in the official memorandum inviting candidates to compete.

Mr. CROSS: I think my honourable and gallant friend assumes that paragraph 18 of the India Office memorandum guarantees to all surgeons of five years' service who have passed the language test, the substantive charge of a regiment, which alone commands the pay of 600 rupees per month. The first and governing qualification for the receipt of 600 rupees a month is that the "five years' service language test man" shall be in substantive command of a regiment. Till then, he is only strictly entitled to unemployed pay. The Bengal Army List shows that on the 1st of January, 1883, of the eighty-four surgeons appointed during the six previous years, twenty-one were holding substantive or acting civil appointments at varying rates of staff pay, and eight had not passed the language test. Of the remaining fifty-five only four were in substantive charge of regiments, and therefore entitled to the full rate of salary prescribed in paragraph 18, but twenty-four were officiating for the actual holders of the appointments, and were drawing acting allowance which, though less than the full rate of salary, is more than the unemployed pay. The twenty-seven remaining officers held no charge, either substantive or acting, and were drawing only unemployed pay as notified in the memorandum. This memorandum is the only official information furnished to candidates for the Indian Medical Service. It mentioned only the salaries of the substantive appointments tenable by medical officers, and does not refer to the rates of officiating pay, which are not substituted for the rates laid down in the memorandum, but are supplementary to them, being payments to officers who do not come under the conditions of the memorandum. I have several times explained the causes of there being a temporary excess of medical officers who do not hold the substantive appointments which command the higher rates of pay.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, JULY 31.

##### THE BRITISH COMMISSION AT SIMLA.

In reply to Sir W. Lawson,

Mr. CROSS said some of the recommendations of the British Commission which sat at Simla upwards of two years ago to consider the military expenditure of India had been carried out. The recommendations would lead to a reduction of expenditure, but he intended to make a fuller statement on the subject in introducing the Indian Budget.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

##### ADEN.

Mr. BARCLAY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the whole cost of the military establishment at Aden was charged to the Indian Treasury; what was the total cost of the establishment, including the pay of the troops; and what amount (approximately) had been expended since 1858 on the fortifications of Aden and their equipment.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: I may say that Aden is administered as part of the Presidency of Bombay. The whole cost of the military establishment there is charged to Indian revenues. The Finance and Revenue Accounts do not enable me to answer the question of my hon. friend as to the cost of the establishment and of the fortifications. But it appears from a return, furnished by the Government of India in 1875, that for the average of three years ending 1873-4 the annual net cost of Aden to India (including public works and marine) was over 21 lakhs of rupees. The cost of the military establishment was 16 lakhs; of civil administration, 1½ lakh; of public works (including military works), 2½ lakh; of marine, 1¼ lakh. The India Office has no detailed information of the total expenditure on these fortifications.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

##### INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether in his statement that "the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, had reduced the expenditure in 1881-82 by £6,300,000" he included the sum of £9,700,000, being the reduction under the head of Military Reduction in Afghanistan, and a further reduction of over £2,000,000 under the head of Frontier Railways.

Mr. CROSS: Yes, Sir; I think the hon. member for Eye must see that money spent on war and frontier railways is at least as irretrievably gone as if it were spent on useful public works. I spoke of gross expenditure.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said he understood from the answer of the hon. gentleman that there has been a practical increase of £5,400,000 in the expenditure of India excepting the military expenditure.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

##### THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Sir G. BALFOUR asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House a statement in detail of the establishment of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as formed under the first order in Council, and as now formed with the alterations as made in the last order in Council of the 19th of July, 1883, the comparison to show ranks, classes, numbers, rates of salary, and total salaries, with explanations as to increases and decreases.

Mr. CROSS: The India Office under the first Order in Council of 1859 was constituted on a totally different basis to that on which it now stands; but in 1860 it was reorganized on a footing more nearly resembling the present establishment. If my hon. friend will move for a return comparing the India Office as it now is with what it was in 1860 I shall be happy to present it.

##### RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any information regarding the movements of an alleged Russian agent in Afghanistan, who was described in the *Standard* of Saturday as "having credentials from the Russian Government and as having been very kindly received by the present Governor of Cabul, and as having informed the Governor that 'Russia has for the last four years been contemplating an advance on Hindostan,' and that he himself believed a regular move in that direction will be made within the next two years;" and also that "Russia had sent a number of spies to investigate the best routes and seasons for such an advance;" whether he would lay before Parliament the reports of the agents of the Indian Government in Afghanistan for the past ten years; and whether he could state the present position of the advance guard of the Russian forces north-west of Herat.

Mr. CROSS: The India Office has no information which enables me to confirm the statements in the *Standard* referred to in the first question of the hon. member for Eye. As to the second question, I must very respectfully decline to present to Parliament the confidential reports of our Agents in Afghanistan. I cannot state the present position of the Russian forces north-west of Herat, but I have no reason to believe that there are any Russian troops stationed beyond the line of the frontier fixed by the Russo-Persian Treaty of December, 1881.

##### RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Mr. CARBUTT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the important annual report by Mr. Juland Danvers on railways in India was to be discontinued; whether the Government intended giving in its stead the report by Colonel F. S. Stanton for the year 1882-83; whether it was a fact that Indian railways continue to earn increasing dividends every year; whether the average dividend on all railways in India was, in 1882-83, 5·37 per cent. per annum; 1881-82, 5·15 per cent. per annum; and 1879-80, 4·75 per cent. per annum.

Mr. CROSS: Yes to all the questions.

# FIRST LIST OF ANGLO-INDIANS WHO HAVE COMMUNICATED THEIR NAMES TO THE BRITISH INDIA COMMITTEE AS SUPPORTERS OF LORD RIPON'S POLICY:—

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., M.P., K.C.B., formerly Governor of Madras.  
 Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I., late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.  
 Sir John Budd Phear, late Chief Justice of Ceylon.  
 Sir William Wedderburn, Sessions Judge, Poona.  
 General Sir Neville Chamberlain, late Commander-in-Chief, Madras Presidency.  
 Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.  
 Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart.  
 Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.  
 Sir Charles John Wingfield, C.B., K.C.S.I.  
 Samuel Laing, M.P., formerly Finance Minister of India.  
 Major Evans Bell, formerly Madras Staff Corps.  
 Wm. Mant Coghlan, late Bombay Civil Service, sometime Judicial Commissioner and Chief Judge in Sind.  
 R. H. Dunlop, C.B., formerly Commissioner of Meerut.  
 W. Digby, C.I.E., late Editor Madras Times.  
 Geo. Foggio, late member of the Bombay Legislative Council.  
 Colonel Osborn.  
 Alfred Haggard, late of the Bengal Civil Service.  
 Professor Max Muller, LL. D.  
 C. C. Macrae, late of the Calcutta Bar.  
 Major de Winton.  
 Martin Wood, formerly Editor of the Times of India.  
 Robert Cust, late Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab and Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy.  
 Robert Cane, M. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery.  
 Henry J. S. Cotton, late Secretary Board of Revenue, Calcutta.  
 Professor Rhys Davids, late of the Ceylon Civil Service.  
 Capt. W. J. Eastwick, late Director East India Co. and Member of Indian Council.  
 Major John Harris, R. E., late Super. Engin., Cuttack-Orissa.  
 Major-General J. B. Harrison, late of the Bengal Army.  
 Major-General T. E. Hill.  
 F. J. Johnston, Super. Engin., Indian Public Works Department.  
 Seymour Keay.  
 Professor W. Markby, LL. D., late Judge High Courts, Calcutta.  
 J. Macfarlan, Bombay Civil Service.  
 A. Sconce, late Judge, Calcutta.  
 Robert Spankie, late Puisne Judge High Court of Judicature, N. W. P., Allahabad, and retired B. C. S.  
 C. J. Stone, Barrister, late Advocate High Court, Bombay.  
 Major M. D. Vallance, late Madras Staff Corps.  
 F. R. S. Wyllie, late Bombay Civil Service.  
 John Young, late Member Legislative Council, Madras.  
 Hodgson Pratt, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.  
 Major-General Cripps.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

### BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—Aug. 1, at Tudor House, Kingston-hill, the wife of Robert Cunningham, Esq., late of Ceylon, a son.  
 MERES—July 28, at Crosby House, Thurlow-park-road, Lower Norwood, the wife of William F. Meres, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.  
 MANCE—July 27, at 3, Cambridge-villas, Tudor-road, Upper Norwood, the wife of Henry C. Mance, C.I.E., of Karachi, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

COTTON—HAMILTON—Aug. 2, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Walter Cotton, Major, h.p. R.A., to Laura Gordon, second daughter of the late W. E. Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant 27th Madras N.I.  
 SMYTH—HAYLEY—July 23, at the parish church, St. Peter's, Jersey, William Ardagh Smyth, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., The Grange, near Oakengate, Salop, elder son of the late Major General W. P. S. Smyth, Madras Staff Corps, to Lina, fourth daughter of Thomas Hayley, Esq., Hillside, Jersey.  
 THOMPSON—DAWSON—July 30, at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, John F. X. Thompson, Advocate, Moulmein, British Burma, to Ida, fourth daughter of George E. L. Dawson, Esq., Advocate, of Rangoon.  
 VERAGUTH—HUTCHINSON—July 24, at All Saints', Talbot-road, W., Theodore Veraguth, of Coire, Switzerland, to Etta Hutchinson, daughter of the late Alfred Cooper Hutchinson, Major (Royal Bengal) Artillery.

### DEATHS.

EWING—July 28, at 23, Cavendish-place, Eastbourne, Arabella Martha Roden Ewing, widow of the late David Ewing, Surgeon of the Ceylon Rifles, aged 74.  
 M'CLELLAND—July 31, at 29, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, John M'Clelland, Esq., M.D., of 6, Lancaster-terrace, Regent's-park, W., late Principal Inspector General of H.M. Indian Forces.  
 POPE—July 24, at Heidelberg, Charlotte, the wife of Major General G. Pope, C.B., Retired List Indian Army (Bombay).  
 RINGWOOD—July 27, accidentally drowned, Susan Perry, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ringwood, Dungannon, co. Tyrone.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BAGLEY—July 9, at Multan, the wife of W. A. Bagley, Assistant Engineer, a daughter.  
 BAKER—July 10, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Robert H. Baker, a son.  
 BOWMAN—July 2, at Seetagurrah, near Hazaribagh, the wife of J. Bowman, a daughter.  
 CARTER—July 10, at Bypoor, the wife of R. Dixon Carter, a son.  
 COHEN—July 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Aaron A. Cohen, a daughter.  
 DARLING—July 2nd, at Calicut, the wife of Robert Darling, of a daughter.  
 DUFF—July 9, at Jalai, Durbhungah, the wife of Patrick Duff, a daughter.  
 ELLIOTT—June 19th, at Gora Gali, the wife of C. H. Elliott, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.  
 GALE—July 3, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. W. A. Gale, Royal Engineers, a son.  
 GAY—July 16, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of Edward Gay, a son.  
 HARRIS—June 29th, at Dharmasala, the wife of Captain S. K. Harris, Devonshire Regiment, of a son.  
 KING—July 11, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of William King, Sc. D. Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, a daughter.  
 LEMLN—July 10, at Coimbatore, the wife of G. D. Leman, M.C.S., a son.  
 MILLS—July 8 at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. Albert R. Mills, Punjab Northern State Railway, a son.  
 MANNERS—June 29, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Herbert Manners, a son.  
 MONKS—July 1st, at Lucknow, the wife of J. H. Monks, Police Force, of a son.  
 NOLAN—July 1, at Arrah, the wife of Philip Nolan, B.C.S., a son.  
 OUTHWAITE—June 29, at Humayon Place, the wife of Mr. H. J. Outhwaite, N.B.S. Railway, Steam Ferries Department, a daughter.  
 PAPPLE—June 28, at Allahabad, the wife of James Papple, a daughter.  
 ROLLO—June 17, at Ajmere, the wife of Mr. A. D. Rollo a son.  
 SHAW—July 3, at Kasauli 2 a.m., the wife of J. Shaw, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., a daughter, still-born.  
 SILCOCK—July 9, at Nasik, the wife of H. F. Silcock, Bo. C. S., a son.  
 SMYTH—July 6, at Calcutta, the wife of C. E. Smyth, a son.  
 SHILSTONE—July 11, the wife of W. N. Shilstone, a son.  
 SMITH—June 26, at Simla, the wife of Walter Smith, Assistant Engineer, a son.  
 THOMSON—July 10, at Guntur, Mrs. Thomson, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ABBOT—LAING—July 3, at Calcutta, Captain H. A. Abbot, 15th, Sikhs, to Isabella Agnes, daughter of the late Robert Laing Esq., of Kindar Lodge, Kirkcudbrightshire.  
 CHAMARETTE—MURRAY—June 30, at Berar, Yeotmall, by Marriage Registrar, Colonel H. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, Woon District, Mr. Henry Frederic Chamerette, to Miss Annie Edith May Murray.  
 FERGUSON—TODD—July 3, at Calcutta, Robert Walker Ferguson, lay Curate to Civil Chaplain, Allahabad, to Alice Marian, daughter of the late Capt. F. B. Todd, B.N.I.  
 LYNCH—WATSON—July 4, at Sunawar, near Kasauli, by the Rev. J. Cole, Arthur B. Lynch, P. W. D., to Nellie, eldest daughter of George Nathaniel Watson.  
 RAE—MOSS—At Umballa, Vivian Rochfort Rae, Capt., the Prince of Wales's Own, to Clare, daughter of T. Moss, Examiner Public Works Accounts, Lahore, Punjab.  
 RANDALL—BROWN—July 10, at Christ Church, Byculia, by the Rev. — Onslow, Thomas Randall to Agnes Charlotte Brown.  
 SHAW—COURT—July 2nd, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. G. J. Shaw, Adjutant, 6th Regiment N. I., to Elizabeth Harriette (Lizzie), only daughter of Lieut. Col. H. S. Court, Madras Staff Corps.  
 SKEEN—SMITHE—June 30, at Puttiala, Surgeon Major A. Skeen, M.B., I.M.D., to Lilla Livingstone, second daughter of the late W. Forster Smithe, of Stapfield Place, Sussex.  
 SHERRIFF—ADLARD—June 26, at Rangoon, William Sherriff to Florence S. A. E. Adlard.

### DEATHS.

BARBER—June 15, at Adelaide, South Australia, Lieut. Col. William Barber, late of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry.  
 BANBURY—July 5, at Cannanore, Elizabeth Lethbridge Banbury, widow of Major Banbury, late Staff Paymaster, Army Pay Department, aged 54 years.  
 BIGGS—June 25, at Kurseong, Alder, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hesketh Biggs.  
 BRAGG—July 2, at Ootacamund (Jeethery), Robert Thomas, the youngest son of R. A. Bragg, D.P.W., aged 1 year and 2 months.  
 CARBERY—July 4, at Allahabad, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carbery, aged 10 months.  
 COLEY—June 30, at Calcutta, Henry Turnpenny Altree, infant son of Henry Coley.  
 DAWSON—July 10, at Igatpuri, Elizabeth May, daughter of E. F. Dawson, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, Dharwar District, aged 6 months.  
 FANSHAW—July 10, at Mansfield Lodge, Poona, Douglas Chase, the infant son of A. U. Fanshawe, aged seven weeks.  
 FLOYD—July 1, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, William Henry Floyd, Telegraph Superintendent G.I.P. Railway, aged 42.  
 FORBES—July 5, at Sutanpur Factory, Purneah, Ann Diana, the wife of Alexander John Forbes, Indigo-planter and Zaminder, aged 69 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

**GRAHAM**—July 7, at Bombay, Thomas Graham, Superintendent Type Foundry, Bombay Education Society's Press, aged 67.  
**GREGORY**—July 3, at Allahabad, Selina Maria, the wife of R. R. Gregory.  
**HAMILTON**—June 26, at Muttra, Passed Hospital Apprentice Joseph Hamilton, of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Service, aged 25 years.  
**INGHAM**—June 30, at Agra, Arthur Edward, youngest son of John H. and Esther Ingham, Central Gaol, aged 5 months.  
**KEENE**—July 4, at Cawnpore, the infant son of C. J. Keene, aged 6 days.  
**LUCKSTEDT**—July 2, at Bolarum, Stella, child of Henry and Jessie Luckstedt, aged 11 months and 12 days.  
**MELVILLE**—July 7, at Calcutta, James Melville, Esq., Commander. B.I.S.N. Company's Service.  
**MORTON**—June 28, at Mysore, the wife of Mr. H. Morton, D.P.W.  
**MURRAY**—July 8, at Darjeeling, Margaret Stella, daughter of Reginald Murray, Calcutta, aged one year and eight months.  
**REID**—July 5, at Agra, Percy Frith Reid, Lieutenant, 2-11th (Devonshire) Regiment, youngest son of the late Lestock Robert Reid, Bombay Civil Service, aged 23 years.  
**SHAW**—July 3, at Kasauli, 2 p.m., Eliza Graham, the wife of J. Shaw, Sub Engineer, P. W. D.  
**STEEL**—July 3, off Ceylon, Donald Steel, late of Ballacherra, Cachar, aged 45 years.  
**WEST**—July 10, at "Toura Mulla" Estate, Madras, Edith, daughter of Alister and Amy West, aged one month and ten days.  
**WILLIAMS**—June 25, at Vizianagram, Catharine, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Williams, S.I.S. Mission.  
**WILSON**—June 4, on board the Indian Empire, whilst on a voyage to New Zealand for the benefit of his health, George, son of J. A. Wilson, formerly of Alnwick, aged 27.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**HOME**.—July 28. Cairnsmuir (s), Hankow.—29. City of Khio (s), Calcutta; James Watt (s), Calcutta; Oliveto (s), Calcutta; Tnalatta, Calcutta; Empress (s), Bombay.—30. Albany (-), Hankow; Yoxford (s), Bombay; Copernicus (s), Bassein; Arcot (s), Bombay; Conrad (s), Batavia; Primate (s), Akyab; Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta; Ben Douran, Calcutta; Strathearn (s), Rangoon; Valuta, Bassein; Midlothian, Rangoon; Talisman, Rangoon; German (s), Capetown; Grantully Castle (s), Capetown; Chillingham (s), Bombay.—31. Flamsteed (s), Tuticorin; Alex Westfelt (s), Rangoon; Hera, Rangoon; Alert, Bassein; Macmillan, Calcutta; Thalia, Rangoon; Cenisis, Rangoon; Foxglove, Mauritius; Killan, Calcutta; Queen of Scots, Calcutta; Rosenberg, Rangoon; Angel, Bassein.—Aug. 1. Zeo Pellegro, Rangoon; Frederick Stang, Bassein; Belgic (s), Hong Kong; Erwin Rickmers, Bassein; Argus, Calcutta; Waterloo, Calcutta; Serapis (s), Nagasaki; Lassie (s), Penang; Lichistrall, Batavia; Fileshire (s), Karachi; J. D. Peters, Rangoon; Talavera, Bassein; Duncow, Rangoon.

**BOMBAY**.—July 3. Burmah (s), Bussorah; Khandalla (s), London; Henzada (s), Calcutta.—5. Miranda (s), Burrow; Bangalore (s), Hong Kong; Kingdom (s), Penarth.—6. Slieve Donald, Liverpool; Hilda (s), Burrow; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Cholerton (s), London.—7. Geelong (s), London; Cheribon (s), Marseilles.—8. Oakland, New York; Berenicia (s), Calcutta; Ravenna (s), London.—9. Toledo (s), Hull.

**MADRAS**.—June 30. Goorkha (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

**HOME**.—July 26. Kaffir, Natal; President Garfield (s), Bombay.—27. Clan McDonald (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Yesso (s), East London; Neva, Calcutta.—28. Albermyle, Algoa Bay; Lehimbao (s), Singapore; Horsa, Java; Britannia (s), Calcutta; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Leon XIII. (s), Manila; Glencairn, Calcutta.—29. Lepanto (s), Bombay.—30. Titania, Manila; Emmanuele Accame, Capetown; Kairos (s), Singapore; San Jose, Capetown; Mount Tabor (s), Bombay; Belle Flower, Capetown.—31. Rydall Hall (s), Bombay; Calcutta, Calcutta; Scottish Hills, Calcutta; Glencoe (s), Penang; Gio Batta Sanguinette, Singapore; Lockett, East London; Esperance, Singapore; Lucinda (s), Bombay.—Aug. 1. Triton, Capetown; Principi Amedeo di Savoia, Galle; Isla de Cebu (s), Manila; Mount Stewart, Calcutta.

**BOMBAY**.—July 3. Canara (s), London; Eastbourne (s), Port Said; Scindia (s), Karachi.—4. Monkseaton (s), Antwerp; Handel (s), Havre; Ballarat (s), London; Principia (s), Antwerp; Aston Hall (s), Marseilles; Ellora (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—5. May Queen, Mauritius; Castle Gate (s), Rotterdam.—6. Rothesay (s), Amsterdam; Darlington (s), Malta; Pachamba (s), Karachi; Sunrise, New York; Atlantic, Mauritius; Briscoe (s), Port Said; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Sussex (s), Antwerp.—9. Burmah (s), Persian Gulf.

**MADRAS**.—July 4. Sahara (s), Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT PLYMOUTH**.—Per *Ballarat*, July 29.—From Bombay: Deputy Surgeon General W. M. Beatson, Mrs. Townsend and two daughters, Mr. R. Macan, Mr. D. Wilson, Master C. Collins, Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee, Mr. and Mrs. D. Berger, Mr. Graff, Mr. G. H. Rutter, Mr. J. Bain, Mrs. Shanklin, Mr. W. Burrowes, Miss Burrowes, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. Stannus, Mr. E. Foster, Mr. S. Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, Miss Woodman, Hon. H. S. Cunningham, Mr. Mackenzie Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child, Major and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. A. Guggenheim, Mr. D. H. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. Brook Smith, Miss Bealey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dives and two infants, Mr. E. S. Flin, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. Eggleston, Mr. John

Aikman, Mr. A. Ashdown, Mr. Turner, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Mr. Upcott, Mr. C. Connors, Captain G. S. P. Hornby, Lieut. R. D. London, Captain Beaver, Miss E. A. Cook, Mr. W. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Blight and child, Lieut. R. H. Jennings, Mr. R. J. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Reid, Mr. C. D. Leggat, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ponsonby, Mr. A. Bertrand, Mr. W. M. Macdonald, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. E. Whiteaway, Mr. Conolly, Mr. F. Hore, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Macbay, Mr. Uloth, Mr. J. Maclean. From Suez: Mr. R. W. Jones, Major Toulson, Mr. Bathurst Sir E. Wood, Col. Wynne, Major Worsley, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. J. Wyld, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Miss Wyld, Commissary General E. Saunders, Rev. and Mrs. Agasoy, Mr. and Miss Comanos and child, Captain Kitchener, Major Keep, Mr. Melnaghie, Col. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. A. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grelle, Mr. Williams.

**AT BOMBAY**.—Per *Ravenna*, July 8.—From Gravesend: Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Mrs. Bonus, Mr. and Mrs. Dow and two children, Mr. J. Carington, Mr. J. Dunsford, Miss French, Miss Millet, Mr. J. Anderson, Sub. Conductor J. M. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner. From Malta: Mr. James McElroy. From Brindisi: Mr. Orr, Mr. P. Snow, Major Anislabie, Mr. H. S. Woodward, Surgeon Major G. C. Penny, Dr. P. W. Dalzal, Mr. G. R. Thom, Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Surgeon General M. C. Furnell, Mrs. Furnell, Mr. G. W. Sherridan, Mr. Massey, Captain M. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Mansell, Mr. Morrison. Mr. G. Barnes, Mr. Lang. From Aden: Sheik Mahomed.

**AT BOMBAY**.—Per *Gwalior*.—From London: Mr. Sheik Amberally, Mr. F. S. V. Gee, Mr. A. G. Rustom, Mr. R. Cook, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Houston. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. A. G. Rose. From Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Gael, Col. F. Allen, Mr. G. Kiugcome, Mr. C. Kingcome, Col. and Mrs. Plowden, Mr. R. H. Adams, Dr. W. H. Wilson, Mr. C. H. Bathurst, Mr. A. Ferryman, Col. A. McNaughton.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM BOMBAY**.—Per *Ballarat*.—For London: Mr. M. R. Thomas, Mr. Braddell, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and Mr. A. J. Macbay. For Brindisi: Major Brownrigg, and Mr. J. Macgregor. For Venice: Mr. E. Whiteaway and Mr. Connolly.

**FROM BOMBAY**.—Per *Thames*.—For London: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spitta and child, Col. R. Vander Gucht, Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt and six children, Mr. Frank Taylor, Captain W. H. Coaker, Mr. J. P. Barker, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. G. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. D. Logan, Col. G. C. Rowcroft, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. H. P. Gordon, Lieut. Col. A. Vivian, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. E. W. Lancaster, Surgeon Major P. Cullen, Mr. A. S. Jameson, Mr. W. J. Grigg, Mr. Heddington and two sons, Miss Heddington, Major H. G. Waterfield, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Newton, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Surgeon M. J. T. B. P. O'Brien, Mr. Robinson, Surgeon A. Hewett, Mr. C. R. B. Troup, Lieut. Col. G. W. Hewett, Mr. G. I. Sherman, Mrs. Cross and three children, Captain A. H. Champion, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. Auld, Mr. Lawson, Mr. D. Kirk, Mr. R. W. Blair, Mr. J. Pollen.

**FOR ADEN**.—Per *Bokhara*.—For Brindisi: Mr. C. G. Master, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wigram and three children, Mr. Conrad, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. John Omen, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, Mr. G. W. Deane, Dr. Geo. King. For Marseilles: Mr. W. B. McLennan. For London: Major Newbery, Major G. F. Boughey, Mr. Bradbury, Major N. S. Brownrigg, Mr. R. J. Woods, Lieut. Col. Tufnell, Two Misses Tufnell, Mr. J. J. Powell, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. W. J. A. Bird, Dr. J. H. Candon.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Africa*, sailing August 2.

For Lisbon: Capt. Pawa Andrada.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, sailing August 7.

For Malta: Mr. W. C. Taylor.

For Colombo: Rev. J. Moserop.

For Rangoon: Mr. W. J. Porter.

For Calcutta: Mr. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, sailing August 22.

For Madras: Major and Mrs. Hutchins.

Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 4.

For Madras: Mrs. Rose and two children, Miss Connor.

For Calcutta: Mr. Attenborough.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, sailing Sept. 12.

For Karachi: Col. and Mrs. Chester, two Misses Chester, Capt. and Major McRae.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 18.

For Colombo: Mr. Stuart.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 2.

For Calcutta: Miss Forbes, Rev. A. Atkinson.

Per s.s. *Agra*, sailing Oct. 16.

For Bombay: Miss M. Foster.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, sailing Oct. 30.

For Colombo, Misses Mathews, Redmayne, Roper Gregory, Palmer Gregory, Davis, and Kimmins.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, sailing Aug. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Langham.

The Government of Bombay have issued a strongly-worded resolution on the subject of the Rutnagherry shooting case. Mr. Hewett is dismissed from his appointment and declared ineligible for future service under Government in any capacity; the magistrate who allowed the case to be compounded, and the police superintendent who had charge of the matter, are censured for certain irregularities; and the Government complain that the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, who argued the case in the High Court, did not properly represent the case in some particulars.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—July 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent.                | Rs. 99½ to 100 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent.     | 104½ to 104¾   |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | —              |
| Ten years                     | —              |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 110 to —       |

## BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS                 | Paid-up | Cash |
|------------------------------|---------|------|
|                              | Rs.     | Rs.  |
| Bank of Bombay               | 500     | 780  |
| Bank of Bengal               | 500     | 860  |
| Bank of Madras               | 500     | 640  |
| Agra                         | 1,100   | 130  |
| Chartered of India and China | 20      | 330  |
| Chartered Mercantile         | 25      | 275  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai       | 28      | 700  |
| National of India            | 12½     | 95   |
| Oriental                     | 25      | 180  |

## LAND COMPANIES

|              |       |     |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba   | 700   | 820 |
| Frere        | 150   | —   |
| Mazagon      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning | 14 6  | 345 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton           | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi        | 1,100 | 1,120 |
| Apollo (small shares)  | 2,200 | 405   |
| Bellary                | 1,000 | 600   |
| Rerar Cotton Ginning   | 500   | 600   |
| New Indian             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning  | 250   | 74    |
| Carwar                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dhollera Ginning       | 300   | 220   |
| East India             | 1,000 | 1,240 |
| Fort                   | 8,500 | 2,800 |
| French                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind                   | 750   | 555   |
| Moossul                | 400   | 460½  |
| Prince of Wales        | 500   | 665   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart                | 400   | 760   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad                      | 1,300 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian                   | 100   | 133   |
| Alfred Manufacturing           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning              | 500   | 930   |
| Rhownuggur Mills               | 100   | 42    |
| Bombay United                  | 1,000 | 1043  |
| Bombay Saw Mills               | 1,000 | 515   |
| Central India S. and W. Co.    | 500   | 740   |
| Coorla Mills                   | 1,000 | 935   |
| D. Spinning                    | 2,000 | 595   |
| Hindustan                      | 7,000 | 1,160 |
| Hyderabad Spinning             | 1,000 | 1,215 |
| Kh-neish                       | 1,000 | 915   |
| Madras                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United                  | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Manchester Spinning            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning               | 250   | 250   |
| National Spinning              | 1,000 | 1020  |
| New Great Eastern              | 1,000 | 1060  |
| Oriental                       | 625   | 170   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning       | 500   | 340   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,390 |
| Sholapore Mills                | 1,000 | 1,590 |
| Victoria Mills                 | 1,000 | 880   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock    | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 4½ Shares                    | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do.                              | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do.                              | 21-12-1  | —   |
| Do. New 4½ Shares                    | —        | —   |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 4½ Shares) | 109-15-5 | 352 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory       | 100   | 118   |
| Bombay Burma Trading         | 1,500 | 3,700 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300   | 10    |
| Teacher and Co.              | 500   | 1,060 |
| Thacker and Co.              | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—July 13.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| % Promissory Notes            | Rs. 99 0 to — |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885)             | 100 8 to —    |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | Paid off      |
| 4½ of 1878-9 (1893)           | 104 0 to —    |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)  | 104 0 to —    |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882)     | Pd. off       |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 101 8 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 104 12 to —    |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 106 0 to —     |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 107 14 to —    |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) | 110 0 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 111 0 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1 08) | 110 0 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                             | Paid. | Price.     |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra                        | 110   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad                   | 100   | 118 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla           | 100   | 132 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal              | 500   | 130 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London            | 125   | 130 to —   |
| Himalaya                    | 100   | 125 to 126 |
| Mussoorie                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India           | 100   | 96 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation      | 500   | 515 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100   | 32 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                   |      |           |
|-------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute      | 200  | 89 to 91  |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute    | 100  | 119 to —  |
| Bengal Coal       | 1000 | 1400 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                |       |              |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills                   | 1,100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co.                | 100   | 100 to —     |
| Bonded Warehouse               | 445   | 390 to 400   |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills           | 100   | 41 to 50     |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills         | 80    | 133 to 134   |
| Burrakur Coal                  | 100   | 131 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking               | 700   | 310 to —     |
| Calcutta Hydraulic             | 100   | 165 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co.             | 15    | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100   | 120 to —     |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press       | 100   | 131 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway    | 100   | 109 to —     |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills            | 100   | 74 to —      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway         | 1,200 | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway            | 1,200 | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal                 | 250   | 225 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory  | 100   | 33 to 94     |
| Goswary Cotton Mills           | 200   | 240 to —     |
| Gouripore                      | 100   | 125 to —     |
| Great Eastern Hotel            | 250   | 107 to —     |
| Howrah Docking                 | 500   | 180 to 185   |
| Howrah Mills                   | 100   | 126 to 127   |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000  | 1720 to —    |
| Kamrhaty Jute Mills            | 50    | 150 to —     |
| Labour Transportation          | 100   | 117 to —     |
| Landing and Shipping           | 100   | — to —       |
| Merchants' Steam Tug           | 500   | — to —       |
| Murree Brewery                 | 100   | 150 to —     |
| Naini Tal Brewery              | 95    | 39 to —      |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press         | 500   | 120 to 131   |
| Nanthpore Indigo               | 30    | — to —       |
| New Beerboom Coal              | 100   | 101 to —     |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing    | 100   | — to —       |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway     | 1,100 | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone                 | 100   | 61 to —      |
| Ramkistopore Press             | 100   | 103 to 104   |
| Raneegunge Coal Association    | 100   | 71 to —      |
| Riverside Press                | 30    | 104 to —     |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas     | 500   | 251 to —     |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co.       | 1,200 | 380 to —     |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.  | 100   | 107 to 108   |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing     | 100   | 113 to —     |
| Strand Bank Press              | 100   | — to —       |
| Watson's Patent Press          | 100   | 36 to —      |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                |       |            |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)    | 100   | 80 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam)               | 100   | 70 to —    |
| Amluckie                       | 100   | 95 to —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar)           | 100   | 100 to —   |
| Assam                          | 1,200 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasan (Darjiling)            | 100   | 100 to 102 |
| Baree (Kangra)                 | 100   | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar)                | 100   | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory               | 80    | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam)              | 200   | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 100   | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam)                | 1,100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam)              | 100   | — to —     |
| Burkholia (Cachar)             | 100   | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar                 | 200   | 170 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling)      | 100   | 75 to 76   |
| Chandypore (Cachar)            | 100   | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore                  | 100   | 73 to —    |
| Cinnatollah                    | 100   | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam)               | 100   | 50 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar)             | 100   | 70 to —    |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar)           | 100   | 170 to 112 |
| Darjiling                      | 100   | 165 to —   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar)            | 100   | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam)                 | 90    | 60 to 61   |
| Dehra Doon                     | 100   | 50 to 53   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam)      | 100   | 150 to —   |
| Durrung (Assam)                | 100   | 75 to —    |
| Eastern Cachar                 | 100   | 75 to —    |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100   | 55 to —    |
| Gell'e (Darjiling)             | 100   | 91 to —    |
| Gowhaty (Assam)                | 100   | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam)                   | 500   | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra)                 | 100   | 162 to —   |
| Hoolmarea (Assam)              | 100   | 103 to 104 |
| Hoolungorie (Assam)            | 100   | 37 to 88   |
| Indian Terai                   | 500   | 590 to —   |
| Jellapore (Cachar)             | 250   | 235 to —   |
| Jheri Ghat (Cachar)            | 100   | 43 to —    |
| Kalacheera (Cachar)            | 100   | 70 to —    |
| Kangra Valley                  | 100   | par.       |
| Karnafuli (Chittagong)         | 100   | 45 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar)           | 100   | 33 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling         | 250   | 156 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 200   | 140 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai             | 100   | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar)                | 100   | 232 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet)             | 100   | 56 to —    |
| Longview (Darjiling)           | 100   | 103 to 109 |
| Loobah                         | 100   | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam                    | 100   | 25 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam)             | 100   | 65 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar)              | 100   | 70 to 85   |
| Mim (Darjiling)                | 100   | 30 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar)            | 100   | 55 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90    | 42 to 43   |
| Moran (Assam)                  | 80    | 30 dis     |
| Mothola (Assam)                | 100   | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90    | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam)              | 100   | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam)                | 200   | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 125   | 73 to —    |
| New Fallophi (Darjiling)       | 100   | 100 to 101 |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam)         | 100   | 100 to —   |
| New Mutual (Cachar)            | 30    | 130 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar)             | 200   | 120 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar)               | 85    | 82 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling)         | 100   | 101 to —   |
| Puttarea (Sylhet)              | 100   | 60 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam)              | 100   | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat                        | 100   | 145 to 150 |
| Second Mutual Cachar           | 56    | 10 pm      |
| Seemah                         | 100   | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murmah           | 100   | 112 to 113 |
| Singel (Darjiling)             | 100   | 112 to 113 |
| Soom (Darjiling)               | 100   | 98 to —    |
| Springside (Darjiling)         | 100   | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong)      | 100   | 65 to —    |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling)         | 100   | 98 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling)      | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling)          | 80    | 117 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling)             | 200   | 209 to —   |
| Upper Assam                    | 100   | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—July 13.

|                                       |    |    |    |                  |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|------------------|
| Four per cents                        | .. | .. | .. | 3½ dis to 4 dis  |
| Four and half per cents 1879          | .. | .. | .. | 3½ pre to 4 pre. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)   | .. | .. | .. | 3½ to 4 do.      |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)   | .. | .. | .. | par to 3½ do.    |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1882)   | .. | .. | .. | — to — do.       |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | .. | .. | .. | — to — do.       |
| Bank of Madras Shares                 | .. | .. | .. | 30 to 31 do      |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                  | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS        |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand    | 1s. 7 15-32d. | 1s. 7 15-32d. | 1s. 7½d.      |
| Do Tele.         | 1s. 7 15-32d. | —             | —             |
| Do 6 mo. sight   | 1s. 7½d.      | —             | 1s. 7½d.      |
| Do 4 do.         | —             | 1s. 7 23-32d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. |
| Do 3 do.         | 1s. 7½d.      | 1s. 7½d.      | 1s. 7½d.      |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | —             | 1s. 7 15-32d. | 1s. 8d.       |
| Do 3 do.         | —             | —             | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | —             | 1s. 7½d.      | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do 1 do.         | —             | —             | 1s. 7 13-16d. |

## LONDON.—Aug. 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                      | Price.       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| India Stock, July 5, 1880            | .. to ..     |
| Do. October 10, 1882                 | 102½ to 103½ |
| India Enfranchised Paper             | 79½ to 80    |
| Do. do. 1885                         | .. to ..     |
| Do. do. 1892                         | 83½ to 84½   |
| Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882              | .. to ..     |
| Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)     | .. to ..     |
| Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)    | .. to ..     |
| Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½  |
| Ceylon, 1882 and 1883                | 100 to 103   |
| Mauritius, 1882                      | 100 to 105   |
| Do. 1895-96                          | 115 to 118   |
| Straits Settlements Government       | 104 to 106   |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government    | 104 to 106   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                 | Price.     |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. | 100 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. | 100 to 121 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. | 100 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 100 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent.      | 100 to 117 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                      |     |            |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.   | 100 | 142 to 144 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.    | 100 | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953     | —   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B, 4½ p. c. ann. (less 1/4) | —   | 24 to 24½  |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4½          | —   | 133 to 135 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.       | 100 | 140 to 142 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.       | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do.                        | all | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do.                       | 100 | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4½ do.                       | 100 | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.       | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.    | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares               | 5   | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.      | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do.                       | —   | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.    | 100 | 120 to 123 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                  |     |            |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern                          | 10  | 10½ to 10½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883     | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887       | 100 | 100 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference       | 10  | 12½ to 13  |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China   | 10  | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891     | 100 | 106 to 109 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900   | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Indo-European                    | 25  | 32 to 33   |

## BANKS

|                                 |     |            |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Agra                            | 10  | 9½ to 10½  |
| Delhi and London                | 25  | — to —     |
| Chartered of India, A., and C.  | all | 22½ to 23½ |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. | 25  | 15 to 16   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai          | 28½ | 58 to 60   |
| Land Mortgage of India          | 2½  | 3½ to 4    |
| Oriental Corporation            | 25  | 11 to 13   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Agricultural of Mauritius |  |
|---------------------------|--|

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL,

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XLI.  
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LONDON, AUGUST 14, 1883.

[PRICE 6D.]

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| Canara .. .. .    | Aug. 29  | India .. .. .    | Sept. 4  |
| Khandalla .. .. . | Sept. 12 | Goorkha .. .. .  | Sept. 18 |

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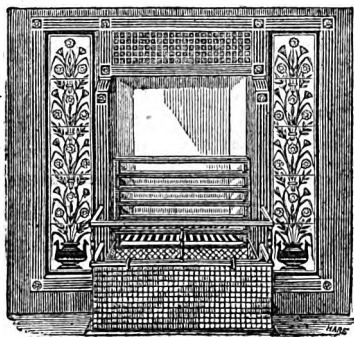
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 BY  
 CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
 Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 73:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

### COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fare as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 17; Madras and Allahabad, July 16; Calcutta July 14.

THE Government seems determined to leave no paltry shift untied that affords any hope of bolstering up the wretched Ilbert Bill, or of hiding from the British public the extent of the condemnation it has evoked from every responsible authority in India. It is now stated that the opinions of the local Governments and officials will not be published until they have been submitted to the Secretary of State, that the printing takes a long time, &c., all of which means that Lord Ripon does not intend them to be made public until Parliament is up.

WE have noticed in our leading columns the fact that Professor Max Müller has come forward in the *Times* to demolish Anglo-Indians generally, and to explain that it was only by "a mere accident" that his own illustrious name was included in Mr. Foggo's somewhat apocryphal list of "Anglo-Indian" supporters of Lord Ripon.

MALICIOUS friends of the worthy professor will smile at the warmth with which he ridicules the pretensions of Anglo-Indians, to know anything about India, and the "strings of titles before and initials after their names." He mentions the titles and the initials twice; and he would probably have mentioned them three times, if Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's Committee had included the name of Boden, Professor of Sanskrit.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER assures us that he writes, not as an Anglo-Indian, but as a "scholar and historian." It is nice to know this.

HE also tells us that it is "the privilege as well as the duty of the scholar and the historian to stand aloof, to choose his own point of observation," &c.—which of course accounts for the pity that the Professor feels for those who are compelled to study Indian subjects in too near proximity to them.

AFTER this, it is a little rough on us Anglo-Indians to be instructed that "the environment in most places where Anglo-Indians gather their experience is English rather than Indian, or, if Indian, decidedly in a metamorphic state through contact with English society." Now, we listen with the respect that politeness demands, when the excellent professor informs us that he is a scholar and historian; but we really cannot assent to his claim of superior knowledge in regard to "the environment in most places where Anglo-Indians gather their experience." This is something very different from the professor's claim to be a scholar and historian. It is a small thing, but it is our own. Besides, he had just told us that an English environment is better than an Indian one—that is, provided it be in England; for his not the great man's own inspiration drawn from an English environment?

THE English environment stands Professor Müller in very good stead when he takes the Calcutta judges in hand. It enables him to make a point which he could not possibly have made if he had any personal knowledge of the subject; and this is the only point that is intelligible in a letter two columns in length.

THE point is this. He triumphs greatly over the inconsistency of the judges in maintaining in one paragraph that "the Mofussil is beyond the reach of public opinion, while here the rapid development of railway and telegraphic communication is insisted on, as allowing European criminals to be easily forwarded to the nearest tribunal where they might be tried by a

European judge." If Professor Müller had had six months' experience of any Mofussil district in Bengal, he would have known the judges to be strictly right.

IRISHMEN can well sympathise with the just and reasonable fears of the Bengal landowners at the prospect opened up to them by Lord Ripon's Bengal Tenancy Bill. One of the most influential Irish journals, the *Belfast Newsletter*, says, in its issue of August 3:—

"It would appear from the nature of a petition which was presented to Parliament yesterday by Mr. Stanhope that the Native landowners of the Bengal Province of India are anxious to save themselves from being, by the passing of the Native Land Bill, reduced to the condition of the Irish landlords under the operations of Mr. Gladstone's brilliant legislative measure. The Maharajah of Behar and other Bengal princes petition Parliament to prevent the passing of the new Bill on the ground that it would revolutionise the relations between the landowners and cultivators, and promote incessant legislation. But, considering that it was the present Government that passed the Irish Land Act, which can undoubtedly be described only in the words of the Indian petitioners as a measure 'calculated to revolutionise the relations between owner and cultivator, and to promote incessant legislation,' the Bengal Bill runs a very good chance of becoming law, unless the Government have found out their mistake of 1881."

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—The following account of an assault committed by a Sikh student upon a Bengali Assistant Professor, is told by the Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India*. It may probably gladden the hearts of some of the enemies of the Bengalis:—

"There was rather an unseemly *fracas* the other day in our University, which ended in one of the Assistant Professors, a Bengali, receiving an unmerciful shoe-beating from a Sikh student. It appears the latter, who was in receipt of a scholarship, had obtained a month's leave, which he overstayed; accordingly, on his return to work, he was taken to task rather sharply by the Assistant Professor. The student grew argumentative and impertinent on it, whereupon the professor, in an evil moment, bade the student, in a kindly spirit, not to make a fool of himself. This remark proved to be the last straw to the camel's back. The irritated student, without further ado, pulled off his shoe and commenced belabouring the pedagogue. Several students then joined in, and a regular *mêlée* ensued, the professor faring worse the longer the scuffle continued. The appearance of Mr. Parker, the Registrar of the University, on the scene, stopped the shoe-beating performance. The offending Sikh youth was subsequently brought up before Mr. Parker in his judicial capacity, who sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs.200; he has also been expelled from the University. It is to be hoped that this severe punishment will have a salutary effect on Native students generally. It is a remarkable fact that, although this case caused a deal of local commotion, the Native papers have been perfectly silent about it. Had the offending student been a European, the assault would, I doubt not, have proved the all-absorbing topic of a whole week. The secret of this silence is, I believe, that influence has been used to keep the matter out of the Press, it being thought that if the circumstances of the case became generally known, it would rather dispel the idea of that unity of spirit amongst the Natives which they have lately been at such pains to make an unsuspecting English public believe does prevail amongst them."

Was this assault the result of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, or of "superior instigation?" Mr. Parker deserves great credit for the prompt action taken by him in the matter.

THE *Indian Mirror*, speaking of the Anglo-Indian agitation against the Ilbert Bill in England, says:—

"Mr. Roper Lethbridge, our former Press Commissioner, is taking a leading part in this unrighteous movement. The Express Commissioner, while here, was a professed friend of the Natives, but he has thought fit to change colours! The loss of his lucrative appointment under Lord Ripon's Government seems to have upset his judgment altogether."

Now we must say frankly that this seems to us to be grossly unfair. Mr. Lethbridge is honestly of opinion (whether rightly or wrongly we need not stay to consider) that Englishwomen should be tried by their own countrymen in the rural districts of India—is there any reason, in this honest opinion, for believing him to be no longer a "friend of the Natives?" Does it afford any just reason for supposing that formerly he was only a "professed" friend of the Natives? Suppose Lord Ripon

were to bring in a Bill rendering it compulsory on all Europeans in England to employ Native Doctors—and suppose Mr. Lethbridge were to protest vehemently (as he very probably would) against such empty and base flattery of Natives, and such gratuitous tyranny as against Europeans—would the *Indian Mirror* thereon conclude that Mr. Lethbridge had “changed his colours” and was no more a friend of the Natives? We hope to see a more manly respect for honest differences of opinion win its way, ere long, among our Native contemporaries.

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*, the leading Native journal of the Punjab, has the following very sensible remarks on the Ilbert Bill:—

“The passing of the Bill will not affect British prestige or British influence one jot, though it will annoy the bulk of the European community for no very great compensating gain. The withdrawal of the measure, on the other hand, will not shake British power in the very least, though a few newspapers editors may shriek themselves hoarse over it. The people of this country have too much confidence in their rulers and in their own obligations to them to be violently agitated at the fate of such a measure. The bulk of the people care for none of these things, they want good government and no sensational legislation. So long as they are not misruled by their district officers, and so long as they get justice, they will be satisfied. There are some things, however, which must be handled very carefully, and one of these is the course of appeal. The most ignorant zemindar thinks he has a right to have his grievances heard by the highest authority in the land. If a man is aggrieved with the decisions of the local courts, he shoulders his stick and marches off to the Divisional Court; from thence he sturdily marches on to the Chief Court. One of the things most inexplicable to the Native is the impotence of the Executive Government to interfere with the decisions of even that tribunal, another puzzle to the zemindar is the fact that the Chief Court itself does not possess absolute power, untrammelled by technical laws and rules, to do what it likes with the decisions of the Lower Courts. Any attempt to give finality to the decisions of the Courts below the Chief Courts in land-disputes in this province will be fraught with danger.”

THE *Pioneer* discusses the Bengal Rent Bill, and in the remarks it makes it says, “it has at least been attempted to hold the balance equally, and not in any way to take up the position of a partisan.” The writer, after a fair examination of the Bill, condemns it in no unequivocal terms. He says:—

“It certainly seems to many that the immediate effect of the Bill, if passed in its present form, will be to increase the friction between landlords and tenants, and to involve them in interminable agitation, which may go far to swamp the administration, and the final up-shot of which Solomon himself could not foretell.”

We are glad to observe that the *Pioneer* has put its finger upon the real blot of the Bill. The Bill as it stands will set class against class, and flood the country with litigation. Is this a result which a wise ruler should seek to bring about? The same writer makes the following suggestions for the amendment of the Bill:—

“The cry is everywhere for Self-Government. Would it not be possible to make a beginning in this matter by assembling in each district a few average representatives of both classes, and seeing, if they could not come to some practical compromise? The tenants might well afford to give up some of the shadowy advantages held out in the Bill for a smaller measure of protection more absolute and definite. The only sure basis to go on is existing facts. Take rents as they stand, and provide that it shall only be possible to enhance within certain limits and at certain intervals. If, for example, it were laid down generally without distinction of classes that a tenant's rent could only be enhanced once in ten years and that no enhancement could be more than six or four annas in the rupee, according to the principle accepted in section 59, and if the provisions for compensation for ejection now limited to ordinary tenants were made up of general application, such a law would be easily comprehended by the meanest peasant in the country; and if their absolute rights in their home farm-land were secured to the landlords—a point in which they have been somewhat hardly dealt with in the present measure—it is probable that these proposals, if they were not cheerfully accepted, would at any rate not excite any more opposition than the present Bill does. Such a plan indeed would make no pretence to finality; but the practical administrator has to deal with the present time, and not, like the preacher with eternity. A measure which should secure a reasonable amount of protection to the tenants, without impoverishing the landlords, and without deposing them from the position in which for more than three generations they have

undoubtedly been placed by the Government, would be monumen enough for any Administration. The fact of such a measure not being theoretically complete, and of its not attempting to look beyond the present generation, is not an objection about which practical men need not trouble themselves.”

The writer however, misses the most important point. The landlords are suffering much from want of a simple procedure for recovery of rent. This want ought to be supplied first.

THE *Manchester Courier* of August 4, in its London correspondence, has the following on the extraordinary unfairness that seems to mark the attempts of the Government and its supporters to bolster up Lord Ripon's folly:—

“The unfair animus of the Government in connection with the Ilbert Bill is shown by the fact that the very able and exhaustive minute of the High Court judges against that mischievous measure has only just been allowed to come before the English public, although the Viceroy received it nearly two months and a half ago. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose is a professional agitator, whose opinions are worth just nothing at all. I am told that he was soundly rated after the Bright meeting, for his indiscretion in stating that he and his friends only attach value to the Ilbert Bill as the herald of other and more sweeping changes. He laughed at his admonishers, and replied that it would save time and trouble to speak the truth. The attempt of a few partisans of Mr. Bright to nullify the expression of opinion in the East End on the Ilbert Bill was, I hear, an organised affair. It emanates from one of the Radical clubs of the district, and the original intention was to muster a sufficient number of persons to carry an amendment. The ruling of the chairman put an end to that part of the scheme, and in revenge the Ilbertites resorted to inarticulate noises, which proved quite as ineffectual. It is worth noting in connection with this meeting that no efforts were made to make it exclusive, though its object was definite enough. If the friends of the Bill had been very numerous in the neighbourhood they could easily have subverted the entire proceedings, but they were too few to influence the meeting, though not too few to disturb it.”

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market up to July 21:—

“Although there has not been a large amount of business transacted during the past week, rates, specially for London, have improved slightly owing to better news about produce from home. We fear, however, that as long as the present scarcity of grain and seed continues in our bazaars here, any decided improvement in freights will be difficult to establish. One steamer has been chartered for Continental employment, two ships have been taken up for Liverpool, one for London, and two for New York, but the demand for sailing tonnage is still very restricted. Towards the close another reaction has set in and the market closes very quiet, so that quotations must be taken quite as nominal. For London *via* Suez Canal.—Rates opened firm, and continued gradually advancing during the week. The *Dacca* and *City of Venice* made engagements at 33s. 9d. and 35s. for wheat, and 36s. 3d. for linseed, followed by the *Governor*, *Shannon*, *City of Venice*, and *Karamania*, all securing 40s. for both wheat and linseed. These latter rates are no longer obtainable. For Liverpool *via* Suez Canal.—No fresh transactions. For U. K. or Continent *via* Suez Canal.—Nothing done. For Mediterranean Ports.—The *s.s. Crystal* secured a full cargo consisting of dead weight at 35s. and light freight at 42s. 6d. For London *via* Cape.—The only business has been the fixture of the *City of Sparta* with wheat, linseed, and jute at 40s. For Liverpool *via* Cape.—The *Senator* secured a charter at 35s., and the *Mabel* took the berth with half a cargo of wheat and linseed at 36s. 3d. For Dundee *via* Cape.—Nothing done. For U. K. or Continent *via* Cape.—Nothing done. For America.—The *Orchomene* and *Desdemona* have been chartered for assorted cargoes at \$7½. For the country trade.—There has been nothing further done. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 42,943 tons.”

WITH respect to the Tea Market, we take the following from Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co.'s Indian Tea and Weather Report:—

“Since our last report, which was dated 7th instant, there has been little change in the state of the weather in most of the tea-growing districts; managers, as a rule, are still unable to pick up the ground lost at the beginning of the season, although there are a few fortunate gardens ahead of last year. The tea made, however, although less in quantity, is of a rather better quality on the whole than last season up to this, so that good prices should rule throughout the season. Assam.—Dibrugarh.—Towards the end of last month, a want of rain was felt generally over this district, but this month has opened favourably, as there has been some heavy rain together with a good deal of sunny weather; a few days were very

hot and others rather cool, but altogether the temperature has been satisfactory; cattle disease is reported from some villages, but the health of the coolies is good; the price of rice is rather high. Jaipore.—The present month commenced with intensely hot and dry days; on the 22nd a smart thunderstorm burst over the district and since the air has been cooler, and more rain was expected; the rainfall is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches more than up to the same time last year, but less by 10 inches than the two previous years. Sibsagar.—The weather here has been, on the whole, very favourable for tea, though rather dry and hot; a heavy storm was experienced on 2nd instant, and about 3 inches of rain fell; on the 7th and 8th July also good showers fell and fair flushes were being got, but gardens are still behind last year. Unfavourable reports reach us from this part; curiously local rains have fallen on same gardens entirely avoiding other closely adjacent ground, so that parts of even one estate may be ahead of last year, and parts far behind; if rain fell generally, a rush of leaf would probably take place; the heat at present is excessive. Lakhimpore.—Welcome showers have favoured this part lately, and the weather has been altogether favourable for both growth and manufacture; blight is disappearing, and some gardens are beginning to pull up, while others still remain far behind last year in outturn. There is a good deal of sickness about among both Europeans and natives. Nowgong.—Fairly good weather has reigned over this locality lately, it is hot and dry, and rain would do good. Mungledie.—The weather here has been very like that at Nowgong, fairly good for growth, but rain is much wanted; no rice spring crops have yet shown themselves. Cachar.—The weather has been seasonable for leaf growing, but too damp for withering, a considerable amount of tea has been made on some estates; most gardens are still suffering from blight, and some are quite shut up on that account. Darjeeling.—Since the 7th instant the heat here has been very great, the thermometer ranging from eighty-one deg. to eighty-seven deg. in the shade; the slight showers at night have been good for the flushes, and the weather altogether favourable for manufacturing and plucking, but too sunny for transplanting with safety. On some gardens the flushes are rather thin, but the leaf being of good quality, makes very fine tea; red spider is complained of on some estates, and many gardens are behind their estimates, and not likely to pick up to any extent. A good deal of sickness and fever prevails among the coolies. Kumaon.—Since our last report the weather here has been generally favourable; high temperature and sunshine, with a fair amount of rain. Some excellent leaf and first real flushes of the season are showing themselves now on some estates. Kangra Valley.—Since the bursting of the monsoon, on the 26th ultimo, rain has been very plentiful, about 22 inches having fallen on the 13th instant; the breaks of sunshine having hardly been sufficient, but the bushes on the whole are budding and flushing well; the weather being close and muggy.”

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending July 24:—Mr. W. Powell, chief of the workshops of the Assam Railway and Trading Company; Mr. J. R. Oughterson, agent of the Alleppey Branch of the Madras Bank; Dr. Curesjee Framjee Khory, Bombay; Rai Gopal Chunder Sircar Bahadoor, the well-known Bengali pleader of Bhagulpore; Putlibai, the infant daughter of H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda; Mr. H. J. McGlone, superintendent of the office of the Inspector general of police, N.W.P.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the Agricultural Department's reports on the weather and crops throughout India, for the week ended on the 10th July:—

“Rain in varying quantities, heaviest on the south-west and north-east coasts, has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency. In Mysore the fall is still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg has received a plentiful supply. The rains over the districts of the Bombay Presidency, Berars, Central India, and Rajputana have, with few exceptions, been favourable and sufficient. In Guzerat the fall has been heavy: river floods have caused great damage in Surat; a break is required. The Indus is rising in Sind, and prospects have improved. Parts of the Southern Mahratta country are still in need of more rain. A break would be beneficial in Indore, but rain is beginning to be urgently wanted in Marwar in Rajputana, where the tanks are all dry and water is obtained with great difficulty. In Burma and Assam the weather continues favourable, but for the time of the year the rainfall is below the average, particularly in the former province. The cessation of heavy rain in Bengal noticed last week has become more marked, the average fall being under two inches, except in Orissa and at Calcutta and Hazaribagh. Heavy and seasonable rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have also received a moderate supply during the week, but more is required in several

districts. Rain still holds off in the Punjab, hardly any having fallen between Delhi and Amritsar; elsewhere the fall has averaged under an inch and a half. Harvesting is still in progress in Madras and Mysore. The rice crops of the districts on the west coast are being weeded and transplanted, and promise well. Ploughing and sowing for the kharif continue everywhere, but are backward in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for want of rain. In Assam and Bengal the prospects of the rice crops are on the whole favourable, but more rain is necessary to admit of transplanting on high lands in Bengal. Harvesting of jute and early rice has commenced in a few places in the latter province, and the condition of standing crops of jute, indigo, and sugarcane is satisfactory. Some damage has been done to crops in Surat by the floods, and danger from a similar cause is apprehended in Orissa, where the rains have been heavy. Locusts continue to threaten the crops of several districts of the Bombay Presidency, and their appearance is also reported in one of the Central India States. Fever is generally prevalent, and the mortality from cholera is still severe in Poona and Ahmednagar in Bombay, and Wardha in the Central Provinces. Prices are for the most part stationary, with a tendency to rise in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.”

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, August 12:—

“It is stated that the official opinions pronounced upon Mr. Ilbert's Bill will not be published until after they have reached the Secretary of State. The work of printing them seems to proceed very slowly, and there is little chance of their arriving in England before the close of the Parliamentary session. This delay has caused much disappointment. It is generally felt that it would be more dignified for the Government at once to withdraw the Bill, in deference to the almost unanimous reports of its officers, than to attempt to throw their responsibility upon the Secretary of State.

“The Simla correspondent of the *Calcutta Statesman*, a journal which has hitherto been the strongest supporter of the Bill, admits that the unanimity of hostile opinions upon the subject is remarkable, especially in the provinces which will be chiefly affected by the passing of the measure. The same correspondent says that several suggested compromises have been sent up from Bombay, but of such varying nature that although they show certain officials to be in favour of a modified Bill, they also prove the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of arriving at any satisfactory solution of the problem. The mischief, he goes on to say, already caused between the two races is irreparable; and although further immediate mischief may be avoided by modifying the Bill, still any compromise can only be tentative, and the whole question will be reopened a few years hence, with possibly greater friction than now exists.

“It is understood that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has submitted a Minute, in which he altogether disproves the administrative inconvenience theory advanced by the Supreme Government. He shows that there are only six native covenanted civilians in Lower Bengal, three of them very junior in standing; and as the province contains forty-five districts, there can be no difficulty in providing for these six officers without hardship to them. It is believed that Mr. Rivers Thompson also questions the fitness of natives to try Europeans on the ground that they are likely to be overawed by the position of European offenders and the pressure of local public opinion. An American missionary is the only non-Asiatic among the persons consulted by the Bengal Government who has expressed an opinion in favour of the Bill. Nineteen native officials also advocate it. On the other hand, fifty-nine officers, comprising practically the whole of the superior judicial and executive services, and including several natives, are more or less strongly opposed to the measure. The Lieutenant Governor, replying to an address presented to him by the Municipality of Hooghly last Tuesday, referred to the Bill. His words have especial interest, as being the only public utterance on this subject by any high official since the debate on the 9th of March last. Mr. Rivers Thompson said:—

“No one can deplore more than I do the differences between Europeans and natives, which have found such severe expression during the past few months. It is impossible to say whether the Europeans began them. But there is the fact that they were begun, and have found strong expression, especially in Bengal. I should be glad if the cause of this animosity were removed. It seems to me to be based on a very small matter; so much so, that if the Bill became law it would confer a privilege at present on only two natives, while on the other hand it would offend the susceptibilities, and I am inclined to think the just susceptibilities, of a very large class. Therefore, in whatever way it might be, I should be very glad if that cause of dispute were removed. I should be glad, because it turns away attention from the proper development of those just reforms to which the

Governments of India and of Bengal attach very great importance.

"At a meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association held in the Town-hall on Monday last, several speeches on the present position of affairs, all marked by great moderation, were delivered by the president and other gentlemen. It was unanimously resolved—"That, in the true interests of the European and native communities, it is imperative upon this association to oppose the Bill by all constitutional means."

"At the half-yearly meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday last, the President, Mr. Keswick, dwelt at some length upon the question of railway extension in India. He referred to the great waste of time involved in references to various authorities and endeavours to make antagonistic elements agree. If railway construction by private enterprise was to succeed in India, the promoters must be assured that protracted delays would not occur in sanctioning the work. He also referred to the delay in building the Hooghly Railway Bridge, and said that the site selected was most inconvenient, which result was due to the fact that the mercantile community had not been consulted in the matter. He urged the Chamber to take action in order to obtain an increase of facilities and a reduction of the charges levied at the port of Calcutta.

"Work has at last been begun on the railway bridge over the Indus, at Sukkur. It is intended that the bridge shall cross the river by a single span of 830 feet.

"The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* is responsible for the statement that the Punjab postal authorities have lately seized a number of seditious letters addressed to certain persons in Umritsur and containing pieces of black cloth, which were to be worn, the writer said, in mourning for Surrendronath Bannerjee, the Calcutta journalist, who was lately imprisoned for contempt of court. Distinctly seditious references are also made to the approaching visit of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to India. It seems to be not unlikely that some use may be made of the Maharajah's name by disaffected persons. A telegram from Simla states that the prospect of his visit is causing considerable excitement among the native community, especially the Sikhs, and that probably he will not be permitted to approach the Punjab.

"The continued drought is causing anxiety throughout a large portion of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Unless there be a plentiful fall of rain within the next fortnight agricultural prospects will be seriously clouded in the districts of Gurgaon, Rohtuk, Sirsa, Hissar, and part of Perozepore.

"A serious accident occurred in Calcutta on Tuesday morning last through the fall of a portion of a hide scouring warehouse, by which five coolies were killed, and some twelve or fourteen others injured. The building collapsed just as the coolies were going to work. Had the accident been delayed for a few minutes longer, the number of victims would have been very much larger. An inquest upon the bodies of the dead is now proceeding.

"The Punjab authorities have some hopes that the Kohat Afridis will reconsider their determination to close the Pass. The prospect of losing their allowances is influencing a portion of the tribe. A Lahore newspaper states that a Russian merchant, who had been staying for some time at Cabul, has arrived in the Ameer's camp at Mamakheyl, near Gandamak, and had an interview with Abdurrahman. It adds that the merchant asserts the presence of many Russian spies in Afghanistan."

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### MR. BRIGHT'S SLANDERS.

PERHAPS no public man expresses strong opinions in stronger language than does Mr. John Bright. Certainly the opinions of no public man are more distorted by prejudice or based on more inaccurate information. The errors and misstatements which in other men he would denounce as "lies" are in his case tolerated as petty indiscretions. A neat little exposure of Mr. Bright's inaccuracy is made by Mr. Branson, of the Calcutta Bar, in connection with the dogmatic speech delivered the other day in defence of the Ilbert Bill. Always prone to attribute unworthy motives to all who differ from him, Mr. Bright declares that much of the agitation against the bill was due to the conduct and action of the lawyers in Calcutta, and that their hostility was owing to the fact of their having had, what he calls, two very unpleasant pills to swallow—one in the shape of the appointment of a native member of the bar to the office of standing counsel to the Government of India, and the other in the appointment of a native lawyer of eminence, himself a judge of the High Court, to officiate as Chief Justice of Bengal, both of which offices Mr. Bright supposes that European members of the Calcutta Bar were longing for and were angry at not getting. Mr. Branson shows that both statements are flagrant inaccuracies. The office of standing counsel to the Government was offered to and declined by

three Europeans before it was given to Mr. Bonnerjee, and so far from there being any jealousy of that gentleman, he is spoken of as an excellent lawyer and advocate, and deservedly holds a very high position at the Calcutta Bar, with the European members of which he is on the best of terms. As regards the judicial arrangements, Mr. Branson shows that so far from there being any professional jealousy, the appointment was the only one which the judicial system admitted of. Thus in his two specific cases Mr. Bright is altogether wrong, and what is worse, mischievously wrong. Mr. Branson's concluding comment is pithy and caustic:—"The whole of the rest of Mr. Bright's speech bristles with inaccuracies, and his views regarding the bill, its nature, its scope, and its objects are so directly in opposition to the statements on the same subject of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert themselves that one wonders how a gentleman in Mr. Bright's position could satisfy himself with 'asking a gentleman intimately acquainted with the affairs of India' to give him 'briefly a little account of what this bill seeks to do,' in place of taking the trouble to read the bill itself, and at all events the statements of its authors, before standing up to inveigh against the conduct of those whose opinions, according to Mr. Bright himself, are weighty enough to demand even his consideration."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

### MARRIAGE OF A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN OFFICER.

THE marriage of the Lady Agnes Douglas, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Morton, with Colonel Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I. and C.I.E., of the India Office, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, last Thursday. The bridegroom was attended by Major Gregory, late 15th Hussars, as best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Rolle, Miss Mary Rolle, Miss Catherine Gordon, and Miss Gertrude Burne. The bride was attired in ivory satin, the front of which was covered with Brussels lace, a wreath of orange blossoms and white heather (the badge of the Douglasses), and diamond and pearl ornaments. The bridesmaids were dressed in costumes of white muslin trimmed with lace and cherry-coloured ribbon and hats to match, with white heather and red roses, and each wore a gold and pearl locket, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was accompanied to the church by her uncle, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, who subsequently gave her away. The Hon. and Rev. Henry Douglas, brother of the bride, officiated at the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. N. Poyntz, cousin of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to 4, Grosvenor-square, the residence of the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam (sister of the bride), for breakfast. Among the relatives and friends present at church and afterwards at breakfast were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Lord Penrhyn, Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, Hon. Lady Hogg, Colonel Hon. Walter and Lady Mary Trefusis, Hon. Mark and Lady Gertrude Rolle and Miss Rolle, the Countess of Mayo, Lady Taunton, Lady Paget, Dowager Viscountess Galway, Hon. Edward and Mrs. Douglas, Hon. Mrs. Carpenter Garnier, Sir Lewis and Lady Pelly, Sir William and Hon. Lady Rose and Misses de Grey, Sir Henry and Lady Rawlinson, General and Mrs. Burne, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, Miss Jane Burne, Captain Frederick Brine, R.N., Captain Hon. R. and Lady Susan Bourke, Lady Caroline Charteris, Lady Jane Dundas, Captain and Mrs. George Burne, Lady Alice Ewing, Colonel and Mrs. Goldsworthy, Hon. H. and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burne, Mr. Arthur Burne, Hon. Arthur and Hon. Julian Browne, Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Roper Lethbridge, Sir James and Lady Brind, General Sir Edwin Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Knightley Burne, and others. The newly-married pair left early in the afternoon for Eastcliffe, Earl Fitzwilliam's residence in the Isle of Wight, which has been placed at their disposal for the honeymoon.

Among the numerous and handsome bridal presents on the occasion were gifts from the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa, Lady Howard de Walden, Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Earl and Countess of Morton, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Ladies Fitzwilliam, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, Countess of Mayo, Earl and Countess of Lytton, Lord and Lady Kilmaine, Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Clinton, Dowager Lady Kilmaine, Earl and Countess of St. Germans, Lady Gilbert Kennedy, Lady Taunton, Lady Beaumont, Hon. Lady Abercromby, Lord Penrhyn, Lady Falmouth, Lady Paget, Lady Gibson Craig, Lady Bagot, Lady Lyveden, Lady Mary Primrose, Dowager Viscountess Galway, Lady Lurgan, Dowager Viscountess Sidmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir Albert Sassoon, Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, Hon. B. Primrose, Hon. Edward and Mrs. Douglas, Hon. Mrs. Carpenter-Garnier, Sir William and Hon. Lady Rose, Hon. Misses de Grey, Hon. Mrs. Wilbraham, General and Mrs. Burne, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, Sir Henry and Lady Rawlinson, members of the Political Department of the India Office, Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, Nawab Ikbal-

ud-doulah, Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Colonel and Lady Alice Fitzgerald, Mrs. Archibald Bishop, Mr. George Ash and family, Misses Ash, Mr. and Miss Gandy, Miss de Bruyer, Lady Alice Ewing, Miss Jane Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Roper Lethbridge, Captain Fred Brine, R.N., Sir Robert and Lady Abercromby, Hon. H. and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Captain and Mrs. George Burne, Miss Caroline Burne, Right Hon. R. and Lady Susan Bourke, Admiral Hon. George and Mrs. Douglas, Hon. Mark and Lady Gertrude Rolle and Miss Rolle, Hon. and Rev. Henry and Lady Mary Douglas, Lady Francis Doyne, Sir James and Lady Brind, Rev. Z. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. and Miss Druitt, Captain George Douglas, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Hon. Lady Hogg, Colonel Hon. W. and Lady Mary Trefusia, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Pennant, Hon. C. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Hon. John Fitzwilliam, Hon. Mary Stuart, Mr. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vincent, Genl. and Mrs. Sarel, Hon. Miss Browne, Dr. and Mrs. Hendley, Dr. and Mrs. O. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Peck, Mrs. Kenrick Peck, Sir Lewis and Lady Pelly, Mr. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Knightley Burne, Lord Aberdare, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts Thompson, Sir Barrow Ellis, Colonel and Mrs. George Francis, General Sir Edwin Johnson, Major General Allan Johnson, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mrs. Kingdon, Captain and Mrs. Charles Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew Pope, Mr. Buxton Morrish, Mrs. Henderson, Rev. Dr. Nevin, Mme. de Westenberg, Colonel and Mrs. Thursby, Miss Tanner, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Sloman, Hon. Charlotte Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Ogilvey, Miss Maberley, Sir George Birdwood, Miss Douglas, Miss Denison, Lady Agnes Douglas's servants, Sir Owen Burnes's servants, Mrs. Popham, Miss Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Major Gregory, Misses Digby, Miss Baird, Hon. Mrs. Walpole, Miss Crosthwaite, Bible-class and Pfayer-book from children of Mudeford school, Mr. and Mrs. Vipan, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo, Misses Ricardo, General and Mrs. Stuart, General Dillion, Colonel and Mrs. Goldsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burne, Mr. Arthur Burne, Mrs. Wills, Hon. Arthur Browne, Hon. Julia Browne, Lady C. Charteris, and many others.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### DR. POPE'S TAMIL HANDBOOK. \*

THIS masterly work requires no introduction to our readers. For many years it has been the one authority and guide to would-be students of the beautiful, but certainly difficult Tamil languages. The learned author has recently retired from India; but is spending his well-earned leisure in carefully amending and improving his famous work. The fourth edition is now before us, and as we have carefully compared each line with the former edition, we can testify to the care with which the present book has been amended, enlarged, corrected and improved. The work has now assumed what may be taken to be its final form, and it gives the accumulated results of the long years of study and patient investigation of its enthusiastic and scholarly author. It deserves mention, also, that this is the first Tamil book ever printed in England. Small extracts, examination papers, and such like have often been produced, but this is the first time that an entire book on Tamil and with the native characters has been printed in this country. In all probability a generation or more will elapse before another scholar will arise capable of bringing out a work that can supersede the excellent book of Dr. Pope.

\* "A Tamil Handbook." By the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D. Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1883.

### AN ARABIC GRAMMAR.\*

THIS ingenious little book deserves the favour with which it has been received; for the Author has made a bold attempt to simplify that very complete subject, Arabic Grammar. He has to an extent succeeded by the simple process of omitting the difficulties. The fifteen or sixteen examples with which the subject of broken plurals is illustrated and dismissed, will scarcely be deemed satisfying by any learner of the language. The same may be said of the seven pages devoted to Syntax; and the four short Exercises, which comprise all that is given by way of reading lessons. The book is, however, strong in Dialogues, to which forty-four pages are given. This is, in all probability, the part of the book which has found favour with the public; and the Syrian author is here quite at home. The Dialogues are decidedly good, consisting simply of colloquial sentences on various subjects, to be learnt by heart, and used as needed. No attempt has been made to produce imaginary conversations, which invariably contain a superfluity of "Yes and No" padding, and can never be brought into real use. These ready-made conversations break down on the first unexpected answer; and remind one of the tale told in

\* "A Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language, with Interlineal Reading Lessons, Dialogues, and Vocabulary." By FARIS ASH-SHIDYAQ. Third Edition, revised. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1883.

the East of a deaf man who arranged before-hand the conversation he intended to have with a sick person. As the invalid did not give the anticipated replies, the deaf man's ready-made rejoinders became absurdly inappropriate. Faris Ash-Shidyāq ends his book with a vocabulary containing about 3,000 very common, and therefore very useful, words. The defect of the book is that there is not enough of it to give any practically valuable knowledge of Arabic. In this respect it contrasts unfavourably with Palmer's "Arabic Manual," a work of similar design. This latter book, in almost the same compass, gives a really sound and tolerably complete knowledge of both the classical and the colloquial forms of Arabic, with numerous Exercises, transliterated, analysed, and thoroughly explained; adding specimens of various styles of letter-writing, leases, bills of exchange, &c. But we can certainly say of Faris that his book is good, as far as it goes.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### EQUALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S "INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Mr. Bright's recent speech on the Ilbert Bill was highly characteristic and oratorical; as was also Mr. Forster's. But as neither gentleman can pretend to any practical knowledge of India, it was necessary to call in the services of Mr. Ghose. Thus two negatives and an affirmative carried conviction to the minds of an audience ready for the inspirations of such knowledge of the subject as could be imparted by those who knew nothing themselves, beyond theories based upon wrong premises; or who, each for his own special object, relied on personal influence, rather than argument, in convincing those who had made up their minds beforehand to be convinced, and not one of whom in twenty could, probably, have given an intelligible account of the rise of the British Empire in India.

There are men who excel in promoting revolutions and are the first to be swallowed up in it. While "words" only are required, they are in the foremost rank. But it may be questioned, whether the educated Bengalis, of whom we hear so much, would attempt to reap the whirlwind after having sowed the wind; and, whether, were matters to develop into real action, their supporters would show in the field, such daring as they display upon the platform. There is a wide gap between words and blows; and it would be curious to know, in certain cases, who would have the courage of their asserted convictions.

But, without going so far, we may ask, whether, in the cause of "equality," either Mr. Bright or Mr. Forster, would relieve the industries of India of the disadvantages under which they labour, for instance, by the competition of Manchester.

Again, if this cry for "equality" were sincere, why do not these orators claim for the *Natives* of India, the benefit of *Habeas Corpus*, and their direct representation in the British Parliament by members of their own race?

But even the French are, after all, more liberal in their colonial representation than our English patrons of the poor natives of India; while neither Lord Ripon, nor Lord Kimberley have yet proposed to amalgamate the nobility of India with the *British Peerage*.

London, August 8, 1883.

RAHO.

### THE PROPOSED NATIONAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

SIR,—The outburst of national feeling on the occasion of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji's imprisonment led me to think that a proposal for a National Fund will not be altogether inopportune. The eagerness with which the idea has been welcomed, and the earnestness with which some of our great men have already set themselves to work, sufficiently show that my countrymen have felt the necessity for such a fund, and that they are truly anxious for the amelioration of this poor country. I, therefore, venture to put before the public a skeleton sketch of the plan which, in my opinion, may be adopted for successfully carrying out the idea.

In the first place, a public meeting ought to be convened in Calcutta as soon as practicable. Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, Mr. A. M. Bose, the Secretary of the Indian Association, and Babu Norendra Nath Sen ought to sign the requisition, asking gentlemen from different parts of India to be present at the meeting. With the consent of the majority, a General Committee ought to be formed, and representative men of all parts of India ought to be elected members. A Managing Committee should also be formed and the members of the Managing Committee should be appointed Trustees of the proposed fund. The objects, with which the Fund is being raised, should be distinctly stated. The objects should be the following:—

1. To have a permanent delegate in England to represent to our rulers there the true state of this country, and to agitate Indian questions.

The growing importance of India in the eyes of our rulers, the interest which some of the leading Members of Parliament are taking in Indian matters, and also the persistent endeavour

of many of the Anglo-Indians to frustrate measures calculated to raise us in the scale of social and political progress, urgently require such a delegation.

2. To adopt suitable means for the purpose of imparting political education to the people of India, and for this purpose to have a staff of "political missionaries" whose duty would be, among other things, to establish People's Associations, Shop-keepers' Associations and the like, wherever practicable.

3. To encourage national trade and industry by annually awarding medals, prizes and certificates to inventors of machines of practical importance, and to authors of Treatises on Arts and Science, &c.

4. To adopt means for the creation of good feeling between the different religious sects of India.

Separate Sub-Committees should be formed to carry out the various objects mentioned above.

When we have done with the aforesaid preliminaries, we should take steps to establish Branch Associations in different parts of India, and means should be adopted for raising subscriptions to constitute a National Fund.

We can fairly commence business, if we succeed in securing a yearly income of Rs. 24,000 only. Six lacs of rupees, invested in 4 per Cent Government Promissory Notes, would give us the required income, and if my countrymen will remember that the Anglo-Indians, who do not form even a millionth part of the Indian population, have raised a lac of rupees for their Defence Fund, the raising of six lacs would be no difficult task to us.

The following means, among others, I should suggest for augmenting the Fund when once constituted:—

1. We ought to have National Fund Boxes opened in all the important towns and villages, and people ought to be impressed with the idea that they ought, on all auspicious occasions, such as marriages, &c., contribute something towards the National Fund.

2. National Fund Boxes ought to be placed in every Law Court in India, and the legal practitioners ought to be requested to ask their clients, who win their cases, to contribute towards the National Fund, according to their means. If the legal practitioners will be but true to the cause and faithful to their country, money will flow in like water.

3. The 4th day of May, the day of Surendra Nath's imprisonment, ought to be commemorated in his honour, and every good son of India ought to contribute something to the National Fund on that auspicious day. I would recommend the observance of the 4th May, as on that day the foundation of National Unity was laid and the seed of National Life was sown.

4. No one in this country denies alms to the poor. If every one of us will but remember that our poor Motherland has become poorer than the poorest mortal who goes a-begging from door to door, and, remembering it, if every one of us would keep either a *kalsi* (pot) or a box in his house, and make it a strict rule to put daily a handful of rice in the *kalsi* or a pice in the box, and at the end of every six months or so send the accumulations, or their value, to the Secretary of the National Fund Committee, the cause of poor India will no more suffer for want of funds.

One word of request to Babu Surendra Nath, and I have done for the day. The nation is rejoicing at his release from the gaol; the better feelings of the Indians have been aroused from long dormant sleep; if Surendra Babu will now go about the country and appeal to the patriotism of the Indians, a National Fund will be an accomplished fact. The iron is hot; now is the time to strike.—Yours, &c.,

Krishnaghar, July 6th.

TARAPADA BANNERJI.

#### THE "SPECTATOR" ON THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—It is with no small surprise that I have read, in the *Spectator* of August 4, an introductory paragraph on the so-called Bill, which describes that Bill as one "permitting a few Native Judges, who are members of the Covenanted Civil Service—i.e., who have been educated here and gone back to India under the same conditions as our own Indian Civil Servants—to try Europeans accused of crimes." Will you allow me to assure you that the Bill might with equal accuracy be described as one which is to permit Native Judges who are *not* members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and who have *not* been educated here, &c.? I trust you will not consider me captious, when I say that it has caused me profound regret to be obliged to believe that you have approved a Bill, and have condemned its opponents, without knowing its contents. If community of error could excuse such a course, you would be free from blame. Your introductory paragraph confirms the impression made upon the *Times* reporter by Mr. Bright's speech. Those who have read the Bill are compelled to believe that Mr. Bright has failed in that accuracy, which may, I hope, without injustice, be called intellectual truthfulness. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* gives unmistakable evidence of the same fact. By a singular coincidence, my private experience has been that in the only instances in which I have discussed the Bill with any of its

supporters (three thorough-going advocates), I found, at the tail-end of the debate, that not one knew its contents.

Pardon me for telling you that the Bill proposes to confer powers of jurisdiction over Englishmen upon four new classes of Judges, viz.:—(1), Native Covenanted Civilians; (2), Statutory Civilians; (3), Assistant Commissioners; (4), Cantonment Magistrates. It is the first class which has exclusively attracted the attention of the English supporters of the Bill. It is singular that the second and third, of which nothing is heard in England, should be those which have fixed the attention and opposition of those Anglo-Indians who do not base their objections to the Bill upon race distinctions. No one is disturbed by the fourth class; it is not likely ever to include any but Englishmen.

Will you allow me shortly to state my reasons for objecting to this Bill? As I am one of the rank and file of Anglo-Indians, they may, without substantial error, be taken as those of a considerable class.

We are absolutely opposed to the trial of Europeans by officials belonging to the second and third classes. These classes are filled from the ranks of Orthodox Hindu and Mahomedan families. Their members do not know anything of English society, and they are not educated in England. The deep repugnance, on social grounds, of which the Bill has provoked the expression is, amongst those with whom I agree, in no way personal. It is not that of Englishmen towards natives of India. It rests on a radical fact,—the antagonism of diverse social systems. It is easy, I believe, for Englishmen to realise that their own feelings towards Mahomedanism and Hinduism are intensified in the case of no inconsiderable section of Anglo-Indian society,—its women.

With reference to the first class—Native Covenanted Civilians—our objections are based on different, and, we hope, less irremovable, grounds. In their case, we think the proposal premature. They are too few and too young in the service to have created any general opinion whatsoever concerning themselves. If time had been allowed, we think it possible that they would have won the confidence of those Anglo-Indians who knew them personally, the mass of adverse opinion would have been leavened, and we should have been spared many causes for regret which have been created by a too hasty attempt at legislation.

May I, in conclusion, say, with reference to the general principle of the Bill, that many of its opponents are possessed by the opinion that the question of the trial of Anglo-Indians is primarily an Anglo-Indian question, and that in only a secondary manner does it concern the English at home, or the Natives of India? We do not think it just or reasonable, in any case, that power of trial should be given to such Judges as have not, from whatever cause, the confidence of the class to be tried. —I am, Sir, &c.,

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

[We were intending, in the paragraph referred to, to summarise Mr. Bright's speech, and not to describe the Bill itself, which we had discussed elsewhere. On referring to the paragraph, however, we see that the sentence, intended only to condense Mr. Bright's account of the Bill, appeared to come from ourselves, and we regret the blunder.—Ed. *Spectator*.]

#### THE INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Judges neither in India nor elsewhere are measurable by their jurisdiction, but by their merit. A peremptory challenge to a juror may proceed solely from the defendant's distrust. The allowance of it by the law is *in favorem vita*, and implies no disesteem of jurors or juror. I entertain no distrust whatever nor fear of miscarriage by native Judges, if well selected. I, therefore, if a defendant, should challenge none; but if my co-defendant did, why should I seek to deprive him of his peremptory challenge? This remnant of the law, whatever you call it—privilege, or by whatever other name—is virtually in the nature of a peremptory challenge. Nobody would have offended me by objecting to my being summoned on the Judicial Committee on an appeal in a given case merely because I was not a native Judge, supposing such a ground of challenge had been tenable. If a Hindoo, or Mahomedan, or other native Judge is taught to confound extent of jurisdiction with judicial fitness, he will so far have been led astray and made to imbibe false notions of his office and dignity. Nobody, in truth, can degrade him but himself. Why should any one suppose the trial of a European more difficult to try in India than that of a native? The challenger may be ignorant, prejudiced, or stupid; the challenged eminently in all things his superior. Is, then, the challenged self-abased or generally lowered by the allowance of a peremptory challenge? Insults to Judges and comparative estimates of Judges do not seem elements in this inquiry. Suppose it were proposed in England to try all criminals by a Judge without Jury. Would any one, by suggesting that the Judge would probably try them better, calm the ferment of men's minds at the bare proposal? The reality and strength of sentiments, and not their abstract reasonableness, generally determine questions of expediency as to overpowering or yielding to them. This par-

ticular privilege has no connection whatever with dominion or high hand; it came in originally by concession from native power, grew and prevailed where no *lex loci* existed, and is as completely the result of the force of circumstances, usage, and custom as any law of any kind that exists in India. To make it now seem offensive to natives and derogatory to native Judges is simply giving a bad name and executing on the misnomer.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
LAURENCE PEEL.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

The following letter has appeared in the *Times* :—

SIR,—With regard to my motion upon Lord Ripon's Indian policy, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to make the following statements :—

(1.) That my motion had the express approbation of the Conservative leaders, and that a party whip was sued for it.

(2.) That the Government promised to make a House, and that several Conservative members were told by the Ministerial whips that they need not hurry down because "a House was certain."

(3.) That within five minutes of the "count" there were over fifty members at the House, and that there would have been a large attendance a little later on. The Speaker came in with great punctuality, and the count was moved before he fairly got into the chair.

(4.) That the Government, who have taken every moment from private members except the miserable three or four hours late on Friday night, are according to Parliamentary usage, bound to at least make a House at nine on Friday.

Of course, it is difficult for a private member to get forty members together at nine o'clock on Friday night in August.

Trusting to Ministerial assurances and to the general confidence in there being a House, I did not ask my friends to come down early. However, I fully admit the rashness of placing any confidence in the good faith of the present Ministry. Nor do I grudge the small triumph which some have taken in Friday's proceedings.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

St. Stephen's Club, August 6.

#### MAIL NEWS.

The P. and O. Company grant an extension of a fortnight to passengers taking three-monthly return tickets, on account of the steamers having to go on to Plymouth.

There was not much rain last week. The floods have completely subsided, and the repairs to the railroads are being rapidly pushed forward.

The monsoon season, so far, has been highly favourable for agricultural operations; but it is feared that the crops will suffer from the young locusts which are now making their appearance in considerable numbers in the Deccan districts.

H.M.S. Arab, four guns, arrived at Bombay on Saturday, having been summoned from the Persian Gulf station by a telegram from Sir W. Hewett. She waits here for orders.

A Portuguese judge of the Goa Chief Court is reported to have been removed from the bench for accepting bribes.

A native association, "for the representation and advancement of the public interests of the people of Sind," has been formed at Kurrachee.

Miss Edith Pechey, M.D., has been selected for the post of senior lady-doctor in Bombay under the scheme of the "Medical Women for India Fund." Miss Pechey is to select a junior lady-doctor to work with her, and the two are expected to arrive here in November next.

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama has increased his gift for providing a hospital for women and children from a lakh of rupees to Rs.1,20,000, to meet the additional cost of a suitable site.

The Puna Native Arts Exhibition was opened by Sir James Ferguson on the 16th inst. There were 4,509 exhibits, representing manufactures and art specimens of various parts of India.

An amateur concert was given on Saturday evening at Government House, Gunesh Khind, in aid of the building fund of the new church at Parel.

The steamer Knight of the Bath, from Bombay for Havre, has been wrecked on the Arabian coast and apparently has broken up. It is stated that the crew got safe ashore at Kooria Moor; and the Government steamer Amberwitch has been ordered to proceed from Aden to their assistance.

The Thakore of Bhownggur, and the Nawabs of Junaghur and Jamnaggur, three of the chief states in the province, have petitioned Government to extend Colonel Barton's term of office as political agent in Kattywar. The matter has been referred to the Government of India. It is announced, however, that Colonel Barton will retire on the 26th September.

A Calcutta paper stated the other day, and it was current in Simla, that Lord Ripon had telegraphed home his resignation.

We are authorised to contradict the statement, as entirely without foundation.

A report of the relief operations at Surat, drawn up by the committee sent from Bombay has been published. The revised official statement of loss by the flood places the total estimate at Rs.2,59,000, of which Rs.1,45,000 belong to the city of Surat. The number of houses destroyed is given at 1,378.

The amount of the Bombay subscriptions now stands at Rs 66,621-11. The Thakore of Kajkot and the Nawab of Cambay have each contributed Rs.500 to the Relief Fund.

Major Baring leaves India for Egypt by the mail steamer of August 25, and Sir Auckland Colvin is expected here early in October.

Sir R. Stuart, chief justice of the N. W. P. High Court, has been ordered to the hills by the doctors. Mr. Justice Straight officiates.

Correspondence is passing between the Government of India and the Bombay Government on the subject of the Junaghur massacre and the Maiyas' petition. The final decision of the Supreme Government is expected to be pronounced shortly.

A largely-attended meeting of Natives was held in Calcutta on July 17, at which it was resolved to raise a fund of six lakhs of rupees "for purposes of constitutional agitation in India and in England."

The Education Commission's report has been completed by the committee appointed to draft it, and sent to the members of the Commission representing the various provinces previous to being submitted to Government. It is said to recommend an extension of the grant-in-aid system and the formation of school boards.

The deaths from cholera in Bombay City suddenly rose again last week to thirty-seven. The epidemic in the Deccan districts continues to cause a very large number of deaths weekly.

It is reported from Egypt that the quarantine rules have again been put in force against vessels from Bombay. But very few steamers would communicate with Egyptian ports just at present in any case.

H.E. the Viceroy has accorded his sanction to the formation of a Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps in Calcutta. Over 12 members have already been enrolled.

The Calcutta papers state that another attempt at criminal assault has been made by a native upon a lady staying in the house of a gentleman occupying one of the highest positions in Calcutta.

Chittoo, the Bheel dacoit, being convicted at Mhow last week on charges of robbery and waging war against the Ali Rajpur State, was sentenced to transportation for life.

Sir Frederick Roberts leaves Bangalore for Trichinopoly on the 29th July on a tour of inspection.

The death is announced of Putleebai, the infant daughter of H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

There was a rumour in Calcutta on the 10th instant, that Government had called for tenders for steamers for the conveyance of troops to the Mauritius. The statement has since been officially contradicted.

Egypt has re-imposed quarantine on arrivals from Bombay.

There were thirty-seven deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ending July 17. The official returns from the Deccan districts continue to exhibit a considerable mortality from the same disease.

There has been a serious outbreak of cholera at Kamptee, the average daily mortality being about forty.

There has been heavy floods between Khairabad and Peshawur and in other parts of the province, resulting in much damage to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

A Russian gentleman is said to be on a visit to Isak Khan, formerly Governor of Samarcand. It is expected that he will also pay the Ameer a visit at Gundamuck.

The Government of India have refused to interfere with the decision of the Bombay Government with reference to the Forest Act memorial presented by the inhabitants of Tanna and Bombay.

Two lady doctors have been engaged in England in connection with the Medical Women for India Fund, and will arrive in Bombay in November.

There has been a serious outbreak of cattle disease at Jeddah, and measures have been taken to prevent the shipment of any diseased cattle from the port of Aden.

Mr. W. Powell, chief of the workshops of the Assam Railway and Trading Company, Limited, and a native carpenter, were drowned on July 21.

A Native society at Lahore, styled the Hindu Sabha, has forwarded to Major Baring a letter expressing regret at his departure from India.

Chittoo, the leader in the Bhil outbreak of last year in the Ali Rajpur State, has been tried at Mhow, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

In deference to the opinion of Government and the Commander-in-Chief, the gentlemen who were desirous of organising a Cavalry Corps in Bombay have decided to modify the project to the formation of a Company of Mounted Infantry in

connection with the existing Volunteer Battalion, after the model of the Mounted Company of the Calcutta Volunteers.

Sanction has been given to the enlistment of Volunteers for a Corps of Naval Artillery in Calcutta, and it is expected that two batteries will be formed almost immediately.

The Government of India has called for a special report upon the late Bhil disturbances in Ali Rajpur, and the whole question of the administration of that State will come before the Governor-General in Council.

A number of Mahomedan firms are being prosecuted in Bombay for illicit dealing in ammunition. They appear to have imported percussion caps in large numbers and forwarded them to other native firms up-country as "old copper."

The annual polo tournament in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana is to be held in September. Six teams have already entered.

Two fatal accidents are reported as resulting from floods in the rivers in Assam. In one case a European overseer named Powell and an Assamese carpenter, and in the other thirty-three natives, were drowned.

The indigo planters of Bengal complain of a bad season, only half the estimated outturn being expected.

A meeting of ship captains was held in Calcutta last week to protest against the leniency with which cases of disobedience and even violence on the part of troublesome sailors have been treated by the local police magistrates. A petition was adopted for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor.

A musketry school is to be formed at Poona for the native officers and non-commissioned officers who are sent from the various regiments to compete at the Central Rifle Meeting in September. They will go to Poona a month earlier than usual for musketry instruction.

The average figure of merit of the British troops of the Bombay Army in the last annual course was 118'63, and for the native troops 83'38. The best shooting regiment amongst the British infantry is the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, with a figure of merit of 137'51. The best shot amongst the British troops is Lance Corporal Savage, 2nd North Stafford Regiment, with 189 points.

The figure of merit of the Volunteers of the Presidency is 108'50, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers heading the list with 116'73. The best shot amongst the Volunteers is Sergeant A. J. Murray, of the Poona detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The Bombay tonnage scale for steamers has been altered from 16 cwt. to 18 cwt. per ton for wheat, 14 to 15 cwt. for teal-seed, and 14 to 16 cwt. for rape-seed and mustard-seed.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*.)

Col. North, R.E., has accepted the command of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and leaves England to take up the appointment at an early date.

Lieutenant Colonel T. O. Underwood has been appointed officiating second in command, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, vice Lieutenant Colonel Browne, on leave. Major J. D. Macpherson officiates as second in command of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, on furlough; Captain C. C. Egerton officiating as 2nd Squadron Commander, and Captain C. G. Mansel as 3rd Squadron Commander.

Colonel Mackesy, 24th Bengal N.I., succeeds to the temporary command of the regiment when Colonel Norman proceeds on furlough, and will be relieved of his duties as officiating second in command by Major J. M. Tulloch, G.L.I.

On Colonel Cracroft, officiating commandant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, proceeding on two years' furlough to England, Major Willock assumes temporary command of the regiment, vice Colonel Mackenzie, on general leave.

Major H. Paterson, second in command, 23rd Pioneers, will shortly proceed on eighteen months' furlough to England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Parry, commanding D.A.R.H.A., at Rawal Pindi, whose death was lately reported from Murree, entered the service in 1857, but did not see service until the recent Afghan War. In the advance up the Kurram Valley he commanded G.3 R.A.; he received his brevet of lieutenant-colonel after the storming of the Peiwar Kotal. He commanded the same battery at the battle of Charasiah, but shortly afterwards returned to India on promotion.

Major Burton, Brigade-Major, has been posted permanently to Mooltan.

Major W. Franklin, staff paymaster, Army Pay Department, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, is about to proceed on leave to Murree and Kashmir.

Captain T. P. Geoghegan, quartermaster, 2nd Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Fort William, has been sent home from Calcutta by a Medical Board. Captain Geoghegan only a short while ago returned from leave to England. He formerly served in the 86th Royal County Down and King's Own Borderers.

The following appointments of squadron and wing officers have been made:—Squadron officers: Lieuts. Hayes and Thomson to 1st Ben. C. (the former is now with the 4th Ben.

C.); Lieut. MacMullen from 13th B. L. to 3rd Ben. C. Wing officers: Lieut. Armstrong to 1st N.I.; Lieut. Vaughan to 7th N.I.; Lieut. Little from 19th N.I. to 21st N.I.; Lieut. Parsons from 1st to 28th N.I.; Lieut. Boswell from 32nd to 33rd N.I.; Lieuts. Christie, 21st, and Dennys, 26th both to 38th N.I.; Lieut. Hamilton from 4th to 39th N.I.; and Lieut. Lacy to 45th N.I.

Captain Rose, officiating wing commander, 13th Bengal N.I., is transferred in the same capacity to the 19th N.I.

Captain R. L. Price, Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to Major on completion of twenty years' service.

Lieutenant Even is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector and Adjutant G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant C. W. F. Whyte, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Tinley, Adjutant 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year.

Lieutenant W. C. Stratton, R.A., has been appointed to the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

The Government of India sanction the appointment of Lieut. F. St. G. Tucker, R.A., as an officiating commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, from the date of joining the Arsenal at Fort William.

The following transfers of medical officers have been made:—Surgeon Mawson, from 27th N.I., to officiating medical charge, 14th B. L.; Surgeons Sedgfield and Hawkins, both doing duty at Morar, to officiating medical charge of the 27th and 39th N.I., respectively.

Privilege leave of absence from 25th July to 16th August is granted to Surgeon G. S. Bigg, A.M.D., Allahabad. Leave of absence from 1st August to 30th September is granted to Surgeon B. F. O. Connor, 16th B.C.

There is to be a musketry school at Poona this monsoon on a limited scale, and in connection with the annual rifle meeting; that is to say, the native officers and non-commissioned officers who are sent from the various regiments to compete at the rifle meeting will be despatched to Poona early in August, so as to go through a course of instruction under the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry and his staff. As this convenient arrangement will not entail any expense on the State, it will not be open to any objection on the part of the Government of India. On the contrary, the authorities in Bengal might take a hint from the action of the military authorities in this Presidency, who, under the energetic rule of the present Commander in Chief, lose no opportunity of giving instruction, both theoretical and practical, to the Bombay Army. The great School of Musketry which was to have been established in Bengal seems to hang fire, but a good deal might be done there, as well as in Bombay, by adopting existing means to the desired end. The arrangements for the rifle meeting are now complete, the prospectus is issued, and the gathering bids fair to be a most successful one.

The Military Secretary to the Government of India has issued the formal notification of the abolition of instructors of musketry and of sergeant instructors from July 1. In regard to the latter, it is notified that they will receive the staff pay of their appointments until they are otherwise provided for. This is as it should be, but why cannot a little consideration be shown to the officers who also lose their appointments? By the mere fact of granting this concession to the sergeants, the authorities acknowledge that there is a certain amount of hardship involved in the abolition, and therefore it seems only right that they should take the case of the officers into consideration. It is true that the order only affects a small body of men, but they are deserving of some recognition at the hands of the authorities. A musketry instructor recently wrote to a contemporary asking that the date of abolishing these appointments might be altered to Oct. 1, so that he and others similarly situated might at least enjoy their two months' privilege leave before being deprived of their allowances, and we cannot see why this very reasonable request should not be granted.

The next military competitive examination of lieutenants of militia for commissions in the line will be held on Sept. 19 and 20. Forty vacancies will be offered for competition.

Sanction has been given by the Government for the concentration of troops at divisional headquarters for field exercises during the ensuing cold weather, at Rawul Pindi, Meerut, and Umballa.

The Government of India have expressed their concurrence in the proposal of the Commander in Chief that officers of over seven years' service should be considered ineligible for appointment to the Bengal Commissariat Department. They have further decided that no officer shall in future be appointed to the Bengal Commissariat Department until he has completed three years' service.

The Government of India have ruled that the widow of an officer who dies from wounds not received while in the actual performance of military duty, has no claim to the special rates of pension or compassionate allowances for herself or children, and that nothing more than the ordinary rates of pension can be allowed.

The Inniskilling Dragoons, now at the Cape, are on the

roster to come out to India to relieve the 10th Hussars next autumn. As the latter regiment moves this winter to Mhow, the Inniskillings will in all probability relieve the 10th at that station, which unfortunately, an up-country papers remarks, has anything but pleasant association for the gallant 6th Dragoons. It was just before this regiment went home from its last tour of Indian service that, when stationed at Mhow, the memorable court-martial on Paymaster Smale was held. It may still be in the recollection of some of our readers how the whole regiment was divided against itself over the *cause célèbre*. The issue of the trial was that Captain Smales, in spite of the sympathy of nearly the whole of the regiment, was cashiered; but subsequently, on an appeal to Parliament, was restored to his rank, but placed on retired pay. The rancour exhibited between the Colonel and his senior officers over this case resulted in Colonel Crawley's removal from the command, and the transfer from the regiment of the senior Major to the 15th Hussars, of which regiment, however, he soon after obtained command, when it was at Meerut. As an offshoot of this trial an attempt was made to implicate Colonel Crawley for the death of the Sergeant-Major of the Inniskillings. The Colonel, it was alleged, had subjected the non-commissioned officer to undue severity while in confinement in the guard-room in the hot months. Under special orders from home, Colonel Crawley was tried by court-martial on this charge, but was acquitted.

The Government of India have ordered that so long as there is a supernumerary officer with any regiment no first probationer for the Staff Corps should be appointed.

**THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.**—On the abolition of the medical store department at Secunderabad in 1874, it was arranged that the stations of Bolarum and Raichore were to be supplied with medical stores from the Madras depot, and the remaining stations from Bombay. The Deputy Surgeon-General at Secunderabad has now recommended that the supply of medical stores to all the corps of the Hyderabad Contingent may be obtained from the Bombay depot, in supersession of the arrangement already sanctioned by the Government of India. The recommendation appears to be advisable, and the sanction of the Government of India has accordingly been solicited. Sanction has also been requested for the adoption in the Hyderabad Contingent of the station hospital system in a modified form as recommended by the Deputy Surgeon-General, and approved by the Brigadier-General commanding the force. The Government of India have sanctioned the supply of medical Stores from the Bombay Medical Store Depot to to all the corps of the Hyderabad Contingent,—*Madras Mail*.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—Gunner Thomas Williams, R.A., was charged before a District Court-martial with—(1st) disobeying a lawful command given by his superior officer; (2nd) stealing goods, the property of a comrade; (3rd) receiving, knowing them to be stolen goods, the property of a comrade. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months. Brigadier General R. Mallaby, commanding Bombay District, made the following order on the proceedings:—"I confirm the finding and sentence on first and second charges, but not on the third, and I also confirm the sentence."

**BOMBAY DOCK EXTENSION.**—The scheme for providing an extension of the wet dock accommodation in Bombay, which was so much required, has at last assumed a practical form. The Port Trust has submitted its report to the Chamber of Commerce for their opinion, after the receipt of which it will be forwarded to Government for sanction. The plan preferred by the Committee and the Trust is to construct a new dock, separate from the existing one, and with an entrance of its own direct from the harbour. The site chosen is where the present Musjid and Nicol-bunders stand, so that the new dock will be nearer to the Fort than the Prince's. The quay space of the new dock is intended to afford berths for 19 vessels. There are to be three jetties, each 400 feet long. It is proposed to make the level of the entrance sill and floor of the dock two feet lower than those of the Prince's Dock. The rough estimate of cost of the whole work is Rs. 84,86,560, including interest at 4 per cent. during construction.—*Englishman*.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"Instead of investing Native magistrates with full power to fine and imprison European offenders, is it not possible to invest approved men with power to fine only, say up to Rs. 200, but not to imprison? Most Europeans could pay such a fine, and they would have the right of appeal against the decision. This concession would meet the claims founded on administrative convenience. Graver offences might easily be referred to the nearest European magistrate, who has power to imprison for three months and to fine up to Rs. 1,000, and who, as a rule, is to be found within two days' journey of any part of India. Native magistrates need not be invested with the power to commit Europeans to the Sessions, for in such cases the accused would

most likely have to be kept in gaol for a month pending trial. Nor should they have the power to require security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, for in places where Europeans are few the accused would find some difficulty in getting security, and would be liable to be sent to gaol simply because he had no friends near enough to assist him. As an administrative measure it would be better to have European magistrates in large towns, cantonments, and places where Europeans are generally resident in large numbers. When the session judge is a native, he might try Europeans with the aid of two European assessors, or with a jury of whom four out of five should be Europeans if it is not possible to have all five Europeans."

**FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.**—At a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society on the 11th inst., Dr. Blanc made some remarks on this subject, and moved that "the society, concurring with the views expressed by the President in his address, would be glad to see the students of the College sent to different hospitals in Bombay for clinical instruction; the Society would be likewise glad to see that matriculated female students alone be instructed in the higher standard, as the contrary would tend to defeat the very object for which they are trained." The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, who further urged in favour of sending the students to different hospitals the incapability of one hospital to instruct the very large number of students who now attended the College. Mr. Atmaram supported Dr. Blanc in his views. Mr. Succaram was of opinion that as the society had not heard the other side of the questions, it would be well to wait before it passed any resolution, and hear from Dr. Carter, who was a member of the society, his views on the disputed points, for he was mainly concerned in the disposal of the two questions. He believed that the present arrangement was a provisional measure till they got matriculated female students. Several members were of opinion that it was wrong to saddle the profession with incompetent persons who would never be able to reflect credit on it. The secretary pointed out that in the circular convening the meeting it was intimated that these subjects would be discussed at this meeting, and if Dr. Carter was not present to express his views, it was not their fault. The proposition was then put to the vote, when all except Mr. Succaram and Mr. Mody voted in its favour.—*Bombay Gazette*.

The preparations for the forthcoming exhibition at Calcutta are going on apace. Owing to the large demands which have been made for space, it has been found that the accommodation provided by the Museum and the annexes built contiguous to it is utterly inadequate. It has therefore been decided to provide extra space for British and Colonial and Continental exhibits near to Chowringhee. The Indian section and the machinery annexes will occupy the maiden. The jewels of the Native Princes and Rajahs, for the safe custody of which some twenty of Milner's safes have been ordered from England, will, according to present arrangements, be exhibited in the new Economic Museum. The buildings on the maiden, which are being rapidly pushed forward under the supervision of Mr. Mills, C.E., of the Public Works Department, will be connected with the museum and the annexes by means of a bridge. Hydraulic lifts and other machinery requiring water power will be placed near a large tank, which is conveniently situated in the immediate neighbourhood. The machinery in motion will occupy a shed covering an area of some 20,000 square yards. A large ornamental building covering an area of 10,000 square feet has been ordered out from England, and no fear, it is stated, need be felt as to the "great building" being completed in time for the opening of the exhibition. We are informed by Mr. Walpole, the Secretary, that arrangements are being made by the Municipality, the Commissioner of Police, and M. Joubert to provide ample accommodation for visitors.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**INDIAN TRAMWAYS.**—A concession has been granted by the Municipality of Karachi for the execution of a system of such lines of transport in their town. These lines are to be worked by mechanical power, and will in fact form a railway communication between the terminus of the Scind Punjab, and Delhi line, and the shipping port, with branches to the principal merchant godowns, so that independently of its ordinary passenger traffic as a tramway, the line will form a much needed means of transport for the large export and import trade of the harbour, which promises to be vastly superior to the present slow and expensive carriage by bullock gharris. When we consider that the growing trade of this port has now reached the large figure of nearly 700,000 tons per annum, employing upwards of 600 of these primitive vehicles, we think that the time has come when they should be superseded by more efficient modern appliances; and that the proposed scheme, when carried out, will find a large and remunerative traffic ready to its hand. We note also that this project is only the beginning of wider operations to be taken in hand by the company; which, under the title of the Tramways Company of India, proposes to extend the construction of such lines to other localities which have long experienced the need of such improved means of communication.—*Englishman*.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

## LORD RIPON'S FORTUNATE ACCIDENTS.

WE are glad to learn, on the authority of Professor Max Müller himself, that it was only "by a mere accident" that his name was added to the published list of "Anglo-Indians who have communicated their names to the British India Committee as supporters of Lord Ripon's policy." But surely such an "accident" as this—so signally beneficial to the cause of which Mr. Foggo and his friends are the champions—demands some little explanation, beyond the mere statement that it *was* an accident. When the total array of Lord Ripon's "supporters" among Anglo-Indians amounts to forty-one names, as advertised by Mr. Foggo in the *Times*, it is obvious that each name is important, as constituting in itself a considerable fraction of Lord Ripon's total support; and now that Professor Müller has voluntarily come forward in the *Times* to disclaim the title of Anglo-Indian, the public has a right to know how the "accident" came about, that his name was erroneously included in the list of such a remarkably small and select *coterie*. There are other names, too, in that list, in regard to whom a reasonable suspicion exists that there has been a similar "accident." We know not whether Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Professor Rhys Davids, and some other of Mr. Foggo's Paladins, have resided in India in some capacity, in which their fame has not been equal to their merits; but if not, their inclusion in Mr. Foggo's little band seems to demand explanation. What makes the matter worse is that Professor Rhys Davids is described as "late of the Ceylon Civil Service." Now, in the class to which Mr. Foggo and his friends appeal, Ceylon will generally be held to be sufficiently near India to give a Ceylon civilian a certain amount of authority on Indian subjects; and even among the majority of the well-educated Englishmen, it is not generally known that the circumstances of Ceylon—which are precisely those of the Indian Presidency towns,

with a large and highly-concentrated European population, rich and powerful, and well able to take care of itself in every way—are exactly such as to be most certain to mislead those who judge of India from a knowledge of Ceylon. We do not wish to imitate the example of Mr. Bright in his speech at Willis's Rooms; nor do we think, with that famous orator, that abuse of opponents is any substitute for argument. But it would be absurd to conceal the fact, that there is a strong and bitter feeling abroad, among those who are to be the victims of Lord Ripon's policy, that the number of "accidents," against which they have to contend in their endeavours to get a fair hearing from the British public, has been most remarkable, and perhaps unprecedented in English political history. At the very outset, there was the "accident" of the famous "cooked telegram" that misled the *Standard*, and that was accepted and published as an ordinary "Reuter" by the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, and probably by the whole of the English Provincial Press. It has subsequently been explained that it was only an "accident" that the word "official" slipped out in course of transmission—"slipped out" was, we think, the very phrase used in the explanation. But an enormous political advantage was gained by the fact that this "accidental" telegram, concocted and paid for by Lord Ripon's Government, gave to the British public the first detailed information about the Ilbert Bill, under the *imprimatur* of the universally trusted and impartial Reuter; nor could any amount of subsequent explanation deprive Lord Ripon of the advantage thus gained. Moreover, excellent official reasons have been subsequently given—in Indian papers—why sundry mistakes of fact (all, oddly enough, tending to strengthen Lord Ripon's case) were made in this pseudo-Reuter by Lord Ripon's Government. We are told that it was only proper that the arguments on Lord Ripon's side should have been given at great length, whilst those on the other side were omitted altogether in most cases, and in others condensed into a line or two; and we are also assured that, when the official additional members of the Council spoke in favour of the Bill, it was quite right to describe them in the Reuter as "independent members." But whatever may be the value of these official explanations, the fact remains that, in all probability, not one person in ten thousand of all those people in England who received their first impression of the Ilbert Bill from the account of the debate supposed to have been compiled by Baron Reuter's agent, and published as a Reuter in every newspaper in England, will ever even hear of the interesting "accident" that this particular Reuter was really compiled by the Government of India, revised and corrected by Major Baring, and that only the Viceroy himself and a small inner circle were privy to the fact of its transmission as a Reuter.

Then, again, there was the "accident" of the astounding slanders and mis-statements of Mr. Bright's speech at the meeting in Willis's Rooms—open, palpable mis-statements, that could not for a moment be defended as true, in the presence of the facts—and yet sent forth to the world as uttered, uncontradicted, in the presence of several Anglo-Indians of high position and character, who knew them to be false as well as we know them to be so! And consider, for a moment, the political effects of this "accident." Tens

of thousands will read the speech of the great demagogue, merely because it was spoken by Mr. Bright, who will never trouble themselves to read a line of the replies of Anglo-Indians; and that speech was, without doubt, reported and commented on in every newspaper in the land. Take, first, Mr. Bright's slanderous imputation of base motives to the Anglo-Indian opponents of the Bill, and consider its effect on public opinion in England. We doubt whether a single Radical, or even a single Liberal, paper in the country has thought it necessary to call attention to Mr. Markby's disclaimer, that was hidden away in a back-page of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and not a single one of Mr. Bright's allies had the courage or the honesty to get up there and then, when the foul libels were uttered, and denounce them as false and malicious. And what is the consequence? They have been repeated and enlarged upon in every Radical paper and in every Radical club in the land! This is what the London *Echo* said of Mr. Bright's meeting the very next day:—

"The official class want to subordinate Indian to English interests, and in carrying out their plans they want to keep their foot on the necks of the teeming millions of India. On the other hand, the promoters of the meeting desire to see India developed from within and become strong."

And the *Northern Echo*, a feeble and ungrammatical northern reflex of its London namesake, calls the opposition to the Ilbert Bill a "licentious compact of military dictators," and compares their memorial to some flagitious document of which it says:—

"Some of our readers may remember that we analysed the signatures to that document, and showed that they *was* (*sic*) strong in two elements which would render any political protest weak."

Take, next, Mr. Bright's misstatement of the actual scope of the Bill itself—again uncontradicted by the experts present. We find even the London *Spectator*, in its summary of Mr. Bright's speech, describing the Bill as one "permitting a few Native Judges, who are members of the Covenanted Civil Service—*i.e.*, who have been educated here and gone back to India under the same conditions as our own Indian Civil Servants—to try Europeans accused of crimes." We reproduce in another column a very striking letter to the *Spectator* from "An Englishwoman," which ably exposes this "accident;" and the editor of the *Spectator*, in a note appended to the letter, frankly confesses, "On referring to the paragraph we see that the sentence, intended only to condense Mr. Bright's account of the Bill, appeared to come from ourselves, and we regret the blunder." Everywhere the same story meets us; "we regret the blunder" is ever the cry of Mr. Bright's allies as soon as the "blunder" is exposed, but in the meantime the political effect of all these "accidents" and "blunders" is in no way impaired by subsequent "explanations" in obscure corners or back pages.

So, again, of Lord Kimberley's most extraordinary misunderstanding of the obvious meaning of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's reference to the numerous recent outrages on European ladies in Calcutta and elsewhere. Lord Kimberley, in his reply to the Anglo-Indian deputation, used words that fixed on that reference the most monstrous, as well as the most offensive meaning; and as we proved by quotation from the Press Association's telegram at the time, Lord Kimberley's words on the point were sent round to the provincial press, whilst Sir A. Arbuthnot's words (which could not by any possi-

bility be distorted into a form that would bear the meaning assigned to them) were not sent round at all!

So, too, of Mr. Forster's mis-statement of the relative precedence, in point of time, of the Ilbert Bill and Local Self-Government controversies—a mis-statement of considerable importance, as justifying the imputation of such ulterior motives to the opponents of the Ilbert Bill as might render them hateful to advanced English Liberals. But it is unnecessary to multiply instances of these unfortunate "accidents." As we have already said, we do not wish to follow Mr. Bright's example in imputing base motives to those whose opinions differ from our own, and we do not desire to imply that we believe these "accidents" in all, or even in many, cases wilful or malicious ones. But what we do most honestly believe of them is this, that they are usually the result of the eager haste of fanaticism, that has neither the patience to test the accuracy of its facts, nor the scrupulous sense of justice that would induce it to examine critically its methods of attack. That they have reasonably caused much bitterness in the minds of those whose cause has been so seriously injured by them cannot be doubted; and if this miserable Bill should pass in some form or other—as there now seems every reason to fear is likely to be the case—the remembrance of the means by which its triumph has been secured will not tend to mitigate its disastrous effects.

#### LORD RIPON'S THREATENED SPOILIATION OF BENGAL.

WE are glad to observe that Lord Lytton and Mr. Stanhope have presented, to the Lords and the Commons respectively, the petitions of the landowners of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa against the iniquitous Bengal Tenancy Bill; and we earnestly hope that the friends of justice in this country will come forward, before it is too late, vigorously to protest against an act of shameless spoliation that must destroy the peace, and rudely check the progress, of the most peaceful and most progressive province of India. That such an Act would be an impossibility, under a Conservative Government goes without saying. But we venture to declare that if the actual facts of the case were well understood in this country, Liberals would cry shame upon it as well as Conservatives; and already some prominent Liberals who have taken the trouble to inform themselves of the true merits of the question—we would especially instance that unflinching enemy of injustice, Lord Stanley of Alderley—have come forward to protest against the monstrous unfairness of this ill-advised measure. For it has not even the poor excuse alleged for the confiscatory operation of the Irish Land Act, that it robs the landlords in order to enrich the tenants; for under the peculiar circumstances of Bengal, a very large share of the plunder of the landlords will find its way into the coffers of the Government, and we shall have raised up a war of classes in Bengal merely to enable the Government to "walk round" the Permanent Settlement, whilst we create a new and lower class of drones to live on the labour of the actual cultivators.

We propose to lay before those of our English readers who are unacquainted with the history of the question, a plain statement of the facts of the case in a

series of short articles unencumbered by technical details. If the question were merely one of landlord *versus* tenant, we should not be sanguine of being able to obtain a fair hearing for the landlord's side, however monstrous the nature of the injustice proposed to be inflicted on him. But we trust we shall arouse an interest in the question in the minds of even the most advanced Radicals if we can show that the Bill has been allowed to degenerate into a dishonest and tortuous device for enabling the British Government to break its solemn pledges, and to lay its hands on the much-coveted wealth that has been created by its loyal adhesion, in earlier and more scrupulous times, to the pledges of the Permanent Settlement. For in stripping the landlords of Bengal of a part of their property, and making that part over to certain tenants, who will at once form a new class of limited proprietors, Lord Ripon is astutely removing a considerable portion of the property in land in Bengal from the operation of the Permanent Settlement, and rendering it (by the very nature of the tenure) peculiarly liable to the exactions of the tax-gatherer. If the Permanent Settlement is to be abrogated at all—that splendid fiscal system which has turned the jungles of Bengal into one vast and teeming rice-plain, whilst it has enriched the Government by providing it with stable and prosperous tax-payers—it would be far better that it should be attached in front. But we look on the Bengal Tenancy Bill as a shabby attempt to attain, by a side-wind, and with an enormous indirect loss, those covetous desires which have so often been inspired by the contemplation of the wealth that has been created and guarded by the Permanent Settlement.

#### IS THE OPPOSITION TO THE ILBERT BILL A SLUR ON NATIVE MAGISTRATES?

WE have often, in these columns, dwelt on the undoubted fact that nearly all those Anglo-Indians who have been well known as champions of Native privileges, are found among those who strongly oppose the Ilbert Bill. We have asked our Bengali friends seriously to reflect on this question:—Which is *likely* to be the side most truly friendly to real Native interests, the side of Sir George Campbell, and Mr. Bright, and the "Perish India" School; or the side of Mr. Rivers Thompson, and Sir Richard Garth, and Mr. Tottenham, and Mr. Beveridge, and Colonel Malleon, and scores of other Anglo-Indians whose names are household words in Bengal? And we have also shown that this likelihood, or reasonable presumption, in favour of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, is fully borne out by the merits of the points in dispute. We have shown that the supporters of the Bill have thrown down an apple of discord between the Native and European communities, which is absolutely certain, if not speedily withdrawn, to produce ever-increasing hatred between them—a result which must certainly be as deplorable for the loyal Native community as for their European fellow-subjects; and we have always insisted, in spite of Mr. Bright's slanders, that the dread of this deplorable result has been one of the most potent factors in arousing such determined and persistent hostility to the Bill among the most liberal-minded Anglo-Indians. That the opposition to the Bill involves a slur on Native Magistrates has been

indignantly denied and disproved in the memorial to the Secretary of State from the Anglo-Indian Association (London Committee), as well as in the Indian Memorial, in the letter of the High Court Judges, and in every other manifesto put forth by the opponents of the Bill. But we think the point has been nowhere so clearly and strikingly demonstrated as it is in the letter addressed to the *Times* yesterday by that venerated ex-Chief Justice, Sir Laurence Peel, which we reproduce in full, in our correspondence columns.

We heartily commend these words of truth and wisdom to the consideration of our Bengali friends, in the sincere hope that they will tend to mitigate that bitterness which has been the not unnatural result of the slanders so sedulously put about by the supporters of the Bill. As we have observed more than once, the Native gentlemen of Bengal would be more than human if they could help being stirred up and irritated, when Lord Ripon and Mr. Bright and their allies assure them, with all the artifices familiar to inflammatory rhetoric, that the opposition to the Bill is inspired partly by the meanest motives of self-interest, and partly by the wanton desire to insult and outrage Native self-respect. But there are not wanting signs, we are exceedingly glad to observe, that the intellect of India has not been altogether debauched by these mischievous appeals to ignorance and passion. It is perhaps too much to expect that any patriotic Native journal should, as yet, have the courage boldly to bid the tempter avaunt. But the passages we are able to quote occasionally from the *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* are sufficient to show that the qualified support accorded to the Bill by the better classes of educated Indians is of the fair and honourable type represented by Mr. Markby's letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, rather than of the venomous type represented by Mr. Bright's speech. We trust that the legitimate influence exercised by these and other high-class journals, and by the higher social *strata* which they represent, will ere long be able to permeate those lower levels of Indian Society which have been seduced by Radical rhetoric. Considering the relative positions, as teacher and pupil, of English and Indian civilisation, it is sad to reflect how great are the political dangers, how fatal the political errors, which may be introduced into India along with the many substantial advantages of Western political life. Of all such dangers and errors, none can be more disastrous to the future progress and happiness of the country than that principle of class-hatred and class-jealousy, that spirit of envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness, which in England lies hid under the name of Radicalism. A determined attempt is being made by Lord Ripon's Government to acclimatise this evil principle in India. By the Bengal Tenancy Bill they teach the Ryots that the Zemindars are their oppressors and their natural enemies. By the Local Self-Government schemes they teach the Native community to distrust the guidance of their old tried and trusted friends, the District officers. But the Ilbert Bill is by far the most ingenious, as well as the most dangerous, of all these insidious attempts; for by wounding the European community to the quick, first of all, Lord Ripon forces that community to cry out—and then he turns to the Native community and says, "See how these fellows hate you; they are crying out merely because I wished to do you a kindness!"



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 14.)

- BRAKE.**—The services of Brigade-Surgeon J. Brake, Civil Surgeon of Nagpur, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from 28 June.
- VYALL,** Mr. W. R., surveyor 3rd grade survey of India, is granted furlough in India, for two years, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.
- GRANT,** Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, has been placed in independent charge of the office of executive engineer, Gwalior division, which he received from Mr. H. F. White, M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, on 11 June.
- WHITE,** Mr. H. F., M.I.C.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, received charge of the office of superintending engineer and secretary to agent, Governor General, for Central India, from Col. C. S. Thompson, R.E., on June 18.
- CORNISH,** Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, returned from the examination leave granted him and received charge of the adjutancy, in addition to his own duties, on May 14.
- CORNISH,** Lieut. W. H., officiating adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself on June 23 of the privilege leave granted him.
- FINNIS,** Lieut. H., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement.
- NORRIS,** Mr. M. O., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Rajputana-Maiwa State Railway.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

- YOUNGHUSBAND,** Lieut. G., Staff Corps, Leicestershire Regiment Squadron officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, 5th October, 1880.
- BURTON,** Capt. (Brevet Major) F. C., B.S.C., squadron commander, 1st Bengal Cavalry, officiating brigade major, to be a brigade major on the establishment, vice Major A. L. E. H. Holmes, dated 15th July, 1883.
- CRACROFT,** Lieut. B. W., B.S.C. wing officer, 11th N.I., to be a sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, from 25th June.
- JERVIS,** Lieut. S. W., Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Punjab Infantry wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster, vice Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, appointed officiating wing commander, 6th Punjab Infantry.
- CODRINGTON,** Lieut. Col. E. C., 2nd Punjab Infantry, wing commander and second in command, to be commandant, vice Col. H. Tyndall, C.B., who vacates.
- MACKINNON,** Major C. K., officiating commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander and second in command, vice Lieut. Col. E. C. Codrington, but to continue to officiate as commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry.
- CHOWNE,** Col. W. C., wing commander and second in command, 6th Punjab Infantry, and officiating commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to continue to officiate as commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut. Col. E. C. Codrington.
- FINNIS,** Major J., wing commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, to continue to officiate as second in command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, during the period Major C. K. Mackinnon may officiate as commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry.
- CAMPBELL,** Capt. L. R. H. D., 6th Punjab Infantry, wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing commander, vice Major T. F. Bruce, officiating second in command, and until the return from furlough of Major A. N. Sandilands.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

- CRACROFT,** Lieut. Col. B., B.S.C., squadron commander and second-in-command, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (private affairs) for two years.
- QUIN,** Major T. J., General List Infantry, assistant commander, 2nd class, N.W.P. and Oudh, (private affairs) for 213 days.
- BEATSON,** Deputy Surgeon-General W. B., M.D., (medical certificate) for 183 days.
- STRACHEY,** Lieut. J., B.S.C., wing officer, 11th N.I., has been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, furlough (medical certificate) for 243 days.
- The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—
- ENGLISH,** Major D.W., General List, Infantry, (medical certificate) for 6 months.
- BRISCOE,** Capt. H.M., B.S.C., (medical certificate) for 6 months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA,  
(Headquarters, Simla, July 12.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

**BURTON,** Lieut. R. de H., 8th N.I., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

The following transfer is ordered :—

**NUTHALL,** Staff Captain W. F., deputy assistant adjutant general Musketry, is transferred at his own request from the 2nd Musketry Circle, Allahabad, to the 8th Circle, Abbottabad, vice Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, resigned.

**WRIGHT**—Rohilkund District Order, dated May 4, appointing Capt. A. J. A. Wright, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, station staff officer, Ranikhet, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, vice Capt. A. J. Pearson, transferred to the Presidency district.

Headquarters, Simla, July 16.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

**VAUGHAN,** Lieut. P. B., 12th N. I., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

**DRING**—Under instructions from the War Office, Honorary Major (Staff Paymaster) W. Dring, Paymaster, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is directed to proceed at once to England on promotion.

**FULTON**—G.O.C.C., dated June 27, p. 272, directing Captain G. W. R. Fulton, R.A., to proceed to England, and join No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division on promotion, is cancelled.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt.—Lieut S. C. F. Jackson, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

Army Medical Department.—Surg. Major T. B. P. O'Brien, for six months on medical certificate, and Surg. K. W. Barnes, for six months, on medical certificate.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. G. E. Wood, to remain in England, from the 22nd July to the 15th October 1883, in extension of two months' leave granted him by H. R. H. the Field Marshal Command-in-Chief.

Leinster Regiment—Lieut. H. B. Vaughan (officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th N.I.) to Naini Tal, from the 21st May to the 19th September, 1883, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment—Lieut. Col. A. M'A Moir, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. T. Hammond, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. H. T. Lyle, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is extended to the 11th January, 1884.

The leave granted to Passed Hospital Apprentice J. H. T. Gardner will be held to have effect from 11th May to 8th August, 1883, inclusive, instead of the dates therein specified.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 18.)

**GILLON,** Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Tweedie.

**TOYNBEE,** Mr. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the Purneah district.

**MULLER,** Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is appointed to be also Sudder sub-registrar of Burdwan, with effect from June 1, vice Babu Gopal Chunder senior, retired.

**SMITH,** Mr. E. McL., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed, under the provisions of Section 22 Act X. of 1882, to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieutenant Governor's control.

**TOYNBEE,** Mr. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, is vested with powers of a magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 60 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

## FURLOUGHS.

**CLAYTON,** Mr. R. O., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Balasore division, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from August 1.

**CURRY,** Mr. T. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Cossye division, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days.

**FIELD,** Mr. F. J. R., temporary assistant sub deputy opium agent, Mothiharee, is allowed leave for three months.

**BLAIR,** Mr. R. W., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months.

**HASTINGS,** Mr. H., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months.

**PAYNE**—In supersession of the order of May 12, Mr. E. W. Payne, assistant superintendent of gaols, Bhagalpore, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 14.)

**FOX-STRANGWAYS,** Mr. M. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on July 2.

**BROOKE,** Major W. S., deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as inspector general of police and gaols, during the absence of Major Bowie or until further orders.

**MEIKLEJOHN,** Mr. D. O., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Saugor, will, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Plowden, proceed to Hoshangabad as officiating deputy commissioner, vice Major Brooke.

**NETHERSOLE**, Mr. W., C.S., officiating registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, vice Lieut. Col. Vertue, proceeding on leave.

**PRIEST**, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, Harda, is appointed to officiate as registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, vice Mr. Nethersole.

**NEDHAM**, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Harda subdivision of the Hoshangabad district.

**HALLETT**, Mr. H. H., superintendent, Central Gaol, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties.

**BAILEY**, Mr. G., late in civil medical charge of the Balaghat district, is appointed assistant to the civil surgeon, Nagpur, vice Mr. J. Hogan, retired. Mr. Bailey assumed charge of his duties June 29.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C. Duff, C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

**HENNESSY**, Mr. S. H., officiating judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Narsinghpur, vice Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C.S., transferred to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh. Mr. Hennessy received charge of the Narsinghpur district from Mr. Nicholls.

**TRIMNELL**, Surgeon Major D. W., returned from the leave granted him, and resumed charge of the office of civil surgeon and medical charge of the gaol, Raipur, from Surgeon Major J. F. Barter, civil surgeon on July 7.

**ANDERSON**, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, Raipur, assumed executive charge of the gaol at that station on July 7.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. A. C. Duff, C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, shall belong to the 5th grade of Courts.

**NOVERRE**, Major W. L., returned from the leave granted him and resumed charge of the Jubbulpore Cantonment Magistracy, from Major H. H. Hallett, July 9.

**RANGIAH**, Mr. C., extra assistant commissioner, transferred to the Wardha district, assumed charge of his duties on July 11.

## FURLONGHS.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major M. M. Bowie, Inspector General of Police and Gaols, from August 3, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

## PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 12.)

**MACAULIFFE**, Mr. M., deputy commissioner, is recalled from the furlough on medical certificate granted to him, and posted to the Rawul Pindi District; Mr. Macauliffe assumed charge of his duties at Rawul Pindi on July 7, relieving Major R. T. M. Lang, proceeded on leave.

**DRUMMOND**, Mr. J. R., assistant commissioner, Ludhiana, is transferred to Hoshiarpur and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, vice Mr. G. L. Smith; Mr. Drummond assumed charge of his duties on July 9, relieving Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, settlement officer, Hoshiarpur.

**MONTGOMERY**—Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, settlement officer, Hoshiarpur, held charge of the Hoshiarpur District, in addition to his other duties, from July 3 to July 8.

**GRANT**, Mr. J. A., officiating judicial assistant, Peshawur, is invested with power to try summarily the offences specified in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

**STACK**, Mr. W. G., assistant commissioner, Simla, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

May 6.

Consequent on the departure on leave on private affairs of Mr. H. J. G. Reid:—

**BEAN**, Mr. W. F. L., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.

**FRENCH**, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 4th grade, officiated in the 1st class, 3rd grade.

May 9.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Colonel A. H. Bamfield, inspector general of police:—

**BODDAM**, Col. W. W., officiating inspector general police, reverted to deputy inspector general, 1st grade.

**MENZIES**, Lieut.-Col. O., deputy inspector-general, officiating in the 1st grade, reverted to the 2nd grade.

May 10.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. H. S. Dunsford, from April 10:—

**LAKE**, Mr. W. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 1st grade.

**BISHOP**, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade.

**MAYNE**, Mr. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 4th grade, officiated in the 1st class, 3rd grade.

May 15.

Consequent on the arrival of Col. W. W. Boddam:—

**NEWBERRY**, Major E., officiating deputy inspector general, 2nd grade, reverted to district superintendent, 1st grade.

**MILLETT**, Lieut. Col. M., district superintendent, officiating in the 1st grade, reverted to the 2nd grade.

May 23.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. J. D. C. W. Bean, from April 23:—

**FLOWDEN**, Mr. R. C., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade.

May 26.

Consequent on the arrival of Major E. Newbery, to relieve Mr. C. Brown:—

**BROWN**, Mr. C., district superintendent, officiating in the 2nd grade, reverted to the 3rd grade.

**HASLETT**, Mr. W., district superintendent, officiating in the 3rd grade, reverted to the 4th grade.

**GOLDNEY**, Mr. W. G., officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 1st grade.

**LAKE**, Mr. W. A. E., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to the 1st class, 2nd grade.

**FLOWDEN**, Mr. R. C., assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to the 1st class, 3rd grade.

## MILITARY.

The following officers have leave of absence to study the native languages:—

**BROWNING**, Lieut. A. R., Worcestershire Regiment attached to 4th Punjab Infantry, on probation, to Simla, from June 7 to Sept. 4.

**EGERTON**, Lieut. R. G., Leicestershire Regiment attached to Corps of Guides on probation, to Rawalpindi, from March, 7 to April 3.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. F., 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, attached to Corps of Guides, on probation, to Rawul Pindi, from March 7 to July 4.

**CODRINGTON**, Lieut. E. W., Manchester Regiment, attached to 3rd Sikh Infantry on probation, to Muree, from May 1 to Oct. 31.

## FURLONGHS.

**ELSMIE**, Mr. G. R., judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained six months' privilege leave of absence, with effect, from July 2.

**SMITH**, Mr. G. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Hoshiarpur, has obtained forty-four days' privilege leave of absence, with effect, from July 2.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 7.)

**MITCHELL**, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Akyab on June 8.

**DAVIS**, Mr. J. C., deputy commissioner, received charge of the Salween district from Mr. W. C. Midwinter, officiating deputy commissioner, on June 23.

**STODDARD**, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted six months' furlough in India, on medical certificate, with effect from July 1.

**MCLEOD**, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Amherst Division, availed himself on June 13 of the three months' language leave granted him.

**MACKIE**, Mr. C. H., assistant locomotive superintendent, class 3, Revenue Establishment, British Burma State Railways, reported his return to duty on June 28, from the leave granted him.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 17.)

**NICHOLSON**, Mr. F. A., to act as sub secretary, Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. J. A. Davies, on other duty.

**FAWCETT**, Mr. G. W., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot.

The undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions for offences committed in that district:—

**FULLERTON**, Mr. J. Y., acting superintendent of police, Kistna.

**SAUNDERS**, Mr. C. E. B. P., acting assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam.

**BAUDRY**, Mr. G. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam District, during the absence of Mr. J. Meredith on privilege leave.

The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. T. Rama Rao, Vakil, High Court, Madras, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

**BABINGTON**, the Rev. W. M. S., resumed charge of the chaplaincy of Vellore on June 28.

**WACE**, the Rev. W., resumed charge of the chaplaincy of Bellary on the 9th July.

**HOOPER**, Mr. E. D. M., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, three months' privilege leave, from July 21.

**HANSON**, Mr. E. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P. W. D., Madras, with effect from the expiration of his present furlough.

**MALET**, Mr. A. A. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, officiated as executive surgeon, 4th grade, Sungum Project division, during the absence of Capt. D. McNeil, R.E., on privilege.

## FURLONGHS.

**THOMPSON**, Surgeon Major D. R., M.D., C.I.E., surgeon, first district, privilege leave for one month and twenty days, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**WINTERBOTHAM**, Mr. H. M., acting principal assistant collector, Vizagapatam, furlough for one year on medical certificate.

## MILITARY.

**DAVIDSON**, Captain J., of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**KILGOUR**, Major F., Madras Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel, dated July 11.

## FURLOUGH.

M'GANN, Surgeon Major T. J., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Department, civil surgeon and chemical examiner, Mysore, is granted furlough (private affairs) out of India for one year, (eleven months and fifteen days, being residue of the furlough granted to him with twelve days' subsidiary leave), the furlough to commence from the date of his disembarkation in England.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.  
(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 19.)

WILLIAMS.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major H. M. Williams, of the South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

MAYNARD.—Under instructions received from Army Head-quarters in India, Capt. W. A. Maynard, O Battery 1st Brigade, is directed to proceed forthwith from Kamptee to England, to join No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division R. A., into which he has been permitted to exchange.

CLEMENTSON, Colonel C. D., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Ootacamund in the Bangalore Division, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental, to which he may be posted.

DOYLE.—The services of Surgeon F. J. Doyle are placed temporarily at the disposal of Surgeon General with the Government of Madras. The undermentioned warrant medical officer has been passed by the Board of Examiners:—

At Cannanore, on June 18, Second-class Apothecary (Supernumerary) J. N. Hesterlow as second-class apothecary.

## Orders confirmed:—

June 20.—By the General Officer commanding British Burmah division, appointing Col. H. R. Elliott, 11th Regiment N.I., to assume command of the garrison of Rangoon, from July 21, during the absence of the major general commanding the division on duty.

By the officer commanding St. Thomas's Mount, appointing Lieut. Col. and Col. W. W. Woodward, R.H.A., as next senior officer, to assume command of the Station and the Royal Artillery, Eastern District from 22nd June, vice Major-General A. R. Gloag, Royal Artillery, who vacates on promotion.

## FURLOUGHS.

DINWIDDIE, Captain D., barrack-master, first class, Rangoon, for six months, in extension of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

In anticipation of the sanction of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CHOLMELEY, Major H. J., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 19.)

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., acting district superintendent of police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

JACOB, Mr. A. P., educational inspector, north-east division, is appointed to act in the third grade, vice Mr. T. B. Kirkham appointed to act in the second grade.

LE MESURIER, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the second to the first grade of assistant superintendents, with effect from April 3.

ANDING.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Anding to be district deputy collector at Dharwar.

SCOTT, Mr. P. G., supernumary assistant collector of Salt Revenue, passed on the 7th inst. an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard.

YATES, Mr. G. A., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard on July 5.

MILNE.—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Kaira, during the absence of Surgeon D. C. Davidson.

POLLEN, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner in Sind, passed an examination on July 16 in Persian.

## FURLOUGH.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, C.S., collector of Satara, is allowed furlough for nine months from September 4.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 19.)

WHYTE, Lieut. C. W. F., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from July 8.

HOGGE, Lieut. G. S., 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, officiating wing officer, 12th Regiment N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from April 5, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

KELLIE, Capt. E. C., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

EVEN, Lieut. G. E., Staff Corps (G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps), appointed to officiate as inspector and adjutant, is confirmed in that appointment.

CHAPMAN.—The services of Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, 25th Regiment

N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

MAC CARTIE.—The services of Surg. F. F. Mac Cartie, I.M.D., 14th Regiment N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

FERGUSON.—The services of Surg. A. F. Fergusson, Indian Medical Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

PRICE, Captain R. L., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major, from July 16, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## FURLOUGH.

Lieut. G. F. N. Tinley, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 1st Bombay Lancers, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, July 20.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

JONES, Lieut. J., 1st N.I. (Gr.) 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

PRICE, Lieut. C. H. U., 9th N.I., 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

DYSON, Lieut. P. S., 13th N.I., officiating wing officer, 9th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

FRENCH, Lieut. G. F. C., 20th N.I., officiating wing officer, 10th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

EDWARDS, Lieut. A. T. F., 23rd N.I., 2nd Battalion R.I. Regiment, who has been transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

CARNEY.—It is notified that the appointment of Lieut. Carnegy, N-1, R.A., to be temporary aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Carnegy, commanding Northern Division, had effect from the 8th idem.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the staff:—

Lieut. G. E. Even, S.C. (wing officer and quartermaster 21st N.I.), inspector and adjutant G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

COLOMB, Lieut. R. P. (attached 21st N.I.) will rejoin the 25th N.I.

TRITTON, Lieut. C., officiating wing officer (on probation), 25th N.I., is attached to the 21st N.I. (Marine Battalion), as a temporary measure.

CRIMMIN, Surgeon G., Indian Medical Department, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

The following order is confirmed:—  
Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion) Regimental Order, dated July 13, 1883, appointing Lieutenant R. W. Deane, interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 8th inst, vice Lieutenant Hawks.

## FURLOUGHS.

R.A.—Major D. V. Shortland, M.I.R.A., from 12th to 14th July, general leave, in extension of 90 days' privilege leave, to enable him to join.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Army Medical Department—Surgeon A. Hewitt, for six months on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 9.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. T. Halliday, Cav., Capt. Martin Martin, R.F., Deputy Surg. Gen. W. B. Beaton, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. E. M. Mason, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Brigade Gen. C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., Major W. T. Keays, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. L. O'Callaghan, J. A. Anderson.

Bombay Estab.—T. M'Guire, W. Ramsay (Cov.).

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Boileau, S.C., Lieut. Col. T. Cadell, V.C., S.C., Surg. Major G. Grant, M.B., Brigade Surg. A. Eteson, M.D., Major A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E., Capt. A. J. Brander, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. J. M'Mullin, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Dawson, H. Maude (Cov.), W. H. Hudson (Cov.), E. Le Lievre, A. C. Newcombe, F. Field, A. J. Milner, A. Borooah (Cov.), L. M. Jacob, F. Venning (Cov.), W. J. Porter, D. A. Spankie, E. H. Ruddock (Cov.), J. A. Campbell, J. Hooper (Cov.), V. A. Smith (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—G. D. Irvine (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. H. Forrest, S.C., six months; Surg. G. E. C. Ferris, six months; Lieut. Col. E. Swetenham, S.C., seven days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. St. George Caulfeild, S.C., six months.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. F. Collingwood, extraordinary, one week; A. J. R. Bainbridge (Cov.), eleven months; B. L. Freeman, P.S., two months, twenty-three days, commented to four months; R. H. Hamilton, three months, eighteen days; F. Finch, S.C., three months; E. H. Ruddock (Cov.), twenty-one days; V. A. Smith (Cov.), twenty-three days; J. Hooper (Cov.), fourteen days.

Madras Estab.—J. Bradshaw, S.C., six months; J. B. Spadding (Cov.), S.C., six months.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—July 20.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. .. ..             | Rs. 98½ to 96¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 104 to 104½    |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —              |
| Ten years .. ..                  | —              |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 110 to —       |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rs. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Bank of Bombay .. ..            | 500         | 778½     |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..            | 500         | 860      |
| Bank of Madras .. ..            | 500         | 640      |
| Agra .. ..                      | 500         | 130      |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20          | 330      |
| Chartered Mercantile .. ..      | 25          | 275      |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. ..    | 28          | 700      |
| National of India .. ..         | 12½         | 95       |
| Oriental .. ..                  | 25          | 180      |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                    |       |     |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. ..   | 700   | 815 |
| Frere .. ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon .. ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. .. | 1,400 | 360 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. ..           | 2,850 | 1,740 |
| Albert Ginning .. ..         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi .. ..        | 1,100 | 1,120 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. ..  | 2,200 | 405   |
| Bellary .. ..                | 1,000 | 600   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. ..   | 500   | 600   |
| New Indian .. ..             | 725   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. ..  | 250   | 74    |
| Carwar .. ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba .. ..                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. ..       | 300   | 220   |
| East India .. ..             | 1,000 | 1,360 |
| Fort .. ..                   | 8,500 | 2,825 |
| French .. ..                 | 500   | 605   |
| Sind .. ..                   | 750   | 555   |
| Mofussil .. ..               | 400   | 455   |
| Prince of Wales .. ..        | 500   | 670   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon .. ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart .. ..                | 400   | 760   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. ..                   | 1,300 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. ..                | 100   | 133   |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. ..        | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning .. ..           | 500   | 945   |
| Shownugger Mills .. ..            | 100   | 42    |
| Bombay United .. ..               | 1,000 | 1045  |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. ..            | 1,000 | 505   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 740   |
| Coorla Mills .. ..                | 1,000 | 935   |
| D. Spinning .. ..                 | 2,000 | 600   |
| Hindustan .. ..                   | 1,000 | 1,150 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. ..          | 1,000 | 1,225 |
| Khandeish .. ..                   | 1,000 | 940   |
| Madras .. ..                      | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United .. ..               | 1,000 | 3,050 |
| Manchester Spinning .. ..         | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning .. ..            | 250   | 255   |
| National Spinning .. ..           | 1,000 | 1020  |
| New Great Eastern .. ..           | 1,000 | 1100  |
| Oriental .. ..                    | 625   | 765   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. ..    | 500   | 340   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,470 |
| Sholapore Mills .. ..             | 1,000 | 1,650 |
| Victoria Mills .. ..              | 1,000 | 885   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES

|   |          |     |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..      | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares .. ..                  | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do do .. ..                               | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do do .. ..                               | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do New £1 Shares .. ..                    | —        | —   |
| B., B., & Cent. India (New £18 Shares) .. | 105-15-5 | 352 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing .. ..  | 100   | 118   |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. ..      | 1,500 | 3,725 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 70    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | 10    |
| Teacher and Co .. ..            | 500   | 1,105 |
| Thacker and Co .. ..            | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—July 20.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 4 Promissory Notes .. ..                  | Rs. 98 25 to — |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) .. ..                   | 100 8 to —     |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —              |
| 4½ of 1872-79 (1893) .. ..                | 104 0 to —     |
| 4½ of 1870 (1893) (New Loan) .. ..        | 104 0 to —     |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. ..           | Pd. off        |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. .. | Rs. 101 8 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. .. | 102 12 to —    |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. .. | 104 0 to —     |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. .. | 106 8 to —     |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. .. | 109 0 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. .. | 110 0 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. .. | 110 0 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                   | Paid. | Price.     |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra .. ..                        | 500   | 225 to —   |
| Agra Savings .. ..                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad .. ..                   | 100   | 178 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla .. ..           | 100   | 132 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..              | 500   | 850 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India .. ..          | 100   | 230 to —   |
| Delhi and London .. ..            | 235   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya .. ..                    | 100   | 125 to 126 |
| Mussoorie .. ..                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India .. ..           | 12    | 94 to 95   |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. ..      | 500   | 110 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. .. | 100   | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                         |      |            |
|-------------------------|------|------------|
| Asiatic Jute .. ..      | 200  | 89 to 91   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. .. | 100  | 160 to —   |
| Barnagore Jute .. ..    | 100  | 126 to 118 |
| Bengal Coal .. ..       | 1000 | 1475 to —  |
| Bengal Ironworks .. ..  | 100  | — to —     |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. ..                | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. ..             | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Bonded Warehouse .. ..            | 445  | 390 to 400   |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. ..        | 100  | 47 to —      |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. ..      | 80   | 132 to —     |
| Burrakur Coal .. ..               | 100  | 131 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking .. ..            | 700  | 310 to —     |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. ..          | 100  | 165 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. ..          | 15   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 123 to —     |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. ..    | 100  | 131 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 115 to —     |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. ..         | 100  | 72 to 73     |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. ..      | £20  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway .. ..         | 250  | 225 to —     |
| Equitable Coal .. ..              | 100  | 91 to 92     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 240 to —     |
| Goosery Cotton Mills .. ..        | 100  | 123 to 124   |
| Gouripore .. ..                   | 250  | 107 to —     |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. ..         | 500  | 150 to 160   |
| Howrah Docking .. ..              | 100  | 128 to 129   |
| Howrah Mills .. ..                | 1000 | 1710 to —    |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 50   | 150 to —     |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. ..        | 100  | 112 to —     |
| Labour Transportation .. ..       | 100  | 112 to —     |
| Landing and Shipping .. ..        | 500  | 100 to —     |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. ..        | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Murree Brewery .. ..              | 95   | 90 to 91     |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. ..           | 500  | 100 to 119   |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. ..      | 30   | — to —       |
| Nanthore Indigo .. ..             | 100  | 100 to 101   |
| New Beerboom Coal .. ..           | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. .. | 100  | 65 to —      |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | £10  | 105 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone .. ..              | 100  | 103 to 104   |
| Ramkistopore Press .. ..          | 100  | 70 to —      |
| Raneegunge Coal Association ..    | 70   | 104 to —     |
| Riverside Press .. ..             | 30   | — to —       |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | 500  | 255 to —     |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. ..     | £20  | 280 to —     |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 100  | 106 to 107   |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | 118 to —     |
| Strand Bank Press .. ..           | 100  | 137 to —     |
| Watson's Patent Press .. ..       | 100  | — to —       |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..    | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) .. ..            | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amluckie .. ..                    | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. ..        | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Assam .. ..                       | £20 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. ..         | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Baree (Kangra) .. ..              | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory .. ..            | 80  | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. ..           | 200 | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory .. ..            | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam) .. ..             | £10 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. ..           | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkholah (Cachar) .. ..          | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar .. ..              | 200 | 160 to 165 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. ..   | 100 | 73 to 74   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. ..         | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore .. ..               | 100 | 73 to —    |
| Cinnatollah .. ..                 | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) .. ..            | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Coocheeha (Cachar) .. ..          | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Cutecherra (Cachar) .. ..         | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Darjiling .. ..                   | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Dedur Koshi (Cachar) .. ..        | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) .. ..              | 90  | 60 to 61   |
| Dehra Doo .. ..                   | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Durrung (Assam) .. ..             | 100 | 63 to 69   |
| Eastern Cachar .. ..              | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 55 to —    |
| Gie'le (Darjiling) .. ..          | 100 | 52 to —    |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. ..             | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) .. ..              | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. ..           | 100 | 103 to 104 |
| Hoolongorie (Assam) .. ..         | 100 | 37 to 88   |
| Indian Terai .. ..                | 500 | 590 to —   |
| Jellalpoore (Cachar) .. ..        | 250 | 235 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. ..        | 100 | 45 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. ..         | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Kangra Valley .. ..               | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. ..      | 100 | 45 to 46   |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. ..        | 100 | 33 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. ..      | 250 | 150 to —   |
| Do. contributory .. ..            | 200 | 140 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai .. ..          | 100 | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 232 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) .. ..           | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. ..        | 100 | 103 to 109 |
| Loobah .. ..                      | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam .. ..                 | £6½ | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. ..          | £10 | 65 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. ..             | 100 | 80 to 85   |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. ..         | 100 | 53 to —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..            | 90  | 40 to 41   |
| Moran (Assam) .. ..               | 80  | 30 to dis  |
| Mothola (Assam) .. ..             | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..            | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. ..           | £10 | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. ..             | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory .. ..            | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Falloodi (Darjiling) .. ..    | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. ..      | £10 | 100 to —   |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. ..         | 30  | 130 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. ..          | 200 | 120 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cacha) .. ..             | 85  | 80 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Puttarea (Syhet) .. ..            | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. ..            | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat .. ..                     | 100 | 140 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. ..        | 56  | 10 pm      |
| Seemah .. ..                      | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbuli and Murmah .. ..         | 100 | 112 to —   |
| Singel' (Darjiling) .. ..         | 100 | 109 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. ..            | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. ..   | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Teendarrea (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 98 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. ..   | 100 | 125 to 130 |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. ..       | 80  | 114 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. ..          | 200 | 206 to —   |
| Upper Assam .. ..                 | £10 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—July 20.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents .. ..                     | 1 dis to ¼ dis.  |
| Four and half per cents 1878 ..          | 3½ pre to 4 pre. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..   | 5½ to 4 do.      |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..   | par to ½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..   | — to — do.       |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do.       |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. ..              | 28 to 29 do      |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                        | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS.       |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks demand .. ..     | 15. 7 13-32d. | 15. 7 7-16d.  | 15. 7 7-16d.  |
| Do Tele. .. ..         | 15. 7 11-32d. | —             | 15. 7 11-32d. |
| Do 6 mo. sight .. ..   | 15. 7 11-16d. | —             | 15. 7 11-16d. |
| Do 3 do. .. ..         | 15. 7 9-16d.  | 15. 7 23-32d. | 15. 7 21-32d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. .. | —             | 15. 7 23-32d. | 15. 7 15-16d. |
| Do 3 do. .. ..         | —             | 15. 8d.       | 15. 7 13-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. .. | —             | —             | —             |
| Do 3 do. .. ..         | —             | —             | —             |

## LONDON.—Aug. 13.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.      |
|--|-------------|
| 4 India Stock, July 5, 1880 .. ..      | — to —      |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. ..           | 103 to 103½ |
| 4 India Encased Paper .. ..            | 79½ to 80   |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 .. ..                  | — to —      |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 .. ..                  | 83½ to 83½  |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. ..        | — to —      |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 {Redeem. on 12}     | — to —      |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 {months notice}     | — to —      |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. ..          | 100 to 103  |
| 4½ Do. .. ..                           | 103 to 105  |
| 6 Mauritius, 1882 .. ..                | — to —      |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. ..                    | 115 to 118  |
| 4½ Do. .. ..                           | 104 to 106  |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government ..   | 100 to 102  |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                     | Price.     |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid.   |            |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. 100   | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. 100 | — to —     |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. 100 | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. 100     | 103 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ p. cent. 100       | 115 to 117 |

## RAILWAYS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 | 142 to 144 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100  | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1893 ..    | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..   | 24 to 24½  |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..         | 133 to 135 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..      | 140 to 142 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100     | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                       | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                      | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4 do. ..                       | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. 100     | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. 100  | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares 5 ..            | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100    | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                      | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. 100  | 120 to 123 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern .. ..                       | 10 to 10½  |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100 to 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 12½ to 13  |
| Eastern Exten., Austria, & China .. | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 106 to 109 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | 102 to 106 |
| Indo-European .. ..                 | 25 to 32½  |

## BANKS

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 22 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Adams, G., Bl. ov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adams, J. B. D., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.  
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Settle., 20 m., Apl. 1, '83.  
Alexander, R. D. 8 C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., May 11, '83.  
Allen, J. J., Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 2, '83.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '82.  
Anderson, J. G., Oudh Com., 18½, April 7, 1882.  
Anderson, J. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 8mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Armstrong, Surg. H., Cent. Prov. Medl., 12m., Apl. 2, '83.  
Armstrong, J. S. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apl. 23, '83.  
Atkinson, E. F. T. Bl. Cov., Fincl. Dept., 15 m., Aug. 8, '82.  
Auten, H. G., Andamans Com., 12 months.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 12 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judi., 13m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Ball, C. A., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., April 7, 1882.  
Barrow, F. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 13m., Mar. 9, '83.  
Bartlett, T. W., India, P.W.D., 8 months, May 1, 1883.  
Beadon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.  
Becher, A. R., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.  
Bell, J., State Railways, 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Benton, A. H., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 17 m., Ap. 27, '82.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Bernard, C. E., C.S.I., B.C., C.M., Br. Bur., 20m., Mar. 12, '83.  
Bham, J. A., Postal Departments 9 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Beverley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judi., 20 m., April 11, 1882.  
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judi., 17 mos., April 10, '83.  
Bevan, J. F., Tele. Dept., 17 m., May 27, '82.  
Black, D., Bombay Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.  
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Booth, W., Bengal Education, 5 months, March 9, 1883.  
Boteler, R., Tele. Dept., 18 mos., April 8, 1882.  
Bourndill, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.  
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educl., 20 m., Jan. 22, '82.  
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 15, '83.  
Brereton, W. R., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., March 15, 1883.  
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., April 6, '83.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Browning, C. A. R., C. Provinces Edcl., 12m., M. 23, '83.  
Briggett, A. K., Calcutta Mint, 6 mos., April 10, '83.  
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.  
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 1, '83.  
Buckle, H., Burma Com., 12 mos., May 12, '83.  
Buick, D. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. ov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Burke, J., Telegraph Department, 19 mos., April 11, '82.  
Burke, C. T., Bom. P.W.D., 20 mos., March 31, 1882.  
Burooah, A., Ben. Cov. Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Nov. 13, '82.  
Cadge, Surg. W. H., I.M.D., N.W.P., 9 mos., M. 20, '83.  
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.  
Campbell, J. A., P.W.D., Bengal, 15 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Cantopher, R., Cal. Mint, 6 mos., May 23, '83.  
Cappel, E. L., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12mos., Nov. 1, 82.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 18 months, Aug. 27, 1882.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apl. 10, '83.  
Carwell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 12 mos., May 13, '83.  
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 6 months, April 27, '83.  
Christie, W. B., P.W.D., Bengal, 15 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Clarke K., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 21 m., Feb. 23, '82.  
Clarke, F., B. Secretariat, 18 months, May 7, '82.  
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Clifford, W. H., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.  
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 10, '83.  
Clerke, W., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, Jan. 26, 1883.  
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., April 24, 1882.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Colvin, B. W., C.S.I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., M. 15, '83.  
Conder, J., Nizam's Railway, 20 mos., March 20, 1882.  
Connar, W., Bengal P.W.D., 19 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Conybeare, H. C. A. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., 24m., Nov. 17, '81.  
Cooke, C. R., Punjab Educational, 24 m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Cooke, S., Bombay Education, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Cotton, H. J. S., Bl. Cov., Sec. Bd. Rev. Bl., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, Apl. 23, '83.  
Coplestone, F. S., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 24 m., Jan. 26, '82.  
Corder, R. A., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 mos., March 25, 1882.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 18 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.  
Cornish, W. H., Assam Police, 20 mos., April 27, 1882.  
Oxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Crichtley, C. E. B., Home Dept., 12 mos., April 7, '83.  
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Cruickshank, A. W., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 8m., Apl. 6, '83.  
Cunningham F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Sec., 18 m. Sept. 29, '82.  
Cunningham, W. J., Bo. Cov., Pol. Dept., 16 mos., April 1, '82.  
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 m., Feb. 2, 1882.  
Cunningham, J. D., Ben. Cov. Pun. Com., 12m., Sep. 29, '82.  
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Dalziel, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '81.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 7, '82.  
Dashwood, F. A., Bom. P.W.D., 22 mos., Jan. 4, 1882.  
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 10m., Jan. 21, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 18 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 10, 1883.  
Davidson, R. C. S. I. (Mad. Cov.), Bd. of Rev., 8m., Mar. 28, '83.  
Deane, Lt. H., B.S.C., Port Blair Police, 12m., Nov. 2, '82.  
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.  
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.  
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gaois, 18 months, May 1, '83.  
Dinwiddie, T. D., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
Downes, E., Tele. Dept., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Dobbie, W. H., Fincl. Dept., 15 m., July 12, '82.  
Donovon, C. (Bl. C. v.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, 82.  
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 24 mos., March 17, 1882.  
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.  
Durand, H. M., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), For. Dpt., 8m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Dutt, Money Lall, Bengal Medical, 15mo., Feb. 1, '83.  
Duthy, J. W., Telegraph Department, 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Edden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.  
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.  
Ewbank, A., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., May 18, '83.

Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 months.  
Fasson, H. J., B. Rev., 18 months, May 19, 1882.  
Field, G., Opium Dept., 30 mos., from April 18, 1881.  
Field, F. Punjab Com., 12 mos., Oct. 21, 1882.  
Fiestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 27, '83.  
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Political, 21 mos., Dec. 8, '82.  
Fitzgerald, P. V., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., July 8, '82.  
Fenker, H. A. S. Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Fernandez, T. R., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., July 8, '82.  
Fergusson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 8 mos., April 5, '82.  
Forsyth, W. Dr., Railway Dept., 16 m., Aug. 12, '82.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., 12 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Fox, F. W., Bl. Cov., Burma Com., 30 m., Sept. 3, '81.  
Foster, W. S., Madras Gov. Revenue, 24 mos., April 21, '82.  
Fortey, H., Madras Educl., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educl.  
Franklin, J. D., Bombay Customs, 12 months, April 13, '83.  
Franchen, W. A., P.W.D., N.W.P., 19 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Fraser, H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 18 m. April 14, '82.  
Fraser, R. W. (Madras Gov.), 12 months, Feb. 24, 1883.  
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.  
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.  
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.  
Fullford, J., Survey Department, 12 months, Jan. 30, '83.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., April 11, '83.  
Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judi., 20m., Mar. 17, '82.  
Garfin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., April 1, '83.  
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D. 45 mos., Mar. 6, '80.  
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 12m., Jan. 12, '83.  
Giles, A. H., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Girling, W. Ben., P.W.D., 6 months, March 12, 1883.  
Goodburn, C. Postal Department, 12 months, Mar. 2, '83.  
Goodfellow, A. C., P.W. Account, 12 months, Nov. 1, '82.  
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.  
Gordon, B. P., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Gordon, H. W., Bl. Cov., Bl. Judi., 15 m., July 20, '82.  
Gordon, Sir J. D., C.S.I. Bl. Ben. Cov., Ch. Com., Mysore.  
Gour, Adher Singh, P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.  
Green, W. R., Ben. Police, 21 m., Feb. 6, '82.  
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R. C. I., 12m., April 6, '83.  
Grose, J., Madras Gov., Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1882.  
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.  
Gunn, J., Indian Marine, 12 months.  
Gwyn, A., Indian Marine, 6 months.  
Hall, W. T., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 6 ms., April 20, '83.  
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Trav., 15ms., May 11, '83.  
Hayes, A. M.  
Hallum, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.  
Hammett, F. H., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 15m., Nov. 24, '82.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '83.  
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 6 mos., May 1, '82.  
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12m., April 7, '83.  
Hand, E., Tele. Dept., 24 m., Jan. 9, '82, April 7, '83.  
Hare, L. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal Rev. and Gen., 8mos., April 1, '83.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.  
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., April 7, '83.  
Hathornthwaite, T., Bombay Edcl., 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24mos., Mar. 28, '83.  
Hawkins, R. W. L., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 m., May 26, '82.  
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.  
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 15 mo., April 13, '83.  
Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com.  
Henvey, F. (Bengal Cov.), Com. Benar., 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.  
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., May 26, '82.  
Hicks, A., Punjab P.W.D., 6 months, May 4, 1883.  
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 12 mos., May 20, '83.  
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.  
Hodson, C. W., P.W.D. India, 19 mos., April 22, 1882.  
Holtzer, E., Indo K. Tele., 24 m., Oct. 18, '81.  
Hogan, H., Orm-Gent's Dept., 21 m., from May, '82.  
Hordern, C. W., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 19 m., Ap. 22, '82.  
Horsley, C. E., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., July 12, '82.  
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hooper, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Com., 19 m., April 7, 1882.  
Housden C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Howell, M. S. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judi., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Hudson, W. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judi., 6m., April 13, '83.  
Hutchinson, C. W., Postal Dept., 8 mos., April 12, '83.  
Irvine, G. D. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Judi., 7 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Isamay, S., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 18 mos., Ap. 27, '82.  
Israel Syud Mahomed, Bl. R. and G., 56 m., April 15, '79.  
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. E., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. Gen., 22m., Jan. 1, '83.  
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.  
Jacob, L. M., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 10, 1882.  
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 9m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacob, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 9, '83.  
Jameson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Jarbo, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., Nov. 4, '82.  
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.) Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.  
Johnstone, F. J., B. Burma P.W.D., 18 m., May 7, '82.  
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 12 months, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bl. Judi., 19 mos., April 11, '83.  
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 30, '83.  
Josceline, D., P.W.D., Rajpootana, 15½ mos., April 12, '82.  
Kean, H. F. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6m., Apl. 24, '83.  
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Kelly, C. A. (B. Cov.), Bengal Judicial, 13m., Dec. 22, '82.  
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 11 months, April 13, 1883.  
Kerans, Lt. P. G., B.S.C., Pun. Judi., 18 m., Apl. 16, 1882.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 8 mos., April 20, '83.  
Kinsman, F., Telegraph Department, 8 mos., May 1, '83.  
Kirkwood, T. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judi., 14 m., Sept. 5, '82.  
Kisch, H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secretariat, 21m., 21d., Feb. 4, '82.  
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 33 mo., Feb. 9, '81.  
Laing, R. W., Indian Marine, 18 mos., April 25, '82.  
Laird, J. L., Bombay Forests, 20 m., Mar. 10, '82.  
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 9 mos., April 1, '83.  
Larken, A. L. F. (Bo. Cov.), 27 mos., July 19, '81.  
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 7 months, April 29, 1883.  
Laughlin, R. C., Telegraph Department, 20 m., Mar. 31, '82.  
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 51 mo., Mar. 23, '79.  
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 months, April 7, 1883.  
Le Lievre, E., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 m., Feb. 20, '82.  
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.  
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.  
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 29, '83.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational 18 m., May 20, '82.

Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.  
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.  
Long, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 1 m., May 1, '83.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '83.  
Lutman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24ms., May 22, '83.  
Lydekker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.  
M'Andrew, J., Punjab Police, 20 mos., March 17, 1882.  
McNally, Surg. C. J., I.M.D., 18 m., April 15, '82.  
Macnaghten, C., Bo. Educl., 17 months, May 12, '82.  
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mo., Mar. 30, '83.  
Macrae, J. K., Burma Com., 18 m., May 21, '82.  
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 18½mos., Mar. 31, '82.  
Markham, A. M., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., July 19, '82.  
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 21 m., March 2, '82.  
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Maclaren, F. B., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Malthy, A., Madras Survey, 12 months.  
Maine, B. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judi., 6 mos., May 16, '83.  
Martin, W. T. Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizamis Railway, 6 mos., May 15, '81.  
Mande, H., Ben. Cov. Pun. Com., 6 mos., May 18, '83.  
Meade, Lt. M. J., B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 6 mos., April 20, '83.  
McLor, W., Ind. Educl., Lawrence Asylum 24m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.  
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.  
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educl., 24m., April 10, '82.  
M'iver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos.  
McIvor, C. V., N.W.P., P.W.D., 29 months, May 31, '81.  
M'Watters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.  
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 21 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
McGeorge, G. W., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 12 m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Milner, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 6, 1883.  
Mitchell, A. P. W. D. Accounts, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Monement, W., Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 2, '83.  
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 39 months, Oct. 9, '80.  
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.  
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.  
Morris, Miss K., Bo. Educl., 21 mos., March 8, 1882.  
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 19 mos., April 25, 1883.  
Mulock, W. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 14m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Neill, J. W., Ben. Cov., C. Prov. Com., 19mos., Mar. 31, '82.  
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '83.  
Newham, W. A., Telegraph Department, 12 mos., Dec. 9, '82.  
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '83.  
Newcombe, A. C., P.W.D. Assam, 19½ mos., April 1, '83.  
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Niven H., Survey Dept., 18 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.  
O'Donnell, C. J. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Rev., 18m., fm. Feb. 2, '82.  
O'Donoghue, W. F., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 m., Apl. 21, '82.  
Oddie, H. J., Railway Department, 9 months, Feb. 5, '83.  
Oldham, W. B., Bl. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 6, '83.  
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '81.  
Oppert Gustav, Madras Educational, 15 mos., Sept. 5, '82.  
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.  
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 21 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Parry, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 m., April 8, 1882.  
Parsons, H. J., Bo. Cov., Sindh Judi., 18 m., April 28, '82.  
Parker, G. A. (Madras Gov.), Judicial, 8 mos., Mar. 7, '83.  
Parker, G. G., A. W. P. Police, 15 months, Dec. 4, 1882.  
Patterson, A. B., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., April 13, '83.  
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 6 months, April 14, '83.  
Pellew, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Pennington, H. F. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April, '83.  
Penny, E., Central Provs., P.W.D., 10 mo., Mar. 16, '83.  
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 11m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Philips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.  
Piercy, W. T., Mil. Dept., 12 months.  
Plowden, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Pol. Dept., 17 m., Mar. 17, '82.  
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 12 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Porter, W. J., Burma Police, 18 mos., March 30, 1882.  
Porter, G. E. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judi., 6 mos., April 10, '83.  
Power, A. W. B., Ben. Cov., Dep. Com., Ben. 6m., Apl. 29, '83.  
Price, A. R., Med. Dep., N.W.P., 12 m., Sept. 25, '82.  
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 months, Nov. 24, '82.  
Pritchard, H., Bombay Customs, 8 months.  
Ramsay, J., 6 months.  
Kamsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., April 7, '83.  
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judi., 12 m., Apl. 20, '83.  
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.  
Ravenshaw, Lt. C. W., B.S.C., Pol. Dept., 17 m., June 1, '82.  
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mos., May 18, '82.  
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., May, '83.  
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judi., 12 m., Oct., 27.  
Reid, H. J., Punjab Police, 6 months, May 11, 1883.  
Reynolds, W. H., N.W.P. Forests, 6 mos., June 5, '82.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Richards, F. T., Telegraph Department, 20 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Richey, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 m., Mar. 30, '83.  
Rita, S. E., Assam Secretariat, 12 months, Nov. 1, 1882.  
Roberts, P. B. B. P.W.D., 21 months, April 20, 1882.  
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 6 mos., June 5, '82.  
Robertson, C., Ben. Cov., Sec. to G., N.W.P., 16 m., Feb. 16, '82.  
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 12 months, Jan. 25, 1883.  
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 17m., Apl. 23, '83.  
Ryves, Lieut. J. T., N.W.P. Police, 7 months, April 20, '83.  
Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Com., 6 mos., May 1, 1883.  
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.  
Sandford, J., (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 18m., Dec. 15, '82.  
Sarfas, A. E. T., Burma Edcl., 15 months, Aug. 7, 1882.  
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '82.  
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Feb. 18, '83.  
Scharlieb, W. M., Madras Judicial, 6 mo., Mar. 2, '83.  
Sconce, G. C., Bengal Judicial, 6 months, May 9, 1883.  
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D. 9 mos., May 13, '83.  
Shakespear, J. Y., Tel. Dept., 9 mos., May 10, '83.  
Sherman, W. H. P., State Rlys., 19½ mo., May 12, '82.  
Short, J., Sind Postal, 12 months, April 1, 1883.  
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 7, '82.  
Sinclair, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 4, '83.  
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 6 months, April 13, 1883.  
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.  
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judi., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.  
Smallman, H. F., Punjab P.W.D., 26 mos., Oct. 17, '81.  
Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., Rev., N.W.P., 20m., Mar. 2, '83.  
Smith, T. B., Judi., 19 months, May 12, 1882.  
Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.  
Spankie, D. A., Punjab Secretariat, 18 mos., Ap. 28, 1882.  
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 42 m., Mar. 3, '80.  
Spencer, E. E., Madras Gov., 18 months.  
S'ainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 6 mos., April 1, '83.  
Sternale, R. A., Fin. Depart., 21 months, April 24, 1882.

Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Steward, A. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev., 18 m., May 26, '83.  
 Stent, W. K. State Railways, 10 1/2 months, May 12, '83.  
 Stiffe, L. A. W. (Late N. Indian Marine), 18 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Stock, O. S., Bengal Police, 9 months, May 1, 1883.  
 Stockton, A. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 13 m. Oct. 13, '82.  
 Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '82.  
 Stormont, T., Bombay Agricultural, 12 mos., Feb. 3, 1883.  
 Summers, T., Bombay P. W. D., 6 mos., Feb. 16, 1883.  
 Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 18 m., May 26, '82.  
 Taylor, C., Bengal P. W. D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
 Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.  
 Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.  
 Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.  
 Thynne, W. K., Post Office, Aden, 7 months, April 3, 1883.  
 Tidy, W. M., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., April 20, '83.  
 Tolbort, T. W. H. (H. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24m. Nov. 16, '81.  
 Toulmin, W. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 25, '82.  
 Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, 16 m., Jan. 1, '82.  
 Trill, J., Madras P. W. D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.  
 Troward, T. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 1 1/2 mos. Mar. 16, '83.  
 Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 12 months, April 16, '83.  
 Turner, H. G. (Mad. Cov.), Postal Depart., 12 mos.  
 Tyndall, R., Punjab P. W. D., 24 mos., Jan. 12, '82.  
 Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 9 mos., April 1, '83.  
 Veasey, J. C., Bengal Rev., 18 months, May 5, 1882.  
 Venning, F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 18m., May 5, '82.  
 Walker, J. W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12 mo., Jan. 5, '83.  
 Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N. W. P., Excise and Sps., 12m., Mar. 15, '83.  
 Wallis, B. G., Punjab, P. W. D., 24 m., Feb. 16, '82.  
 Wareham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.  
 Watkins, W., Bom. Uncov., 18 m., June 6, '82.  
 Ward, G. E. (Ben. Cov.), N. W. P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., April 1, '83.  
 Warden, J. L., Bo. Judl., 18 months, May 12, '82.  
 Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Wawn, N. T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 20, 1882.  
 Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.  
 Wedderburn, Sir W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12m., Jan. 19, '83.  
 White, W. H., P. W. D., Bombay, 15 months, Sept. 8, 1882.  
 White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N. W. P. Rev., & C., 12m., Dec. 15, '82.  
 Whitmore, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Jan. 8, '83.  
 Wickes, T. H., Bengal, P. W. D., 18 months, April 23, '83.  
 Wilkinson, J. W., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
 Williams, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, Jan. 2, '81.  
 Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.  
 Williamson, J. F., Bengal P. W. D., 7 months, April 23, 1883.  
 Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18mo., May 1, '82.  
 Wilmot, S. E., N. W. P. Forests, 18 mos., May 2, '82.  
 Wiseman, W., India P. W. D., 12 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
 Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.  
 Woodburn, A. F., (Bo. Cov.), 25 mos., Sept. 20, 1882.  
 Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Municipal, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.  
 Wright, T. H., P. W. D., N. W. P., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
 Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.  
 Wynne, T. B., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 13, '82.  
 Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 months.  
 Young, W. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mos., June 6, '82.  
 Young, A. P., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., Aug. 8, '82.  
 Young, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. Judl., 19 mos., June 6, '82.

#### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.  
 Baly, Ven. Archdeacon, Joseph (Ben.), 9 mos., Feb. 17, '83.  
 Deane, Rev. C. H. (Madras), 24 mos., June 8, '82.  
 Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 14, 1882.  
 Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1882.  
 Gale, Rev. W. H. (Bengal), 12 months.  
 Gillan, Rev. G. G. (Ben.), 10 mos., Jan. 20, '83.  
 Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bengal), 9 months.  
 Hammond, Rev. B., Bengal, 23 mos.  
 Huggins, Rev. W. B. (Ben.), 24 months, April 16, 1882.  
 Johnson, Rt. Rev. E. R., Bishop of Calcutta, 6m., Mar. 30, '83.  
 Jollie, Rev. J. (Madras), 18 mos., June 7, '82.  
 Lidd, Rev. D. W. (Madras), 24 mos., July 25, '82.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.  
 Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 20, 1883.  
 Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.  
 Mills, Rev. M. E. (Bengal), 12 months, Dec. 15, 1882.  
 Morrell, Rev. B. (Bengal), 13 months, Nov. 1, 1882.  
 Morley, Rev. S. (Madras), 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
 Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.  
 Orton, Rev. Fred. (Ben.), 12 mos., Feb. 16, '83.  
 Rebbs, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.  
 Reynell, Rev. G. C., Bombay, 24 mos., Feb. 2, 1882.  
 Rowland, Rev. W. J., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 24, '81.  
 Smithwhite, Rev. J., Madras, 24 mos., Feb. 23, 1882.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E. (Ben.), 6 mos., April 1, '83.  
 Streeten, Rev. G. B. (Bombay), 14 mos., April 14, '82.  
 Taylor, Rev. A. C., Madras, 24 mos., March 23, 1882.  
 Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 6 months.  
 Wynch, Rev. J. W., Madras, 24 mos., Jan. 18, 1882.

#### MILITARY.

Allen, Lieut. B., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
 Allison, Surg. H., M.D., 1 y., from May 17, 1883, M.  
 Anderson, Major W. S. C., 2 years, from Jan. 7, '82, M.  
 Anderson, Lieut. Col. W. C., S.C., 1 y., from Mar. 30, '83, B.  
 Andrews, Surg. Maj. C. A., 21 ms., from Mar. 18, '82, M.  
 Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., from April 29, '83, B.  
 Armstrong, Col. F. B., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 14, '82, B.  
 Ashby, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 27, '82, Bo.  
 Atkins, Surg. Major H., 2 years, from April 8, 1882, Bo.  
 Atkins, Maj. W., Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
 Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 23, 1883, B.  
 Badgley, Maj. W. F., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 10, '82, B.  
 Baker, Col. T. N., S.C., 1 year, from April 18, 1883, B.  
 Bailey, Lieut. Col. W. S. C., 18 1/2 mos., from Mar. 25, '82, M.  
 Bannerman, Col. W. S., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 1, '82, Bo.  
 Barrett, Lieut. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Jan. 29, '83, B.  
 Barton, Lieut. Col. H. J., S.C., 182 d. from May 25, '83, P.  
 Batt, Inspector Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., from May 15, '83, B.  
 Beatty, Col. R., Inf., 1 y. 25 d. from Feb. 17, '83, M.  
 Beckett, Major W. H., Inf., 16 mos., from May 15, '82, B.  
 Beddy, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 13, 1883, B.  
 Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years, from April 1, '82, M.  
 Berkeley, Lieut. Col. E. S., 1 y. 250 days, from July 5, '82, M.  
 Bergman, Lieut. Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 23, '83, B.  
 Bildebeck, Surg. Major J., 2 years, from May 17, 1881, M.  
 Bingham, Capt. C. T., S.C., 3 ys., from June 17, 1882, B.

Blair, Lt. Col. H. F., R.E., 3 yrs., from Oct. 9, '80, B.  
 Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs. from Oct. 14, '80.  
 Bythel, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., from May 25, 1883, Bo.  
 Boileau, Capt. H. S., S.C., 28 m., from May 3, '81, H.  
 Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.  
 Bolton, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 year from April 19, 1883, B.  
 Bovill, Surg. E., 21 mos., from Jan. 22, '82, B.  
 Brand, Capt. A. J., S.C., 2 years, from May 1, 1882, B.  
 Branfil, Lieut. Col. B. R., Cav., 1 yr., from Nov. 10, '82, B.  
 Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 24 mos., from Jan. 17, '82, B.  
 Brodie, Lt. Col. T. H. B., S.C., 235 dys., from May 1, '83, M.  
 Brooke, Surg. W. R., M.D., 18 mos., from April 15, 1882, M.  
 Butler, Col. W. H. A., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 16, '83, M.  
 Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 1, 1882, B.  
 Burliton, Lt. Col. H. M. B., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from April 1, '82, B.  
 Burn, Lieut. A. E. P., S.C., 245 dys., from April 10, '83, B.  
 Burroughs, Surg. G. E., 1 year, from May 17, 1883, Bo.  
 Burliton, Lieut. Col. N. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 25, '83, B.  
 Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.  
 Cadell, Lt. Col. T., V.C., S.C., 2 years, from Nov. 3, '81, B.  
 Cadge, Surg. W. H., 6 months, from March, 1883, B.  
 Campbell, Major J. E.  
 Campbell, Lt. Col. W. M., R.E., 1 yr. 1 d., from Mar. 23, '83, Bo.  
 Campbell, Major A. D., S.C., 2 1/2 y., from April 14, '81, B.  
 Campbell, Lieut. Col. C. W., 1 yr., from Oct. 16, '82, B.  
 Carpendale, Lieut. J. M., S.C., 2 yr., from April 25, '83, B.  
 Caulfield, Lieut. Col. G. S., S.C., 24 yrs., from Mar. 8, '81, M.  
 Chalmers, Major J., Unattached, 3 yrs., from Jan. 15, '81, B.  
 Chambers, Lt. Col. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 118 d. from Apr. 6, '83, B.  
 Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. J., 1 yr. 200 dys., from April 13, '83, B.  
 Chapman, Lieut. Col. A. R., S.C., 20 mos., from April 21, '82, B.  
 Chapman, Col. E. F., C.B., A.D.C., R.A., from Apr. 20, '83.  
 Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 18, '82, B.  
 Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 16 m., from June 26, 1882, B.  
 (Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
 Clarke, Lt. Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 10, '81, M.  
 Clay, Lieut. Col. A. O. H., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 21, '82, M.  
 Cleghorn, Surg. Maj. J., 2 y., from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
 Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.  
 Coddington, Major F., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 9, '82, B.  
 Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 8, '83, B.  
 Coddington, Major G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 20, '83, Bo.  
 Cole, Lieut. Col. R. A., S.C., M.  
 Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 2 1/2 yrs., from May 1, '81, Bo.  
 Conner, Col. A. K., S.C., 20 months, from April 5, '82, B.  
 Cones, Surg. G. A., from May 1, 1883, B.  
 Conolly, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 1 yr. 61 dys., from July 1, '82, B.  
 Conolly, Major E. R., S.C., 21 m., from Mar. 2, '82, B.  
 Conway-Gordon, Col. G. V., S.C., 13 m., from Nov. 8, '82, B.  
 Cook, brigade Surg. H., M.D., 18 m., from May 8, '82, Bo.  
 Cook, Major James, S.C., 182 days, B.  
 Cook, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 24, '83, B.  
 Cotton, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 21 mos., from April 16, 1882, B.  
 Cotton, Major F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 98 d., from Mar. 13, '83, B.  
 Couls, n., Major G. J., S.C., 27 m., from July 30, 1881, Bo.  
 Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., 24 yrs., from Feb. 24, '81, B.  
 Cowper, Maj. H. H. P., Cav., 18 ms., from March 8, '82, B.  
 Cox, Major R. E., Inf., 139 mos., from Nov. 24, '82, M.  
 Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R., F., 2 yrs., from May 2, '83, M.  
 Crombie, Surg. A., 273 days, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
 Creswell, Captain C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '83, M.  
 Cumberland, Major H. O., Inf., 10 m., from April 10, '82, B.  
 Cunliffe, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 18 ms., from April 28, '82, B.  
 Cunningham, Major A., K.E., 2 yrs., from May 13, '81, B.  
 Currie, Major F., Cav., 1 yr., from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
 Curtis, Major Atwell, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.  
 Dalmahoy, Col. P. C., Inf., 243 dys., from April 27, '83, B.  
 Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., M.  
 Daly, Lieut. G. K., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 24, '82, Bo.  
 Daniell, Capt. R. H., S.C., 25 mos., from Sept. 20, '81, Bo.  
 Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., B.  
 Davies, Major H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 14, '82, M.  
 Davies, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 y., from May 15, 1883, B.  
 Davis, Maj. R. P., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from May 7, 1881, B.  
 Dawes, Major T., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1882, B.  
 De Brath, Lieut. E., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
 De Palesieux-Falconnet, Cl. G. P., R.E., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '81, M.  
 Desplaces, Lieut. Col. H. M. D. de W., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 12, '82, B.  
 Doveton, Major H. R. E., 1 year from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.  
 Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., M.  
 Dowden, Lt. Col. T. F. R. E., 32 mos., from Mar. 17, '82, Bo.  
 Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 y. 176 d., from May 17, '83, M.  
 Downing, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 27, '82, M.  
 Duke, Surg. Maj. O. T., 18 m., from May 26, '82, B.  
 Duke, Surg. J., 18 mos., from July 11, '82, B.  
 Durand, Lieut. A. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 8, '82, B.  
 Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 13, '83, M.  
 Eardley-Wilmot, Lt. Cl. R., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 28, '82, B.  
 Edwards, Brig. Gen. S. de B., C.B., Inf., 6m., from May 4, '83, Bo.  
 Enriquez, Lieut. A. D., S.C., 183 d., from Apr. 19, '83, B.  
 Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 9, '83, Bo.  
 Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.  
 Elston, Lieut. H., S.C., 19 months, from April 16, '82, M.  
 Etelson, Brig. Surg. A., 232 days, from Mar. 16, '83, B.  
 Evanson, Major R. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '81, M.  
 Eyre, Surg. M. S., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, M.  
 Eyre, Captain V. G., S.C., B.  
 Fagan, Col. G. H. W., Inf., 1 yr., from April 13, '83, Bo.  
 Farrington, Col. M. C., from June 5, 1883, B.  
 Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 19, '82, Bo.  
 Ferris, Surg. J. E., S.C., 18 mos., April 21, 1882, B.  
 Foord, Lt. Col. W. O., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '82, M.  
 Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.  
 Forrest, Capt. R. H., S.C., 2 1/2 years, from Mar. 24, '81, B.  
 Fox, Surg. Maj. W. S., 2 y., from March 21, '82, M.  
 Freeman, Lt. Col. F. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., 122 days, from Dec. 1, '82, B.  
 Furlong, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 1 yr., from April 18, 1883, M.  
 Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., B.  
 Gabbett, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 years, from May 18, '82, M.  
 Galloway, Lieut. Col. J. M. C., Cav., M.  
 Gaussen, Maj. J. H., Infantry, 18 mos., from April 15, '82, M.  
 Georges, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 year 73 days, M.  
 Gillies, Surg. Walser, 1 year, from May 15, 1883, B.  
 Goodall, Lieut. Howard, S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, 1883, B.  
 Goldsmith, Surg. S. J., 18 1/2 months, from April 21, '82, Bo.  
 Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 8 mos., from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.  
 Gordon, Lieut. S. D., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 23, 1882, B.  
 Gordon, Capt. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 28, '82, B.  
 Gordon, Lieut. L. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '83, Bo.  
 Gordon, Lt. Col. W. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
 Graham, Major A. W., Inf., 2 years, from March 8, '82, B.  
 Graham, Lieut. Col. G. F., S.C., 2 y., from May 6, 1882, B.  
 Grant, Col. S. F. M., T., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 12, '82, M.  
 Grant, Surg. Maj. G., 182 days, from April 1, '81, B.  
 Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 18 m., from June 16, '82, B.  
 Gray, Surg. Maj. R., 182 days, B.

Grierson, Major John, S.C., 1 year, from April 6, 1883, Bo.  
 Gwatkin, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 28, '82, B.  
 Hadow Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, B.  
 Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., from April 13, '83, Bo.  
 Hall, Col. J. D., S.C., 2 years, from July 4, 1882, Bo.  
 Hamilton, Maj. H. O., 2 yrs., from Dec. 1, '81, Inf., M.  
 Hancock, Major G. E., S.C., B.  
 Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., from April 8, '83, B.  
 Harden, Maj. A., Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 7, 1883, B.  
 Harcourt, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., from 148 d., from Dec. 24, '82, B.  
 Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.  
 Harris, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
 Harshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 19, '81, B.  
 Havelock, Lt. Col. A. C., S.C., 20 m., from Mar. 10, '82, M.  
 Henderson, Lt. Col. P. D., C.S.I., Cav., 21 m., from Mar. 17, '82, M.  
 Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 18 mos., from Feb. 21, '83, B.  
 Higginson, Major C. T., M., Cav., 21 mos., from Oct. 21, '82, B.  
 Hills, Lieut. Col. C. R., S.C., 3 years, from Feb. 26, '82, B.  
 Hodding, Col. G. C., S.C., 1 yr. 21 dys., from Oct. 14, '82, M.  
 Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 149 dys., from Mar. 1, '83, Bo.  
 Hogg, Major F. W., S.C., 6 mos., from April 13, 1883, B.  
 Hogg, C. J. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 149 ds. from Mar. 1, '83, Bo.  
 Holmes, Major A. L., S.C., 15 mos., from Aug. 1, '82, B.  
 Holmsted, Surg. Maj. H., 2 yrs., from Dec. 25, '82, B.  
 Home, Major S. B., Infantry, 18 ms., from April 8, '82, B.  
 Hore, Major W. S., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.  
 Howes, Col. F. A., R.E., 3 years, from Aug. 7, '80, M.  
 Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 6 mos., from May 29, 1883, M.  
 Huggins, Lt. Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 9, '83, M.  
 Hughes, Major W. G., S.C., 18 mos., from March 27, '82, M.  
 Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos., from Apr. 22, '83, Bo.  
 Humphrey, Capt. B. G., S.C., 1 year, from April 22, '83, Bo.  
 Hunter, Major F. M., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 11, '82, Bo.  
 Hutchesson, Surg. Maj. G., 2 years, from April 28, '82, B.  
 Hutchins, Maj. A. G., S.C., 2 years, from Sept. 27, '81, M.  
 Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos., from Oct. 14, '82, M.  
 Inglis, Major D. W., Infantry, 21 ms., from April 28, '82, B.  
 Iredell, Lt. Cl. J. S., S.C., 3 years, from Dec. 25, '80, Bo.  
 Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 2 years, from Dec. 6, '81, Bo.  
 Jackson, Major G. C., Cav., 1 y. 273 d., from May 20, '83, B.  
 Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 15 mos., from Jan. 10, '83, Bo.  
 Jackson, Bde. Surg. J. R., M.O., 18 m., from June 9, '82, B.  
 Jacob, Lieut. Col. John, S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 30, '82, Bo.  
 Jameson, Col. C. S., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.  
 Jameson, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 21, '83, B.  
 Jameson, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 21 mos., from Apr. 12, '82, B.  
 Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., from Apr. 11, '83, M.  
 Jennings, Lt. Col. R. M., Cav., 243d., from Mar. 25, 1883, B.  
 Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 year from April 20, '83, Bo.  
 Johnston, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., 2 y., from Jan. 19, '82, Bo.  
 Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 18 m., from Feb. 23, '82, B.  
 Jones Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.  
 Jones, Surg. Maj. F., 9 mos., from Mar. 13, '83, Bo.  
 Jones, Capt. W. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, Bo.  
 Jopp, Lt. Col. John, S.C., 18 mos., from April 1, '82, Bo.  
 Jouty, Bde. Surg. C., 6 mos., from Jan. 30, '83.  
 Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 y. 103 days, from July 18, '82, M.  
 Kilkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 18 m., from Apr. 14, '82, B.  
 Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., from April 6, '83, Bo.  
 King, Surg. Maj. H., 18 m., from April 7, '82, M.  
 King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., from April 13, 1883, B.  
 Knapp, Surg. Major W. F., 2 1/2 yrs., from Mar. 18, '81, Bo.  
 Laing, Major W., Inf., 1 y. 122 d., from May 20, '83, Bo.  
 Laing, Col. L. H. P. de H. S. C., 182 dys., from Mar. 9, '83, B.  
 La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs., from May 19, '81, B.  
 Lawrence, Maj. H. J., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 15, '83, B.  
 Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.  
 Lay, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 13, '82, B.  
 Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 y. 59 d., from May 15, '83, M.  
 Lewis, Surg. Major H. A., 1 yr., from Sept. 19, '82, Bo.  
 Lewis, Lieut. D. S., S.C., from March 17, 1883, M.  
 Lidderdale, Surg. Major R., M.D., 18 m., from June 17, '82, B.  
 Little, Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., 27 m., from Sept. 29, '81, B.  
 Loder-Symonds, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from May 19, '81, B.  
 Lucas, Capt. C. A. de N., S.C., 21 m., from March 13, '82, Bo.  
 Luxmoore, Maj. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 28, '82, M.  
 M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 3, '82, B.  
 Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 3 y., from March 3, '81, Bo.  
 Macaulay, Major C. E., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '82, B.  
 Macmullen, Maj. F. W., Cav., 1 yr. 7 ds., from Mar. 1, '83, B.  
 Mackenzie, Capt. H. M., S.C., B.  
 Mackenzie, Lieut. Donald, S.C., from May 4, 1883, M.  
 Mackenzie, Maj. K. J. L., S.C., 1 yr. 214 dys., from Apr. 1, '83, B.  
 Malden, Major R. V., S.C., 1 year, from April 27, 1883, B.  
 MacIvor, Lieut. I., S.C., B.  
 MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 18m.  
 Macpherson, Capt. D. A., S.C., B.  
 Mac Rury, Surg. Maj. C. W., 18 mos., from Nov. 27, '82, Bo.  
 McKay, Surg. H. K., 2 yrs., from May 26, '82, B.  
 McMillin, Lieut. Col. J. C., S.C., 15 m., from Sept. 24, '82, M.  
 McKenna, Surg. Major C. J., 28 m., from Aug. 10, '81, B.  
 McRae, Major J. G., S.C., 18 mo., from April 10, '82, Bo.  
 McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 1 yr. 166 d., from Apr. 27, '83, Bo.  
 McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
 McRae, Capt. A. S., S.C., 20 months, from April 10, '82, B.  
 Mc Vittie, Surg. Maj. G. E., 1 yr. 17 d., from Feb. 20, '83, M.  
 Macdonald, Major G. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.  
 Mainwaring, Col. R. O., S.C., 213 d., from Oct. 13, '81, M.  
 Mainwaring, Lieut. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., 245 d., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
 Maltby, Capt. F. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 13, 1881, B.  
 Mantell, Surg. Maj. R., 1 yr., from Dec. 15, '82, B.  
 Mansel, Lt. Col. G. S., S.C., 1 yr. 10 d., from April 10, '83, B.  
 Marshall, Major W. S., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 24, '82, Bo.  
 Martin, Surg. Maj. D. N., S.C., 2 yrs., from Sept. 13, 1881, B.  
 Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 21, '83, B.  
 Martin, Col. C. Cav., 1 year, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
 Mathew, Bde. Surg. T., 2 years, from April 24, '82, B.  
 Mathew, Surg. Maj. R. G., B.  
 Mathias, Capt. V. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '82, M.  
 Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 6, 1882, M.  
 Matthews, Lt. Col. R., S.C., 18 m., from April 15, '82, M.  
 Maxwell, Lieut. G. W., S.C., 1 y., from Nov. 4, '82, M.  
 Meiklejohn, Major W. H., Inf., 260 days, B.  
 Mein, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 2, '82, Bo.  
 Mein, Capt. J. E., S.C., 17 mos., from Dec. 1, 1882, B.  
 Melliss, Major H., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, 1883, Bo.  
 Melville, Col. H., Cav., 2 years, from April 24, 1882, B.  
 Mercer, Lieut. J. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 7, '82, Bo.  
 Mitchell, Major T. B., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 9, '82, B.  
 Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., B.  
 Miller, Capt. J. F., S.C., 273 d., from April 13, 1883, B.  
 Moran, Surg. James, M.D., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, B.  
 Morant, Major J. L., R.E., 3 years, from Sept. 21, '80, M.  
 Moriarty, Surg. M. D., 18 1/2 months, from April 8, '82, B.  
 Morice, Surg. Maj. J. G., 2 y., from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
 Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., from March 17, 1883, Bo.

Munro Col. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 25, '83, M.  
Mullins, Col. John R.E., 18 months, from April 1, '82, M.  
Murphy, Surg. W. R., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Murray, Surg. Major W. F., 304 dys., fr. April 23, '83, B.  
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newport, Lt. C. C. P., S.C., 18 ms., from April 18, '82, B.  
Nisbet, Major R. P., S.C., 18 months, from April 28, '82, B.  
Nixon, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1883, B.  
Nuthall, Major H. J., S.C., 2 years, fm. Nov. 13, '81, B.

Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs. from Dec. 22, '82, M.  
O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. H. T., S.C., 27 m., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.  
Orchard, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, fr. April 26, 1883, M.  
Orr, Capt. W. J., S.C., 13 ms., from April 15, '82, B.  
Osborn, Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '82, M.

Parker, Major N. F., Inf., 2 years, fm. April 30, 1882, B.  
Parsons, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 7, '82, B.  
Pasley, Col. G. J., S.C., 182 dys., from April 29, 1883, B.  
Patterson, Surg. D. A., 1 year, from March 9, 1883, B.  
Pemberton, Lieut. Col. R. C. B., R.E., 20m., fm. April, '82, B.  
Pemberton, Major, C. C. S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 20, '82, B.  
Pennycuik, Major John R.E., 1 year, from April 20, '83, M.  
Penton, Capt. H. E., S.C., 27 mos., from Aug. 1, 1883, B.  
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '83, B.  
Perkins, Col. Eneas, C.B., R.E., 1 yr. fm. Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Pesse, Maj. E., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 17, '83, M.

Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, B.  
Phillips, Maj. J., S.C., 23½ mos., from Dec. 15, '81, B.  
Playfair, Maj. Gen. E. M., R.A., 182 dys., fr. May 11, '83, M.  
Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.  
Porter, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 7, '81, B.  
Pratt, Lieut. Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 144 dys., fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Prendergast, Lieut. Col. O. L., S.C., 18 m., fr. Apr. 6, '82, B.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '83, M.  
Prichard, Lieut. G. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 11, '83, M.  
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.  
Price, Major R. A., Inf., 1 year, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Price, Capt. D. D., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 15, '81, M.  
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 27, '83, M.

Quin, Capt. E., S.C., 17½ mos. fr. Nov. 1, '82, M.  
Ranking, Major W. L., Inf., 1 yr., from May 14, 1883, M.  
Ranking, Surg. G. S. A., 6 months, B.  
Reade, Major G. E., Inf., 2 years, from Dec. 22, '81, B.  
Rendle, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fm. Apr. 8, '82, B.  
Roberts, Col. J., S.C., 24 yrs., fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2 years, fm. Jan. 2, '82, B.  
Richardson, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from April 1, '83, B.  
Robertson, Surg. Maj. C., M.D., 18 m., f. May 3, '82, M.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.  
Robinson, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 2, '82, B.  
Roe, Surg. Maj. W. A. C., 20 months, from April 21, '82, B.  
Roome, Col. F. S.C., 184 ms., from March 2, '82, B.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. A. G., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '81, B.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., 18 m., from April 30, '82, B.  
Rowcroft, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 204 ds., fm. Feb. 15, '83, B.  
Rutherford, Col. T. W., S.C., 19 m., fm. May 26, 1882, B.  
Ryves, Lt. Col. H. E., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '82, B.

Sage, Capt. C. A. R., S.C., 15 mos., from Nov. 9, '82, B.  
Samuels, Maj. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 243 ds., from Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Sanderson, Bde Surg. A., M.D., M.  
Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 17, '82, B.  
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Apr. 12, '83, B.  
Scott, Major Walter, S.C., 22 mos., from April 14, '82, B.  
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs. fr. Oct. 13, '82, B.  
Seymour, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 18 m., fm. June 14, 1882, B.  
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M., D., 1 yr. 352 dys., fm. Apr. 20, '83, M.  
Shaw, Insp. Vety. Surg. F. G., 20 mos., from Jan. 12, '82, B.  
Sibthorp, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Simpson, Captain R. S., S.C., 1 year, B.

Sinclair, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 196 dys., from May 1, '83, B.  
Skinner, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr. from March 3, '83, M.  
Skipwith, Maj. G. T., R.E., 19 mos., from Mar. 2, '82, B.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr. 83d., fr. Dec. 15, '82, B.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 18 mos., from May 30, 1882, B.  
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 year, from March 23, 1883, M.  
Smyth, Maj. R. E. S., Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 15, '81, B.  
Snel, Capt. F. W., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Sorell, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Nov. 8, '82, B.  
Spence, Capt. M. K., S.C., 273 dys., from April 12, '83, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 243 dys., from April 21, 1883, B.  
Stanton, Col. F. S., R.E., 182 days, B.

Stead, Major A. J., Inf., 1 year, from Nov. 18, '82, B.  
Steel, Major E. H., S.C., 22 mos., from Dec. 21, '81, B.  
Stephens, Lieut. A. E. R., 1 year, from Nov. 7, '82, B.  
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '83, B.  
Stevens, Lieut. Col. G. S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, B.  
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 21, 1883, M.  
Stewart, Major D. F., Inf., 243 d. from Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Strahan, Surg. Maj. A. B., 2½ yrs., from May 6, 1881, B.  
Strachey, Lieut. John, S.C., 8 months, from Mar. 18, '83, B.  
Street, Surg. A., F., 1 year, from May 1, 1883, B.  
Stuart, Maj. W. T., S.C., 342 dys., from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Stuart, Lieut. C. J. L., S.C., 1 year from April 17, 1883, B.  
Sturt, Col. C. S., Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 16, '83, B.

Sturt, Lieut. R. R. N., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Symonds, Cap. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 19, 1881, B.  
Sym, Lt. Col. J. M., S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 15, '81, B.  
Tabuteau, Maj. T. R., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 27, '83, M.  
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 1, '82, M.  
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.  
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, M.  
Thompson, Major R. S., S.C., 2½ yrs., f. March 30, '81, B.  
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., M.  
Thompson, Capt. A. P., S.C., B.

Tillard, Maj. G. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 9, '81, M.  
Travers, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 0, '83, B.  
Trevor, Lieut. Col. E. W., S.C., 18 m., fm. May 19, '82, B.  
Trevor, Maj. E. A., R.E., 1 yr. 273 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.  
Tucker, Col. H. St. G., C.B., Inf., 1 yr. 6 d., fr. Apr. 83, B.  
Tulloch Col. A. S.C., 2 yrs from Feb. 1, '83, B.  
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '81, B.  
Tyndall, Col. H., C.B. S.C., 2 y., fm. Nov. 17, '81, B.

Urmston, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 2½ yrs. fm. July 16, 1881, B.  
Van Heythuysen, Col. H. R.M., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '82, B.  
Vibart, Lt. Col. H. M., R.E., 2½ yrs., from Apr. 14, '81, M.  
Vyse, Capt. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 3, 1882, B.

Walker, Lieut. Gen. J. T., C.B., R.E., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 13, '83, B.  
Walker, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 1, 1882, M.  
Walters, Col. R. A., S.C., 18 m., from June 7, 1882, M.  
Warden, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, '83, B.  
Watson, Maj. J. R., S.C., 3 years, f. Sept. 25, '80, B.  
Wavell, Lieut. Col. L., S.C., 182 days, from April 1, '83, B.

Weldon, Lieut. Col. F., S.C., 21 mo., from Feb. 3, '82, M.  
Weldon, Lt. Col. T., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 1, 1883, M.  
Welsh, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 27, '82, B.  
Western, G. 1st Class Vet. Surg., 21 mos., fm. Jan. 12, '82, M.  
Westlake, Lieut. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Westmorland, Lt. Col. I. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 3, '82, B.  
Western, Lieut. J. S. E., S.C., M.

Westropp, Col. G. R. C., S.C., 20 mos., fm. Apr. 8, '82, B.  
Wheeler, Lieut. Col. E., Inf., 18 m., from May 8, 1882, B.  
Whish, Major J. T., S.C., 2½ yrs., from April 20, 1881, B.  
White, Lieut. F. P. L., S.C., 15 mos., from Sept. 12, '82, B.  
White, Col. J. H., R.E., 8 mos. 7 dys., fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Wilkins, Surg. T. J. H., 1 yr. 260 d. fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Wilkins, Surg. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '82, B.

Wilson, Capt. W. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 15, '82, B.  
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 25, '82, B.  
Worsley, Col. R., Inf., 20 mos., from Dec. 1, '82, B.  
Wright, Surg. F. W., 2 years, from April 20, 1883, B.  
Wroughton, Major F. J., S.C., 18 m. fm. Ap. 25, '82, M.

Yate, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 1 yr. fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Yates, Maj. H. A., Cavalry, 18 m., from April 15, '82, M.  
Yeld, Surg. H. P., 2 years, from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
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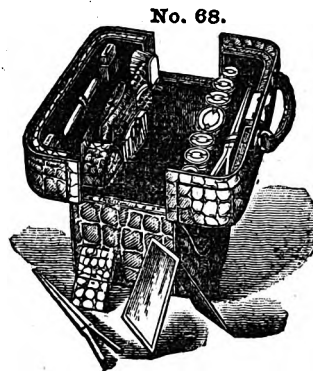
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# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

OPINIONS OF ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS ON THE ILBERT BILL,  
AND

THE PETITION OF THE BENGAL AND BEHAR LANDHOLDERS  
AGAINST LORD RIPON'S REVOLUTIONARY LAND BILL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

## OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

["BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR," AUG. 8.]

NOBODY knows—excepting those who have near relatives in India—the fearful anxiety which is felt by all classes of society in our Eastern Empire at the present political position. India is regarded apparently as an appendage of the British Crown. People look upon it as an inevitable portion of our possessions. It is nothing of the kind. It was won by the sword, and it can only be kept by the sword's point; and—thanks to Lord Ripon—the weapon may have to be used earlier than those who do not look ahead have the slightest notion of. The inhabitants of India, like those of Ireland, are a conquered race, the former being ruled more by fear than the latter. Still, as in Ireland, we allow them a latitude so far as the press is concerned; and, as in the "Emerald Isle," they make the best, or rather the worst, possible use of the opportunity afforded them. In Ireland, however, we can always keep the populace pleasant in a certain sort of way, but in India we have to maintain our position at all hazards, and consequently, when we read the native press, we can appreciate to the fullest extent the utter mistake of the Ilbert Bill. The following flattering estimate of the relative endowments, mental and physical, of Englishmen and Bengalees appeared in a late number of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, under the title, "What is it that the English boast of?"—It is a fair specimen of the sentiments of the vernacular press. "The English fear to say anything to any other Indian race. They are afraid of the Mohammedans; they only show their anger to the Bengalees. In knowledge and skill they have been defeated by the Bengalees; and in argument they cannot compete with the natives of Bengal. Having been defeated in learning, in skill and in debate, they boast themselves in their physical powers. But be the Bengalees ever so weak and so timid, they are not a bit weaker or more timid than any Englishman residing in India. It is not a very long time ago since Mr. George, the principal of the Krishnagur College, got up a cricket match between the Krishnagur College and the Hooghly College, in which the former were victorious. In those days the barracks at Hooghly were occupied by British soldiers, who challenged the Krishnagur Eleven, and with what result—why a few Bengalee school boys beat the English soldiers at their national game of cricket." After this we almost feel inclined to play Mr. Freeman's farce of "Perish India," and many, we fear, will undoubtedly perish in India before we succeed in establishing again upon a sound basis our sovereignty over the dependency which Lord Ripon has so grossly misruled.

["SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH," AUG. 3.]

THE effect of Mr. Ilbert's Bill on the natives of India has been very like that of Mr. Gladstone's "policy of conciliation" on the natives of Ireland. The Irish have received a gift of 25 per cent. of their rents out of the pockets of the landlords, and now they wait in eager expectancy for the other 75. The natives of India have been taught by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Bright, and other "patriots," that it is not merely their right but their duty to rebel, and they learn their lesson only too well. Since the agitation over the Ilbert Bill began a new paper, *Indian Opinion*, has been started. It is full of scurrilous abuse of everything English. In a leading article it is urged that Mr. Ilbert's Bill "has served to awaken a national life in us." The position of the natives is compared to that of the Plebeians at Rome, and we are told "under such circumstances our combination to gain this small amount of power is expected to be crowned with success. Notwithstanding this, the opposition does not come from our rulers, but from non-officials and Feringhees. This kind of combination is unprecedented in the annals of Bengal, and therefore it is to be praised the more." If it be true, as Pope has it, that "Praise undeserved is censure in disguise,"

the censure which the Government of India has lately been enduring by the praise of every Indian print most hostile to England is very heavy indeed. If we now see running rampant a combination against English rule "unprecedented in the annals of Bengal," we know only too well that for this consummation we have to thank Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert.

["SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH," AUG. 9.]

THE House of Commons, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, is counted out when a matter most intimately affecting the interests of every Anglo-Indian and of every Englishman is on the tapis. This fact justifies only too well the structures passed from time to time by Mr. Fawcett (before he got into office,) and by other men who have interested themselves in the affairs of India, as to the national apathy about our greatest concerns. In the meantime, the excitement of India over the Ilbert Bill shows no sign of abatement. The Indian papers last received are almost literally full of this subject. The richness of the matter for comment and quotation is positively embarrassing; for the present we confine ourselves to one important official document, the minute made by Mr. F. J. Lincoln, District Judge of Lucknow, on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. This gentleman—a man of great experience living in a district where, as all men know, he has had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the real opinions of the people—is decidedly against the Ilbert-Ripon proposal. He quite coincides with the view we have taken of the laudatory tone of the native Press, and holds that "praise undeserved is censure in disguise." He says "the criticism of the native press upon a given proposition is no gauge of the sentiments of the mass of the people." There is "no political life in the masses in India," and there is frequently neither moral nor intellectual sympathy between the different classes into which native communities are split. The members of the educated classes in India have "in a measure become estranged from their fellow-countrymen, and even from the members of their own family." On the contrary, the opinion of Englishmen in India differs from that of Englishmen at home—where it differs at all—as the opinions of "experts" may differ from those who have only a surface acquaintance with what they are talking about. It is urged with "damnable iteration" that only a very slight change is contemplated by the Ilbert Bill. But the result of the change would prove simply enormous, and as Mr. Lincoln says, "the material interests of the people cannot be measured by the mere idiosyncrasies of a class of men who can only view them from a standpoint of their own." On the point of prestige this thoroughly competent judge speaks in language equally decided. He tells us that the interests of the Indian native and of the European are really one—a fact vouched for by the unprecedented prosperity of India under English rule. But the Europeans are in such a minority that they must be supported by *prestige* and by power in bringing their ideas home to the native population. The effect of such equality as the Ilbert Bill proposes would be immensely prejudicial. Mr. Lincoln says of the Englishman under such changed circumstances: "His influence and his privileges gone, he could no longer exercise the authority over the mass necessary for his own preservation, whilst that ascendancy which he all along enjoyed, and which always constituted the test of superior nationality, would no longer be recognised; insidious and sinister influences, derogatory to the position and status of the European, would make their way, and penetrate even the masses in the absence of any restraining power. No European, whatever his position may be in India, would escape the effect of these insidious influences when once he was deprived of his true position; the official would fare no better than the non-official. It would be as if a great revolution had swept over the social and political position of the European in India." The force of these remarks must be at once felt by anyone who recalls the fact that a few thousand Englishmen rule the 250,000,000 of the native Indian population. For the present we can only conclude with the remark with which we began—that, though the

chief blame undoubtedly rests with the Government, it is little creditable to either party that the House of Commons should have been counted out the other evening when members specially conversant with the subject were prepared to enlighten the public as to the merits—or rather the scandalous demerits—of the Ilbert-Ripon Bill.

["TOWER HAMLETS INDEPENDENT," AUG. 4.]

IT is a well-known and acknowledged principle of English justice that a man should be tried by his peers. By the measure now before the Indian Council this principle is thrown to the winds, for it is proposed that our fellow subjects in India shall for criminal offences be put upon their trial before native judges. And this in remote districts where there is no public press, and therefore no public opinion, to exert their influence on the side of an impartial administration of the law. The cry has been raised that Englishmen in India are jealous of the natives being placed on an equality with themselves; but as a matter of fact no such feeling exists. On the contrary, at the present time in the Presidency districts criminal and civil cases are heard before native judges, and there is no desire that this state of things should be altered. But here there is no fear of a miscarriage of justice happening, for the native judges are associated with English colleagues, and there is ever present the Bar, the Press, and public opinion watching over their judicial utterances and doings. Mr. Ilbert's Bill proposes that native judges shall exercise jurisdiction in criminal matters in out-of-the-way districts where prejudices against Englishmen are well known to exist, and where it would be the easiest thing in the world to trump up false charges against Englishmen and Englishwomen, too, and where in nine cases out of ten, if tried before native judges, they would be sure to succeed, and the unfortunate victims be consigned to all the horrors of an Indian gaol. That this is no fancy picture is proved by a speech made by Sir Stewart Bayley in the Indian Council on the bill, in which he asserted from a personal knowledge of the district in which the proposed change in the law would operate, that the real danger lay in the isolated European being liable to have false cases trumped up against him—a danger which he averred "was a very real and very serious one," and the more so because of the unscrupulous methods which are had recourse to when bringing cases before the court. It must not be forgotten, too, in connection with this important testimony of Sir Stewart Bayley, that the Criminal Code of India differs from our own in that offences against morality are punishable by imprisonment. No great stretch of imagination is needed, therefore, to realise the danger that our own countrymen and countrywomen would constantly run from being brought before these native Judges charged with all sorts of horrible offences, and that prejudice against the British race would more often than truth and justice influence the natives, whom the British Government propose to make Judges over Englishmen.

In view of such a state of things coming to pass, it is certainly little less than criminal for a Government to have thrown down such an apple of discord in the midst of our great Indian Empire at a time when it was their plain duty to have done all they could to unite all races. For it is a remarkable fact that this concession to native prejudices was not asked for by the people of India. Unsolicited, therefore, Lord Ripon has proposed this radical change in the legal administration of India, and has stirred up strife and contention which will not easily be laid. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the proposed change in the law has been condemned by every Indian official, whose advice and opinion have been invited on the subject. That is to say, the servants of the Queen, who are responsible for the good government of India, and who are well acquainted practically with the manner in which the proposed change in the law would affect Englishmen, have pronounced against it. This being so there is only left the miserable sentiment of the question—the so-called equality of the races. But India no more than Great Britain can be governed by sentiment, and the sooner that truth is realised by Lord Ripon the better for our great Empire in the East. Lord Ripon in his kindness of heart has evidently made an egregious blunder. But now that it has been unmasked it should no longer be persevered in. Lord Ripon has seen his error in the policy which in the beginning he thought it right and proper to pursue towards the Ameer of Afghanistan. The recent grant of a handsome subsidy to the Ameer is proof positive that Lord Ripon has seen reason to repent of many things he once said as to what should and should not be our policy in Afghanistan. If he has retreated in that direction, he can as easily retreat in another. Let him withdraw this most obnoxious and dangerous Ilbert Bill without delay. The public opinion of India is against it. And the public of England, now that it is being enlightened on the true merits of the controversy is pronouncing against it likewise. Peace and goodwill should reign in India between Englishmen and natives, but the Government are certainly dead to the responsibilities of their position in promoting this good fellowship if they gratuitously and uninvited, as in the case of the Ilbert Bill, stir up strife and ill-feeling which must take years to allay.

The great meeting held at Limehouse Town-hall on Thursday night was a fitting answer to the meeting held on the previous day at Willis's Rooms. Unlike the gathering presided over by Mr. Bright, it was to all intents and purposes a public meeting. There was no attempt to pack the assembly, and the inevitable opposition of the Radicals only brought into more prominent relief the unanimity and enthusiasm which existed amongst the great majority of the meeting. Mr. Stanhope's speech was a statesmanlike contribution to the Ilbert Bill controversy, which will do much both at home and abroad to enlighten public opinion on the real issues of the case. The position held by Mr. Stanhope in the late Conservative Administration as Under Secretary for India will give additional weight to Mr. Stanhope's remarks, which were listened to with an attention and interest which their importance deserved. Of Sir A. Arbuthnot's address we can only say that it deserved the attention bestowed upon it by the thickly packed audience. He demonstrated from a long and varied experience in India the injudiciousness of the proposed change in the law, and the result that must accrue in stirring up animosities and ill-feeling between Englishmen and natives in India. He also demolished

Mr. Forster's argument of the previous day that the opposition to Mr. Ilbert's Bill had arisen in consequence of the introduction of the Local Government scheme, for he showed that the latter measure was introduced some months before the Ilbert Bill was heard of at all. The hardships and injustice of the proposed change of the law were very powerfully depicted by Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who also spoke with a full knowledge of Indian affairs. The perils that Englishmen and Englishwomen will be liable to in the out-of-the-way districts he depicted with an eloquence and reality which "brought down the house," and to the question he put whether the men of East London would care to submit their wives and daughters to such dangers there was an emphatic "No" from the meeting. And this was duly emphasised when the resolutions condemning the Bill and urging its withdrawal were put up to the meeting, for they were carried by large majorities. This, therefore, is the answer of East to West London, and it is one which, if we mistake not, will be repeated during the next few weeks in other parts of London.

["GLASGOW NEWS," AUG. 6.]

AMONG the many protests which have been made against the Bill to subject Europeans in India to the criminal jurisdiction of native Magistrates, none is so emphatic or so deserving of careful consideration as the urgent remonstrance of the Englishwomen in India. This protest has been embodied in a petition to Her Majesty the Queen, craving her protection against a proposal which would be of incalculable danger. The petition has been signed by 5,758 Englishwomen in India, and is being circulated throughout this country, annexed to an appeal to the British people to join in its request. We have frequently drawn attention to the legal and national defects in the Ilbert Bill, but probably no ground of opposition will be so generally considered unimpeachable as that taken by these petitioners. The male section of the British community in India constitutes a force in great measure able to take care of itself, but the social status of women in India is so abhorrently different from their position in this country that, in order either to protect Englishwomen in their just rights or to maintain a Christian example which can be followed, every endeavour must be made to avoid anomalous appearances. The Englishwomen who reside in India have, it may be asserted, accompanied husbands, brothers, or fathers as a matter of sacred duty. By so doing they have sacrificed the social privileges of Britain in favour of domestic ties. It must be remembered that the Ilbert Bill applies chiefly to the residents in the interior, where coffee-planters, tea-growers, and other settlers live in isolation. The Englishwomen in the Presidency towns are surrounded with every advantage which pertains to a British city. It is, therefore, the secluded residents on plantations, distant from centres of civilisation, who alone are affected, and whose peculiarly unguarded position is by the Ilbert Bill made more dangerous than hitherto it has been. These Englishwomen are surrounded by a community of natives whose character is undoubtedly excellent in many respects, but is blotted by what we consider socially degrading customs. They are all avowed polygamists, both as a matter of religious belief and as a traditional habit of the race. Their treatment of women differs from that in this country by all that constitutes an advanced stage in the progress of humanity. The position of the female sex in the social system of India must remain altogether different till a perfect revolution is made in their most vital conceptions of religion and humanity. The application of the present Bill would be demoralising in its treatment of Englishwomen, as ranking them not with the highest class of native women, but with the lowest and casteless. If the Englishwoman is to be treated with the consideration which we hold to be her natural right, the very reverse must be the case.

The natives of India who constitute the most educated class belong to a caste whose social customs and traditions forbid a woman to be seen in public. A native Magistrate would consider the appearance of his wife in court a degradation which nothing could atone. None but the lowest caste would be subjected to this publicity. The British Government has lent its sanction to this feeling, and by law exempts native women of respectability from appearing openly in court, either as witnesses or charged with offence. The greatest consideration has ever been given to this matter, and even in cases of the gravest importance care has been taken not to offend native susceptibilities. The very fact that a native woman appeared in court would suffice—and justifiably so—to create a prejudice against her which would tend to facilitate conviction. To this low condition the Ilbert Bill desires to degrade Englishwomen. It enables a native Magistrate to summon before him and try Englishwomen in a manner in which he would treat none but the most abject of his own race. It is little wonder that the vehement appeal and urgent petition of the Englishwomen have rung throughout the Empire. Even the native agitators in favour of the Bill view this side of the subject with something approaching to hesitancy and wonder. If the British rulers of India, they say, are willing to place the women of their race in a more humiliating state than respectable Hindoo women, what about their boasted advance in civilisation? Even those who have no shadow of sympathy with abstract Hindoo theories would hesitate to exhibit so practical a contravention of traditional instincts. The knowledge that Englishwomen are subject to this contravention of native custom would engender comparisons most prejudicial to the esteem in which they should be held. Yet even the agitators in favour of the Bill know that our countrywomen in India deserve to be placed in the most exalted position for other reasons. One of the most powerful is, that from Englishwomen alone can we expect that influence for good on which the enlightenment and amelioration of native women so largely depend. The native gentleman who may have been in England returns to his traditional treatment of the females of his race when he arrives again in India. The women are uneducated, and accustomed to consider themselves a low order of being. No missionary can invade their sanctum—it is by the efforts of Englishwomen alone that they can be got at and taught the necessary truths. No native would admit to intercourse with his female relatives a woman who, in

law and in custom, was recognised as an inferior in caste. Thus, one of the greatest efforts for good in the elevation of the native race is stultified by an obnoxious and unnecessary enactment.

A leading Radical organ, commenting on this petition, flippantly asserts that the Englishwomen who have signed it must belong to a class which is frequently brought into contact with the magistracy. The petition has been signed by Englishwomen who are above suspicion, but who are more practically acquainted with the mendacious tendencies of many of the natives of India than are the majority of Radical theorists. False charges, supported by a superabundance of witnesses, are only of too frequent occurrence in India; and it is clear that the knowledge of the injury and dread would operate as a powerful incentive to any ill-disposed native to resort to trumped-up charges against an Englishwoman for the purposes of extortion, intimidation, and revenge. To any wife or daughter aware of the fact that advantage may be taken of the temporary absence of a husband or father to drag her before a native court, the sense of danger and horror must be painfully great. Above all is the principle of trial by one's peers, and by one's own race. As has been pointed out, the position held by women in native society is so entirely different from that held by European women, and this difference so materially affects all the relations of social and domestic life, and the customs, habits, and feelings connected with those relations, that no native of India, however highly educated, can possess the knowledge or sympathy essential to a correct appreciation of the feelings and conduct of Englishwomen. Such a correct appreciation of the feelings and conduct of accused persons can alone qualify a judge to try them, and consequently the effect of the change in the law proposed by the Ilbert Bill would be to transfer the trial of European women in India to men who by force of circumstances are incompetent to do them justice. Further than this is the personal honour which men of this country recognise as woman's greatest right. Owing to the low estimate in which the natives of India hold the female sex it would be imposing a special indignity on Englishwomen and would inflict a cruel wound on their self-respect, were they to be subjected to trial by native Magistrates. It is hoped that the appeal of the petitioners will be considered by the public as more worthy of consideration than the advanced radical sensationalism which gave birth to the Bill.

["BELFAST NEWS LETTER," AUG. 2.]

A MEETING was held in London yesterday in support of the policy pursued by Lord Ripon in India. The principal speaker was Mr. John Bright, and his oration afforded another melancholy proof of enfeebled intellect and intensified intolerance. There is hardly any conceivable subject upon which Mr. Bright could discourse without besmirching it with party rancour. His periodical surveys and glorifications of his own political career are quite naturally taken advantage of for the display of his arrogance and contempt for all who differ from him on public affairs, excluding, of course, all humane and beneficent Factory Act legislation, of which he was a bitter opponent, and the contempt entertained for bloated sinecurists, of which he is the most conspicuous example of modern times. In dealing with the question of Lord Ripon's policy it was, therefore, quite natural that Mr. Bright should travel outside his subject, and endeavour to make a little political capital out of it on behalf of his party. He referred to the diversity of opinion which prevailed in India with reference to the notorious Ilbert Bill, and more than hinted that the opposition was purely selfish in its origin, and fanned into life by jealousy and class hatreds. If there is one thing more clear than another in relation to this dangerous measure it is this: that the adverse opinion of Anglo-Indians is almost unanimous; that so radical a departure from the decentralising policy of Lords Lawrence and Mayo is pregnant with incalculable evils; and that to spring it upon the country at a time when the Local Government scheme was creating such a wide and deeply-felt sentiment of antagonism was an intolerable and almost incurable blunder. Mr. Bright should not have forgotten that Lord Ripon himself recognised the serious nature of the opposition created by the Bill, and in order to obtain the individual opinions of all the commissioners, collectors, and other influential Anglo-Indians, he issued instructions for them to send in their views not later than the 15th of July. This has been done, and there should be no difficulty in these opinions being laid before Parliament before the close of the Session. There are well-grounded fears, however, that this desire will not be carried out, for the good and sufficient (Liberal) reason that they are perfectly unanimous in opposition to the scheme. Writing on this subject a fortnight ago the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* declared that Bengal and Assam, the two provinces chiefly affected by the measure, have strongly urged its withdrawal. Mr. Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam, "admits that he was mistaken when last year he expressed an opinion that Europeans would not object to the proposed legislation." He now finds that nothing will reconcile them to it, and adds "that, inasmuch as they represent the whole of the wealth and the intelligence of Assam, the work of the Government will be brought to a standstill if their goodwill be alienated by the passing of the Bill in any form." Mr. Bright makes light of the proposed change, because it will only affect a certain percentage of the Anglo-Indians. But he forgets that it is precisely in the isolated places where the greatest danger is to be feared, and where class feeling runs highest. If Lord Ripon and his colleagues chose to disregard the unanimous opinion of the officials to whom they appealed, including all the Anglo-Indian Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, their conduct cannot be otherwise interpreted than a wanton insult, and the feeling of irritation will be dangerously intensified. The opinion of these Judges was published in the *Times* of yesterday, and a very remarkable document it is. Every point, says our contemporary, which has engaged attention, whether in India or England, is dealt with. Their conclusions are—That the production of the Bill was unnecessary and was called for by no circumstance of Indian administration; that the measure exposes the European settlers to inconveniences and dangers not to be ignored; above all, that it presents no elements of finality, and that, though described as of small present

import, it may even by its actual terms lead to the largest changes in the administration of the criminal law, is pointed out in the clearest manner by the court. Mr. Bright denied that the action of Lord Ripon with reference to questions of Local Self-Government and Criminal Jurisdiction was calculated to set class against class, a very remarkable proof of ignorance on the part of a public man who is supposed to have made Indian affairs a special study. Whatever views may be entertained about the wisdom of Lord Ripon's policy, there should be no mistake about the dangerous class antagonisms it has fomented. This is crushingly exemplified in the tone and temper of the native Press, the "freeing" of which the right hon. gentleman boasts of as another of the beneficent acts of the present Government. The native Press of India, says an able writer in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, "is in a special degree the weapon of the political organisations which are secretly sapping the foundations of British rule. . . . Half of the papers are sold at a loss, and as their daily *farrago* consists of unqualified abuse of Englishmen it is not difficult to appreciate the object of their existence. With a few exceptions, the whole Native Press is libellous, and since the editors of three-fourths of the papers are Brahmans, it is idle to consider their utterances as expressive of public opinion." For Mr. Bright to congratulate the Government on "freeing" this Press, and to find it, at the present moment, lauding Lord Ripon to the skies, are two of the most lamentable and dangerous features of this burning controversy. It displays on the one hand an ignorant and infatuated predilection for the indiscriminate application of Radical nostrums so characteristic of the great demagogue; and on the other an ominous sign of the times in the vast and inflammable Empire of India, which ought to make even Lord Ripon pause and consider his position and the consequences of his policy.

["BRADFORD DAILY CHRONICLE," AUG. 2.]

THE meeting held yesterday in Willis's Rooms in support of Lord Ripon's Indian policy, especially in so far as it relates to the Ilbert Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, was a gathering of a kind with which we are becoming pretty familiar. The names which are usually found in the reports of proceedings of this kind are to be found in the report of yesterday's meeting—those of a handful of strong-minded women, with their devoted admirers, half a dozen Radical M.P.'s from the Extreme Right, a dozen or so of those "old Indians" who imagine that they have solved every political problem on earth in the seclusion of their remote stations, and, to fill up the room, a host of persons for whose opinion on a question of ordinary politics no one would care a straw. It will no doubt be claimed that yesterday's meeting was large and influential, and that it accurately interpreted the public feeling with regard to this new departure in Indian policy. Mr. Bright, that far-seeing statesman, who, after holding up his pious hands for years in horror of a policy which in any way implied coercion, turned round and supported the most stringent measure of coercion that has been passed in modern times, was "specially engaged." He has long posed as the champion of oppressed peoples, and the word freedom is supposed to be deeply engraven in his political heart; so it was only fitting that the member of the Liberal Party who suggested the Irish Land Act should come forward to talk about Indian affairs—of which he knows nothing. His oratory was of the usual florid type. He expressed the opinion of course, that "if the Bill did not become law the hope of the people would be blasted, and instead of hope their souls would be filled with despair. With a growing knowledge on the part of the people of India there would be a growing discontent, and with a growing discontent a growing disloyalty with all its attendant perils." If the Government of to-day had not been in a somewhat grievous strait it would not have been worth while to raise the old humanitarian cry, and to represent Mr. Gladstone's Administration once more as challenging the verdict of the civilised world upon a policy of superfine morality and exalted humanity. It is rather singular that on a day destined to be distinguished by a Radical meeting of this type, the report of the Indian judges on this miraculous Bill should be given to the world; and it is not less remarkable that with one exception those judges condemn the proposals in the most uncompromising manner. The exception, as might have been expected, is the Hon. Mr. Justice Mitter, a Bengalee Baboo, who has been elevated to the Bench by Lord Ripon, for some occult reason, as his antecedents rather disqualified than advanced his claims to the position. The opinion of the judges is emphasised and supported by the European newspapers published in India, which have arrived by this mail. They say generally that feelings of disgust and well-nigh despair have been excited by Lord Ripon's policy in the minds of all thoughtful Indian officials. A gentleman holding high office in the Civil Service, and a Liberal, says:—"I am personally, and always have been, in favour of encouraging the growth of local self-government, but I believe in slow and quiet progress, and I abhor the big sounding phrases with which the present Government have trumpeted forth their ideas, and their policy of attempting revolutionary changes by great leaps. They will, if they have not already done so, evoke a spirit they cannot lay or satisfy except by the withdrawal entirely of the British power." To Radical doctrinaires of the "Perish India" School this prospect would not be at all alarming; but to anyone who has studied Indian politics even cursorily it is evident that the British power must be maintained by force, and that the revolution proposed by the Ilbert Bill might, and probably would, have a very dangerous tendency. The views of the deputation which recently waited on the Earl of Kimberley express pretty fairly the bases of the opposition to the measure. They regard the Bill with the greatest apprehension and concern, and consider that it is not justified by any necessity, either political or administrative. The existing law, in their opinion, admirably fulfils all the requirements of justice, with the least possible administrative inconvenience, and to the entire satisfaction of those whose interests are affected by it. The Bill proposes to extend, under certain conditions, criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects to four classes of Native magistrates—(1)

Native covenanted civilians selected by competition in England; (2) Native civilians appointed in India under 33 Vic., c. 3; (3) and (4) Native assistant commissioners in non-regulation provinces, and Native cantonment magistrates. On the other hand, disenabling operation will be very wide indeed. The Government will be deprived by it of the services in future appointments to the office of justice of the peace of the whole European uncovenanted and non-official communities throughout the land. The all but unanimous judgement of Anglo-Indian officials is that the native magistrates proposed to be appointed are ill-suited to deal in a satisfactory manner with criminal charges against Europeans; and what makes the argument against the Bill all the stronger is that it will hardly be likely to injure the wealthier and more influential Europeans whom the natives, at all events for the present, will be afraid to conspire against. The merchant, the lawyer, the planter may escape; but the Bill will smite with terrible effect the unprotected planter's assistant and the skilled mechanic, who are the bone and sinew of England's enterprise in India. The measure will be prejudicial to the best interests of the natives of India, and dangerous to the safety of Her Majesty's Indian Dominion, for it is certain that if persisted in it will keep alive in future those mischievous race antipathies which its introduction has revived, and will thereby add seriously to the difficulties, already sufficiently great, of Indian administration. All the windy eloquence of the friends of India who met yesterday to revel in each other's oratory cannot explain away the fact that the introduction of a Bill which proposes to hand over the trial of Europeans to Natives, saturated with caste and religious prejudice, is one more gigantic blunder to be added to the long list which every act of this Government seems destined to make longer.

### PETITION OF THE BENGAL AND BEHAR LANDHOLDERS AGAINST LORD RIPON'S REVOLU- TIONARY LAND BILL.

TO THE HON'BLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN  
PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, meeting in Calcutta, on behalf of themselves and of their fellow-landholders in the Bengal Provinces in British India,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners are filled with great anxiety, apprehension, and alarm at the introduction into the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations of a Bill entitled the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the manifest tendency of which seems to be to revolutionise the present relations between landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, to redistribute landed property on a new and inequitable basis, and to fetter the freedom or action of all classes interested in agriculture by driving them at almost every step of their mutual transactions to Courts of Law and fiscal officers, and to foster dispute, litigation, and animosities in lieu of peace, harmony, and goodwill among them.

2. That your Petitioners do not wish to trouble Your Hon'ble House with the history of that solemn covenant of the State, entitled the Permanent Settlement, which the late Honorable East India Company, with the sanction of the Imperial Parliament and the Crown, concluded with the zemindars as "actual proprietors of the soil," under which the Government transferred its rights in the land to the said proprietors in consideration of revenue assessed at ten-elevenths of the gross rental and fixed in perpetuity, nor with an account of the advantages—financial, economic, social, material, and political—which both the State and the people have derived from the operation of that Settlement for the last ninety years.

3. That, in consequence of the exorbitant assessment of the revenue under the Permanent Settlement, no vestiges of most of the old zemindars with whom the covenant was made now exist; the land has been divided and sub-divided and purchased at the full market value by capitalists as a legitimate investment of capital in thorough good faith and in perfect reliance upon the guarantees of rights and interests given by the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

4. That, until 1859, those guarantees had always been maintained inviolate, but in that year a law (Act X of 1859) was passed conferring new rights upon tenants under arbitrary and fanciful rules of prescription, and seriously clogging the rights of the landlord with regard to tenancy and settlement of rent, and imposing grave difficulties in the way of recovery of rent.

5. That although Act X of 1859 is a direct infringement of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, still it has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, and rights have grown up under it, which cannot now be fairly or equitably abrogated. Under it a large majority of the tenants have acquired rights of occupancy or fixity of tenure; rack-renting, which had hardly ever prevailed, has been altogether prevented, and even free sale of occupancy holdings has been recognised in some parts of the country with the consent of the landlord. So far Act X of 1859 has fulfilled its great object in improving the position of the tenant and securing his rights; but the landlord has not only lost some of his ancient and guaranteed rights, but has also been deprived of the ordinary facility of settling and realising the rent due to him, though he is burdened with the obligation of paying in the Government Revenue by the sunset of the quarter-day, the expiration of which renders his estate liable to peremptory sale for default.

6. That in addition to the payment of the Government revenue, the landlords or zemindars are required under serious penalty to collect from tenants for the Government the Road and the Public Works Cesses without any remuneration, and to make good all losses that arise from

failures in collection on account of default due to bad seasons and other causes not attributable to them; and that in consideration of this service they were promised by three successive Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Ashley Eden, a simplified procedure for the recovery of rent. Some Bills had been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council towards that end; but they were abandoned with a view to a general revision of the Rent-Law.

7. That a Commission, consisting chiefly of Government officers, was subsequently appointed to report on the general revision of the Rent-Law; but that Commission, without taking any evidence, or examining the parties interested as to the necessity of the amendment of the law, its direction, extent, and scope, submitted an elaborate but extremely one-sided scheme, upon which is primarily based the present Bill. Some provisions of a highly objectionable character have also been introduced into the Bill, which had not been recommended even by the Rent Commission.

8. That one unfortunate incident has practically barred constitutional redress in respect to this Bill as far as the Legislature of this country is concerned. Your petitioners gratefully acknowledge that the fullest opportunity had been given to the public to discuss the original draft of the Bill at its initiatory stage before the Bengal Government, but neither when material alterations and additions were made to it by the Bengal Government, nor when it was finally laid before the Government of India, the public were allowed any such opportunity; on the contrary, they were positively refused access to it; and the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India was taken without giving the public or the parties interested the slightest opportunity of knowing or discussing its contents. Under the Indian Constitution H.M.'s Secretary of State is the highest controlling authority, and all laws passed by the Indian Legislature are liable to be revised and disallowed by him; but when his permission for a public measure is obtained beforehand, without previous public discussion, practically the public judgment is anticipated and barred. The leading principles of the present Bill having been already sanctioned by H.M.'s Secretary of State, its formal passage through the Indian Legislative Council will necessarily be a formality; and as the Government has a standing majority in that Council, the aggrieved can hardly hope for a fair hearing in matters which are already matters of foregone conclusion.

9. That the Bill under notice is so voluminous and so comprehensive that it would be tedious to approach Your Hon'ble House with a detailed criticism on it. Your Petitioners would, therefore, crave permission to draw attention to the following summary of the leading principles of the Bill, to the innovations which it proposes to introduce, and to its general policy and tendency:—

1. The Bill proposes to effect a redistribution of land by making an allotment of it in a manner which neither past history nor present facts justify. It declares that all lands, except such as are in the private possession of the landlord in respect of which he may prove twelve years' continuous occupation, shall be regarded, from the date of the introduction of the Bill, as the specific property or portion of the tenant class for habitation and cultivation, along with various incidental rights; that at the discretion of Government the lands may be surveyed and demarcated at the expense of both landlord and tenant; that conflicting claims to such lands shall be the subject of a summary investigation; and that the landlord, even in the case of relinquishment of a tenancy, or of its purchase by him, if he wishes to let it, shall be bound to re-let it to a new tenant at the old rate and conditions, including permanent occupancy right. This is wholly an innovation, and makes a serious encroachment upon the proprietary rights of the landlord. It is in direct antagonism with past history, for when the Permanent Settlement was concluded, it was the land which sought the tenant, and not the tenant who sought the land; and this was particularly the case in the distribution of waste lands, which had been made over to the landlords or zemindars by way of compensation for the ruinous assessment of the settlement, and the proprietary right from the reclaimed portion of which is now being taken away from them. The land had thus no such characteristic attached to it as now proposed, and the landlord was in no way fettered in the mode of the settlement of his estate. The proposed provision will not only deprive the landlord of his inherent right of re-entering upon land which a tenant may relinquish or which may lapse on the expiration of a lease, but will also give rise to serious dispute, misunderstanding, and litigation between landlord and tenant in the establishment of their claims to different classes of land.

II. At the time of the Permanent Settlement the resident hereditary tenant had fixity of tenure; custom had recognised that right, but no period had been fixed for the accrual of the right; by Act X of 1859, twelve years' continuous possession was declared to be the basis of occupancy right; and this provision was allowed retrospective effect; accordingly, a squatter by mere efflux of twelve years' time, acquired a right of occupancy, to the detriment of the rights of the actual proprietors of the soil guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement. This is the interpretation of that law by some of the highest Judicial authorities—notably Sir Barnes Peacock, late Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, and now a member of H.M.'s Privy Council, and Sir Richard Garth, the present Chief Justice of Bengal; but this innovation has been the law of the land for nearly a quarter of a century, and although it involves gross injustice to your petitioners and the class they represent, they would submit to it as they have hitherto done. By far the largest number of tenants in Bengal have acquired a right of occupancy, and they do not wish to take it away. They, however, submit that it would be the height of injustice if the right of occupancy be further extended in the manner proposed in this Bill. It is now declared that any tenant, if he holds any land in any village or estate for twelve years consecutively, though the land so held by him at different times may have been different, shall be deemed to have become a settled tenant of that village or estate, and to have acquired the right of occupancy, though the last plot, in which the right will accrue, may have been held for a year or even for a day, and may exceed ten times the quantity previously held by him. The right of occupancy is also extended to tenants of the private

domains of the landlord, unless there be a lease for a fixed period. Even as regards tenants-at-will, the provisions are so fenced with restrictions by providing compensation for disturbance that they will virtually become tenants with permanent occupancy right. The extension of the occupancy or tenant right in this arbitrary manner, without any compensation to the landlord, will be a serious encroachment upon his proprietary rights, and will be a deliberate infringement of the guarantees under which he has invested his capital in land. Indeed, it will have practically the effect of redistributing property in land on a new basis.

III. The tenant-right in Bengal, wherever it has existed, has always been heritable, but not transferable. Even Act X of 1859 did not make it transferable. But it has become transferable in some parts of the country with the mutual consent of the landlord and tenant. The growth of this custom, if desirable, may fairly be left to the natural operation of economic laws. But to force it by a legislative enactment would be alike detrimental to the proprietary rights of the landlord and to the material well-being of the tenant. The landlord will then cease to be lord of the soil, which he has inherited or purchased by paying market value for it; he will lose his inherent and just right of choosing his own tenant; although directly liable to the State for revenue under the stern sunset law, by losing his hold upon his tenantry under this process of transfer of tenant-right without his consent, he will be driven to despair in the collection of his rent, and consequently to ruin. On the other hand the tenant, by acquiring the new freedom of sale, will from excessive Government taxation, adverse seasons, thriftlessness and other causes, find a facility which will inevitably encompass his ruin, as has been the case in some of the temporarily settled districts of the country where the transferability of the tenant-right is recognised, and where special laws have become necessary for the relief of the distressed agriculturists. Small capitalists, mostly money-lenders, will take the place of the present agriculturists, who will be reduced to mere day-labourers on their expropriated lands.

IV. With a view to counteract the evils to the landlord referred to above, the Bill gives him the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of a tenancy, but under such restrictions as to render it nugatory. In the first place, if the landlord wishes to buy it in, he must pay the full market value for it; that is to say, he must pay a fine, as it were, for exercising his proprietary right, and if he cannot agree with the tenant as to the price, he must go to court. Even if he purchases it, he will not be allowed the same rights that will be accorded to an ordinary purchaser. After purchasing it if he chooses to let it again, he must re-let it at the old rent to a new comer, who will *ipso facto* acquire the right of occupancy. An ordinary purchaser will not be bound to accord that right to his sub-tenant. So that a capitalist, who purchases an estate with a certain calculation of return, will get no *quid pro quo* for the sums he will have to lay out again for the purchase of tenancies, simply because the tenant is invested with a new right of transferability of his holding, without of course paying any consideration for it. Supposing that tenants in any large numbers choose to sell their holdings, and that other tenants choose to combine and withhold payment of rent, in order to compel the landlord to their own terms, a contingency by no means uninfrequent, ruin will stare him in the face, and if he has not means, he must submit to his fate, however unmerited, through an act of the Legislature, the paramount duty of which is to give equal protection to all classes of H. M.'s subjects.

V. The determination of rent in Bengal has been generally discretionary. It is true that there was at one time a customary rate in many parts of the country, but the custom was varied so much by personal, local, and other considerations, that the rate was practically left to the discretion and mutual understanding of the landlord and tenant. This fact has been brought to prominence by the recent inquiries made by Government as to tables of rates prevalent in different districts. When the Permanent Settlement was made in 1793, the rate of rent, it is on record, varied from three-fourths to one-half the value of the gross produce of the land. Until a few years of the enactment of Act X of 1859, there was not much dispute between landlord and tenant about the rate of rent; the rise in the value of agricultural produce led to a demand for increased rent, and in order to bring the question of rent to a satisfactory judicial test, that Act declared that the rent shall be reasonable, fair, and equitable, and provided certain rules for the guidance of the courts. These rules, however, have proved so unworkable that the enhancement of rent through the judicial machinery has practically come to a dead-lock. The gravity of the situation was represented by the landlords to Government, and the Government promised to redress their grievance. That promise is now about to be redeemed by the retrograde step indicated in this Bill. Under this Bill the rent of an occupancy tenant shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the gross value of staple products of the land. In other words, the landlord is practically reduced to one-fifth partner of his own property with his tenant. The rent due to him represents the shares of the Government and of himself, but this arbitrary limit will necessarily deprive him of all participation in the advantages which the progress of the country will confer upon all other classes of the community, but will always be subject to losses consequent on decadence and reverses. As regards the tenant-at-will, called in the Bill "ordinary ryot," the restrictions are so fenced round that practically there will be no enhancement of rent. In Behar, there are certain tenures called *Bhoali* tenures, analogous to *Metayer* tenures, and with regard to these the Bill actually sanctions reduction of the present rents. Thus the landlord will be practically deprived of the legitimate fruits of his capital, prudence, and good management, the enjoyment of which had been guaranteed to him by the Permanent Settlement.

VI. Contract is the basis of transactions in civilised life, the first step in advance over patriarchal habits, and essential to the success of social and moral progress. The tenant, as an agriculturist or as a member of society, is allowed perfect freedom of contract in all matters affecting him, whatever the difference in the status, intelligence and influence of the contracting parties; but this Bill declares that he shall not be competent to enter into a contract respecting his tenant-right or

the rent payable by him, unless his contract for the latter is approved by a Revenue Officer to be appointed by Government. This denial of the ordinary rights of a citizen to the tenant was never before known in this country. On the contrary, the Legislature had repeatedly encouraged the interchange of lease between landlord and tenant. The disability imposed upon the landlord for the sake of the fancied security of the tenant is still more arbitrary, unjust, and unjustifiable.

VII. The importation of foreign ideas in the regulation of the ordinary relations of life in an Oriental country, for which the people are not ripe, can only lead to harm. Never in the history of this country, or at present within the British territories or in the Native States, is the practice of paying compensation to a tenant-at-will for relinquishment of his holding known or recognised. As a rule, the class of tenants called tenant-at-will have not the means of making improvements, and therefore there has never been any question of compensation for disturbance raised. This innovation will not only be a serious interference with the proprietary rights of the landlord, but will plunge both landlord and tenant into deep litigation.

VIII. This Bill will foster litigation between the landlord and tenant at every step of their transactions. The landlord's office will be transferred to the Revenue Office, and the landlord himself will be reduced to a mere annuitant. Whether the question be classification of land, determination of occupancy right, transferability of a tenancy, the exercise of the right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord, the settlement of rent, the payment of compensation to a tenant-at-will for disturbance, or the realisation of rent, there will be at every step expensive, harassing, and, not unfrequently, demoralising litigation. There will be no peace, no concord, no harmony, no good-will between two such important members of the community as the landlord and tenant. Such embittered relations between them, as will be the inevitable result of the proposed Bill, cannot be conducive to the true well-being of the State or society.

IX. As regards recovery of rent, the landlord had formerly power to call in the tenant to pay in his rent, failing which he could have him arrested by a simple application to the Court, followed by a summary inquiry. He could attach the property of the tenant and sell it after due notice. All suits for arrears of rent were heard before all others by the Civil Courts, and were finally transferred to the Collector for expedition. Act X of 1859 took away from the landlord all power of calling in his tenant. At first the arrear suit was triable by a Revenue Officer under a summary procedure, but now it has been made a regular civil suit, to be tried at a heavy cost under the regular civil procedure. That result is that ordinarily a rent suit is not disposed of within three months, and not unoften many months, and that if the tenants continue to withhold rent, the landlord must either succumb, or let his estate be sold for default. It is observable that this procedure is not applicable to the State in the recovery of its dues as landlord or as guardian of minor landlords. If the State with its vast resources, unequalled influence, and immense prestige, without the terrors of a Sunset Law for sale of estate in case of default or revenue, deems it necessary to have recourse to a summary law for the realisation of rent, how much more necessary is it for the private landlord for a like purpose? Although three successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, as stated above, had promised the landlords the simplification of the procedure for the recovery of rent, still no advance has been made in this Bill in that direction.

X. On the contrary, the Bill practically minimises the only facility, which the present law provides for the speedy realisation of rent, *viz.* distress. The process of distress is now made at every step a process of court, and by the time the court's order may be obtained, the crops may be removed or disposed of, and the landlord's demands thus defeated. As the Bill has been framed, the landlord will, on the one hand, be made to forfeit his ancient, substantial, and valuable rights, but will, on the other, derive no benefit from it.

XI. Nor will the *bona-fide* cultivator derive material benefit from the Bill. If he holds land under a superior landlord, his rent will be 20 per cent. of the gross produce of the land, but under a subordinate holder it will be 30 per cent. of the same, or 50 per cent. more than what he will pay to the former. He will acquire occupancy right under a superior landlord, but none under a subordinate holder, the latter being himself a tenant with occupancy right. So that without fixity of tenure, freedom of sale or security of fair rent, the actual cultivator of the soil under the operation of this Bill will be reduced to the miserable lot of a poor day-labourer.

XII. And this evil will be both multiplied and aggravated, as the Bill proposes to encourage sub-letting. If there is anything in the agricultural system of Bengal, which has tended to depress the condition of the actual cultivator of the soil, it is sub-infeudation. The actual agriculturist, who constitutes the lowest link of the chain, necessarily bears the whole burden, and the more the chain will be lengthened, the worse will be the fate of the actual cultivator of the soil. The new tenure-holders, who are created by the Bill, will be small proprietors, and it may be easily imagined whether small proprietors, themselves not agriculturists but absorbing agricultural profits, are more conducive to the welfare of the agricultural population than large proprietors. By-and-by, as the capital of these small tenure-holders will increase, they will also become large proprietors. The result of the proposed Bill will, therefore, be the destruction of the present proprietors who have either inherited or paid fair market value for their estates, the creation of a new class of small proprietors, who will, for the most part, acquire their rights without paying for them, and the impoverishment and degradation of the actual cultivators of the soil.

Such, in brief, are the manifest tendencies of the proposed Bill, opposed to all principles of equity and fairness, to the guaranteed rights of the landlord, and to the best interests of the actual cultivators of the soil.

10. That no valid proof has been induced showing the necessity for this wholesale, revolutionary, and confiscatory legislation. The Rent Commission, which originally drafted the Bill, as already stated, did not take any evidence on the subject. No less an authority than Sir Richard Garth, the eminent Chief Justice of Bengal, says—"The Bill is calcula-

ted to deprive the landlords unjustly and unnecessarily, in my opinion, of rights which the courts of law have always considered to be their due." Indeed, the whole Bill, whether as originally framed by the Rent Commission, or subsequently revised by the Government of India, has been based on arbitrary assumptions and gross predilections. Your Petitioners respectfully appeal to Your Hon'ble House to consider whether rights and interests, worth millions upon millions of pounds, and consecrated by solemn Acts of the State, and ratified by the sanction of nearly a century, should be sacrificed for sentimental and fanciful considerations.

11. That, on the other hand, there is abundant testimony to show that the tenantry of both Bengal and Behar have made rapid strides in progress and prosperity unhampered by the existing land laws. The latest and most emphatic testimony is that of Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Thus, in 1877, after making a tour in the interior, he made the following remarks on the condition of the agricultural population of Bengal:—

"Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

As regards the peasantry of Behar, the same high functionary, in an address to a deputation of the Behar landholders in 1881, said:—

"I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation."

"This improvement is due to various causes; first and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a general awakening of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your Association."

Surely, in the face of this strong and authoritative testimony, it cannot justly be contended that the agricultural prosperity in Bengal and Behar is impeded or hampered by the existing land laws.

12. That the proposed Bill is ill-suited to the purposes for which it is intended is evident from the fact that the Bill is not made applicable to the State in regard to property which it holds in the capacity of a landlord. The State has a separate and summary law for the settlement and recovery of rent on its own estates. Even when it manages in trust the private estates of minors or wards under its care, it is not subject to the ordinary procedure for the realisation of rent. If an inquiry be made, it will be found that the tenants of the State landlord are by no means better off in life than those of the private landlord; perhaps in many instances worse off. It is but reasonable that, *ceteris paribus*, the same land-law ought to apply equally to the State landlord and the private landlord, for surely what is done by the State ought to be regarded as the best example for the private landlord.

That, in conclusion, your Petitioners pray that Your Hon'ble House will be pleased to take the above statements, facts, and reasons into consideration, and to adopt such steps as to Your Hon'ble House may seem meet to prevent the passing of the Bill under notice.

And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

CALCUTTA, July 1, 1883.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for Rs. 2,50,000 in bills and telegraphic transfers on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were as follow:—In bills on Bombay, Rs. 7,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7 3/4d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 16,50,000, and Bombay Rs. 7,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7 4/37d.—making a total allotment of Rs. 31,50,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7 3/4 received in full, and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 1/16d. 75 per cent. Later in the day one lakh of transfers on Bombay was sold at 1s. 7 1/15-32d. Up to the previous night, since the beginning of the financial year, the Council had sold remittances for Rs. 6,97,21,350, realising £5,640,257.

**GRANT IN AID OF THE AFGHAN WAR.**—On Wednesday an estimate for £500,000 was issued as the amount required in the year ending March 31, 1884, as an instalment of a grant in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the war in Afghanistan in the years 1878-1880. In a note attached it is stated that the Imperial grant in aid of this expenditure will amount, in all, to £5,000,000, of which part has been met by the remission, by 44 and 45 Vic., cap. 54, of the debt of £2,000,000, incurred by the Government of India in 1879, under 42 and 43 Vic., cap. 45, and the remainder will consist of six annual payments of £500,000 each, the fourth of which is provided for in the present estimate.

**THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON BOARD SHIP.**—On Wednesday evening at Portsmouth the Indian troopship *Malabar* was successfully lighted throughout with Edison's incandescent light with which all the Indian troopers are to be fitted. The ship

from stem to stern, from stokehole to yardarm, is lighted with 379 lamps, being 114 sixteen-candles and 286 eight-candles. There are sixty-six on the saloon deck, twelve of which are police lamps, which will burn continuously, and there are others similar in different parts of the vessel. Every lamp is fitted with a fusible plug of lead wire, which will become fused directly the current exceeds the safe limit, and so the light will be immediately cut off without the others being affected. The light is divided into fourteen circuits, at each end of the yardarms are reflectors which will have eight lamps of thirty-two candles. There is only time to complete one more of the Indian troopships before the trooping season commences.

**OBITUARY.**—Colonel William Scott Drever, C.S.I., of the Madras Staff Corps, whose death is announced as having occurred recently at Madras, in the 52nd year of his age, entered the Indian Army in 1847, and obtained a Lieutenancy in 1850. He was formerly in the 31st Madras Native Infantry, and in 1856-7 was employed in suppressing the insurrection in the Pariah-Kimedy district. In 1859 he was engaged in North Canara, in the suppression of an armed insurrection in that district, and on several occasions distinguished himself in personal encounters with the rebels, who were all eventually captured or slain. He obtained a Captaincy in 1861, was promoted to the rank of Major in 1867, became Lieutenant Colonel in 1873, and Brevet Colonel in 1878. He had been for some time Commissioner of Police for the town of Madras, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in recognition of his Indian services.

## INDIAN RELIEFS, 1883-84.

THE following programme of the Indian reliefs to be carried out between Portsmouth and Bombay during the season of 1883-84 has been promulgated from the Horse Guards. The dates are calculated for the whole of the voyages being performed *via* the Cape outward and homeward, but at present the decision on that point relates only to the first four voyages. If, therefore, before the intended date of commencement of the fifth voyage it should be found that the ships can proceed through the Suez Canal, the programme will be revised:—

The *Malabar* will leave with drafts only on September 4, arriving at Bombay on October 21. She will return to Portsmouth on December 18 with time-expired men and invalids.

The *Euphrates* will leave on the 8th of September, with the A Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, for Dinapore, Bengal, the D Battery for Secunderabad, Madras, and the F Battery for Kirkee, Bombay, and Artillery drafts, arriving on the 26th of October. She will return to Portsmouth on the 24th of December with the 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment and time-expired men.

The *Jumna* will leave on the 12th of September, with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, and drafts for Rawal Pindi, Bengal, arriving on the 1st of November. She returns to Portsmouth on the 31st of December with time-expired men and invalids.

The *Serapis* will leave on the 16th (calling at Queenstown), with the E Battery 1st Brigade for Kirkee, Bombay, No. 2 Battery Scottish Division for Murree Hills, Bengal, and No. 3 Battery Scottish Division for Fort William, Bengal, arriving on the 7th of November. She returns to Portsmouth on the 4th of January with the H and L Batteries 1st Brigade and time-expired men and invalids.

The *Malabar* will leave for the second time on the 30th of December with drafts, arriving on the 15th of February. She returns to Portsmouth on the 12th of April.

The *Euphrates* will leave on the 3rd of January with drafts, returning to Portsmouth on the 16th of April.

The *Jumna* will leave on the 11th of January with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers for Gibraltar and drafts for India. On disembarking the Fusiliers, she will convey the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment from Gibraltar to Ahmednagar, Bombay. She returns to Portsmouth on the 25th of April.

The *Serapis* will leave on the 16th of January with the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment for Malta, and drafts for India. On disembarking the troops at Malta, she will convey the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers to Kamptee, Madras. She returns on the 29th of April.

The troops returning home next year are not distributed to the ships, so that no dates can be fixed for their arrival in England. They include the 10th Hussars, the M and N Batteries 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries 1st Brigade Southern Division (at Aden), the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (at Aden). The 7th Dragoon Guards will proceed to Mhow, Bombay, about January, and the following go from India to Aden:—No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade London Division, No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division, and the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment.

The Government of India has decided that Golaghat is the most suitable location for the Assam Transport Depot, it being more healthy than Gauhati and nearer probable scenes of operations.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

## SUBSIDY TO THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

Earl STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would now explain the conditions upon which the Government of India had undertaken to pay Abdurrahman a subsidy of £120,000 a year; whether any treaty had been made with him; and whether the treaty, or any other engagement that might have been entered into, contained favourable stipulations for the admission of British commerce into Afghanistan.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said: My answer to the noble earl's question is this:—The annual subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees is given as a subsidy personal to the Ameer Abdurrahman as an aid towards meeting his present difficulties in the management of his State, to be devoted to the defence of his territories. No treaty has been concluded with the Ameer, nor have any engagements been entered into as to commerce.

Earl STANHOPE asked whether there were no conditions attached to the grant of the subsidy.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY: I have given a precise answer to the noble earl as to the terms of the subsidy has been given to the Ameer.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. PULESTON asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he desired it to be understood that the large average of the dividends mentioned as earned on Indian railways was calculated on the whole capital guaranteed by the Government up to the present time, or only on that portion represented by finished railways and in regular working order; and when the official report on that subject to which he referred would be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: The dividend of 5·37 per cent. mentioned by my hon. friend as earned by Indian railways last year was calculated on the capital of all the lines which were open for traffic. The amount of this capital is 143 crores of rupees, or nominally £143,000,000 sterling. The report in question was presented on the 16th of July. It is still in the hands of the printers.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

## THE SUBSIDY TO THE AMEER.

Mr. COWEN asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any information had been received from India respecting the subsidy to be paid to the Ameer of Afghanistan; and whether he was now in a position to state to the House the services the Ameer was to render in return for £120,000.

Mr. CROSS: The annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees is given as a subsidy personal to the Ameer Abdurrahman as an aid towards meeting his present difficulties in the management of his State, to be devoted to the payment of his troops, and to other measures which may be required for the defence of his territories. No treaty has been concluded with the Ameer.

Mr. COWEN asked if no conditions accompanied the subsidy. Previous Ameers had had subsidies, but they had, in consequence, extended to the British Government some powers—the liberty to have a Resident, agents on the frontiers, and other facilities, and there was a distinct stipulation that the foreign policy of Afghanistan should be regulated and controlled by the British Government in India. He wished to know whether any such stipulations were made on this occasion.

Mr. CROSS: No such conditions have been imposed upon the Ameer.

Mr. COWEN gave notice that on the Indian Budget he would call attention to the subject.

Mr. ONSLOW inquired whether arms and ammunition had been given, as well as the £125,000.

Mr. CROSS: No; no arms or ammunition. If any more questions are to be put, I shall be very much obliged if hon. members will give notice.

Mr. ONSLOW: I beg to give notice that in consequence of the way in which the hon. gentleman answers my questions, in future I shall put all such questions to the Prime Minister.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I beg to say in that case, if the hon. gentleman contemplates putting questions to me, owing to his disapproval of the answers given by my hon. friend, I shall not think it my duty to take over the duties of my hon. friend.

## THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. GIBSON asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India had yet reconsidered the grievances of the Madras Civil Service, and the working of the concessions made by him last year, in order partially to relieve the block of promotion in the service; and whether there had been any recent communication with the Simla Government on the subject; and, if so, with what result.

Mr. CROSS: No communication has yet been received from the Government of India upon the subject of the representations made to them by the Government of Madras some time ago, to the effect that the extent to which the offer of proportionate expenses had been accepted during the past year did not offer the relief which was expected to result from it. A

difference of opinion having arisen between the Governments of Madras and Bombay as to the date from which the payment of the special or *minimum* allowances to certain members of the Madras Civil Service was sanctioned, the matter was referred to the Secretary of State, who has approved the orders issued by the Government of India, which ruled that, as in usual in such cases, these allowances should take effect from the date of the receipt in India of the despatch of the Secretary of State sanctioning the scheme.

Mr. GIBSON asked whether the Secretary of State had given his decision in favour of the Civil Service.

Mr. CROSS said that no communication on the subject had been received from India, and therefore the Secretary of State could not consider it.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

NASH—July 24, at Mount Lodge, Royston, Herts, the wife of H. Dalton Nash, Esq., a son.

WALLIS—July 30, at Manningham, Bradford, Yorks, the wife of Beresford G. Wallis, C.E., Indian P.W. Department, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

DEANE—BOULTON—Aug. 9, at the Parish church, Croydon, Frederic eldest son of F. Deane, Esq., of South Norwood, to Edith Maud Boulton, third daughter of the late Frederick S. Boulton, Esq., of Bombay.

FULLER—INGLIS—Aug. 9, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, Morris Nathali Fuller, to Janet Spens, third daughter of the late John Inglis, Esq., M.D., late Bengal Army.

STILEMAN—CHEERE—Aug. 9, at St. Matthew's, Bayswater, Arthur William, eldest son of Major Gen. W. C. Stileman, formerly of H.M. 15th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry (retired), to Edith, third daughter of the late Rev. Frederic Cheere, of Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire.

WYNTER—WEBB—July 31, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Harry Kendall, second son of the late Col. Thomas Rose Wynter, of the Bombay Army, to Grace Amelia, daughter of the late John Webb, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

## DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—Aug. 5, at her residence, Godwyne Lodge, Dover, Eliza Chambers, widow of Major Philip Chambers, Madras Fusiliers.

LAYARD—July 24, at Guernsey, Henry W. G. Layard, late of Ceylon, second and last surviving son of the late Capt. H. L. Layard, aged 43.

M'CLELLAND—July 31, at 29, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, John M'Clelland, Esq., F.L.S., G.S., L.S., F.R.S., London; F.R.S., Ratisbon; Corresp. Memb., R.A. Turin; S. Nat. His., Boston; of 6, Lancaster-terrace, Regent's-park, N., late Principal Inspector General of H.M. Indian Forces.

MONTMORENCY—Aug. 8, at Colombes, near Paris, Hervey Francis De Montmorency, Captain in the Madras Cavalry, E.I.C.S., aged 81.

TOLBORT—Aug. 4, at Dorchester Forest, T. W. H. Tolbort, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Umbala, India, aged 41.

VERE—July 17, at Bedford, Hubert Vere, late of H.M.'s 84th York and Lancaster Regiment, youngest son of Henrietta and the late Francis Vere, Deputy Commissioner of H.M.'s Inland Customs in India, aged 23.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BROOKS—July 19, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. Joshua Brooks, a son.

CARPENDALE—July 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Carpendale, Commandant, 2nd Sind Horse, a son.

CLARKE—July 14, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Joshua Clarke, a daughter.

CORBYN—July 15, at Sakesar, Shahpur district, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Corbyn, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, Punjab, a son.

DAVIES—July 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies, a son.

DRISCOLL—July 5, at Rangoon, the wife of Dan. Driscoll, engineer in charge, J. M. Stohman and Co.'s Rice Mills, a daughter.

EXHAM—July 3, at Lucknow, the wife of Richard Exham, Esq., Surgeon Major, A.M.D., a daughter.

GRAY—July 12, at Monkwood Estate, Palghaut, the wife of James Gray, a daughter.

GALE—July 3, at Simla, the wife of Lieut. Walter A. Gale, R.E., a son.

GAY—July 16, at Bombay, the wife of Edward Gay, a son.

HANHART—July 17, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. D. Hanhart, a daughter.

HOLROYD-DOVETON—July 14, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of James A. Holroyd-Doveton, a son.

HARRIES—June 29, at Dharmasala, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. S. K. Harries, Devonshire Regiment, a son.

JOHNSTON—July 22, at the Parsonage, Colaba, the wife of the Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, a son.

MCLELLAN—July 11, at Kurrachee, the wife of Thomas Rainsford McLellan, a son.

M'LELLAN—July 11, at Karachi, Scinde, India, the wife of Thomas Rainsford M'Leilan, Esq., a son.

PICKTHALL—June 22, at Galle, the wife of W. M. Pickthall, of Daphne, Udagama, Ceylon, a son.

PARCELL—July 31, at Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, India, the wife of William George Parcell, Esq., a son.

REID—July 20, at Calcutta, the wife of W. T. Reid, a son.  
 ROBERTS—July 15, at Lucknow, the wife of C. J. Roberts, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.  
 SOUTER—July 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of Sir Frank Souter, a daughter.  
 SHUTTLEWORTH—July 8, at Thayetmyo, British Burma, the wife of Major Shuttleworth, Royal Artillery, a son.  
 TATE—July 15, at Malapuram, the wife of A. C. Tate, Esq., Madras Civil Service, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—LAING—July 3, at Calcutta Cathedral, Capt. H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs, to Isabella Agnes, second daughter of the late Robert Laing, Esq., of Kindar Lodge, Kirkcudbrightshire.  
 BILDERBECK—DUNCAN—May 19, at the Cathedral, Madras, James Bourdillon Bilderbeck, Professor at the Presidency College, to Ethel, daughter of T. Duncan, Esq., of Madras.  
 JAMES—NEILL—June 28, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, Herbert James, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 4th B.N.I., to Margaret Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Neill, Madras Army, and granddaughter of the late General Sir James Neill, K.C.B.  
 ROGERS—HARRISON—SMITH—July 18, at Coonoor, A. N. Rogers-HARRISON, Indian Medical Department, to Isabel Annie Constance, daughter of the late H. G. Smith, Madras Civil Service.  
 THOMPSON—PEMBERTON—PIGOTT—July 14, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, G. A. Stanley Thompson, Assistant Superintendent, Madras Police, to Edith Jessie Pemberton-Pigott.  
 WILLIAMSON—CHESNEY—June 28, at Christ Church, Simla, Himalayas, Robert Frederick Williamson, Major the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, only son of the late Lieut. Col. John Williamson, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, to Mabel Napier, eldest daughter of Col. G. Chesney, Royal Engineers.

#### DEATHS.

BENNETT—July 1, at Marine Lines, Bombay, suddenly, the wife of Lieut. E. A. Bennett, 1st Middlesex Regiment, attached 10th Regiment Bombay N.L.I., aged 23.  
 BEATSON—June 11, at Sagar, Central Provinces, William Walter Beatson, late of the Inland Customs Department.  
 BENNETT—July 20, at Mahim, near the Fort, at Jehangir Hormusjee Mody's Bungalow, Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett, aged 47.  
 COLEMAN—July 17, at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, at her son-in-law's residence, Cecilia Coleman, wife of James Coleman, late H.M.'s Mint, Bombay.  
 DREVER—July 12, at Madras, Colonel William Scott Drever, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner of Police, aged 52.  
 HOPE—At Cape Town, Herford Hope, formerly solicitor, Bombay.  
 KHORY—July 20, near Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia's Fire-temple, Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory, aged 46.  
 KILLFOIL—July 18, at Poona, Robert Colston, the dearly beloved son of Michael Alexander and Mary Adelaide Killfoil.  
 MCGLONE—July 13, at Lucknow, of cholera, H. J. McGlone, superintendent, Inspector General of Police Offices, N. W. P. and Oudh, aged 45 years and 10 months.  
 OUGHTERSON—July 15, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, James Robert Oughterson, of Cochin.  
 PARRY—July 14, at Murree, Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Parry, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 43.  
 RAIT—July 5, at Ranchi, Erick, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rait, aged 2 years 11 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 3. Baroda, Calcutta; Algoa Bay, Rangoon; Principe de Lucedio, Point de Galle; Juno, Akyab; Fürst Bismarck, Rangoon; Cambrian Princess, Rangoon; Sierra Nevada, Rangoon; Savernake, Rangoon; Alexandria, Calcutta.—Ashton (s), Bushire; Edward Kidder, Java; Hesperia (s), Hankow; Europa, Bassien; Sumatra, Bimlipatam; Triumph (s), Hankow; Joseph Haydn, Akyab; Fifth of Clyde, Rangoon; Thirza, Akyab; Nicoline, Manila; Carlotta B., Rangoon; Loch Linnhe, Calcutta; Cuba, Rangoon; Accomac (s), Calcutta; Peveril (s), Bombay; Russia, Rangoon; Clan Murray (s), Bombay; Anglesey, Rangoon.—5. D. of Devonshire (s), Calcutta; Dorunda (s), Calcutta; Co. of Coithness, Calcutta; Sicily (s), Bombay; Deerhound (s), Karachi; Helene, Rangoon; Urania, Rangoon; Martin Scott, Bombay; Undine, Rangoon; Mexican (s), Capetown; Viceroy (s), Bombay.—6. Maraval, Rangoon; Talisman, Rangoon; Alert, Bassein; Derwent (s), Colombo; Cardenas, Mauritius; Tobique, Co. of Dumfries, Calcutta.—Weser, Rangoon; Galatia (s), Bombay; Stracathro, Rangoon; Derwent, Colombo; Lion, Cochin; Mira (s), Calcutta; Hartlepool (s), Moulmein; Elizabeth Rickmers, Rangoon.—8. Horseguards (s), Bassein; Sestri, Rangoon; Stentor (s), Shanghai; Albulia, Calcutta.  
 BOMBAY.—July 17. Arabia (s), Bussorah; Goa (s), London; Fat'e Salem, Mauritius; Wm Symington (s), Put back from sea.—18. Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah.—20. Euphrates (s), Karachi.—21. Columbian (s), Jeddah; Energia (s), Cardiff; H.M.'s Arab; Muscat; Thessaly (s), Liverpool.—22. Scindia (s), Karachi; Voorwaarts (s), Trieste; Medura (s), Hong Kong.—23. Ancona (s), London.  
 CALCUTTA.—July 13. Chandernagore (s), Marseilles; Mahratta (s), Penang; Rosa B. nheur, Calcutta.—14. Kilwa (s), Moulmein; Shelly (s), Madras; Scind a (s), Bombay.—15. Tinacria (s), Liverpool.—16. Juno, Sydney; Blair Drummond, Middlesbrough; Royal Alice, Mauritius; John O'Gaunt, Liverpool; Dunalistair, Penarth; Celia, Natal.—17. Clan Macarthur (s), Glasgow; Glenfinlas, Sunderland; Cromartysire, Liverpool; Henry Lawrence, Liverpool.—18. Cadoxton (s), Cardiff; Inch Garver (s), Port Said; Sydney Dacres, Liverpool; Ville de Marseilles, Bourbon.—19. British Statesman, Liverpool; Blairgowrie, Liverpool.  
 MADRAS.—July 15. India (s), Calcutta; Bangoora (s), Calcutta.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 2.—Pongola (s), Natal; Annie Braginton, Mauritius; Dunnotar Castle, Calcutta.—3. Gunjana, Mauritius; Hawarden Castle (s), Capetown; Glenrafon, Capetown; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; Frankistan, Calcutta.—4.—Leon Pancaldo, Table Bay; Plinio, Singapore; Knight Companion, Calcutta; Engineer (s), Calcutta; C. Fellingier (s), Batavia; Gryfe, Calcutta.—5. Jumna, Calcutta, Cardigan-shire (s), Singapore; Arvio, Singapore.—6. Sierra Colonna, Chittagong; Star of the North, Cape; Inchkeith, Calcutta; Reanne (s), Bombay.—8. Navarino (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Svenda (s), Java; Darien (s), Aden; Revolving Light, Singapore.  
 BOMBAY.—July 17. Menai, Antwerp; Thames (s), London.—18. Nerbudda (s), Calcutta; Marinda (s), Karachi; Colaba (s), Rangoon.—19. Roskenna Bay (s), Hull; Surrey (s), Antwerp; Hilda (s), Karachi; Exporter, Calcutta; Malta, Calcutta.—20. Canton (s), Marseilles; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Berenicia (s), Karachi; Bombay (s), Galle; Asbington (s), Bordeaux.—21. C. Monarch, San Francisco; Nyl Ghau, Dunkirk; Wellfield (s), Port Said; Toledo (s), Karachi; Tyneworth (s), Dunkirk.—23. Trowbridge, Dunkirk; Raisby (s), Dunkirk; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf.  
 CALCUTTA.—July 13. Steamers India, Pemba, and Commilla.—July 14. Nizam, Bhundara, and Bassein.—July 15. Chupra and Roma.—July 16. Inchclutha.—July 17. Naworth Castle.—July 18. Tibre, Curlew, and Tyrone.—July 19. Medina and Purulia.  
 MADRAS.—July 15. Dacca (s), Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Ancona*, July 23.—From London: Col. East, Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and two infants, Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. Moore, Capt. A. Wrench, Mr. H. Ryder, Mr. C. Kendall, Mr. H. Chintamon.—From Venice: Mr. E. Henry.—From Brindisi: Mr. J. C. Ledger, Mr. T. T. Allen, Lieut. Col. J. G. Graham, Mr. T. Smith, Major J. F. Brough, Major E. A. Brind, Mr. L. Moore, Mr. S. G. Jones, Lord Airlie, Mr. Greenwood, Major Hickman, Capt. Hobday, Mrs. Hobday, Mr. W. Palmer.

AT PLYMOUTH.—Per *Thames*, August 13.—Mrs. Cross and three children, Mr. J. P. P. Barker, Surg. Major Smith, Lieut. Col. Hewitt, Capt. W. Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Noverre and infant, Mr. W. S. Wakefield, Mrs. and Mr. H. Pratt and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Geidt, Mr. Lawson, Mr. A. S. Jamieson, Mr. G. J. Sherman, Col. C. M. Norie, Mr. C. P. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta and child, Mr. A. Adey, Surg. Major Cullen, Major W. G. Waterfield, Mr. W. G. Newton, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Col. A. Viviam, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Logan, Mr. G. W. Orr, Lieut. Col. Shakespeare, Mr. J. Pallen, Mrs. Lolbot, Major Coaker, Mr. Auld, Mr. Sanderson, Mrs. Edwards, Capt. Champion, Mr. C. R. B. Sroup, Surg. A. Hewitt, Surg. Major O'Brien, Mr. F. Taylor, Gen. Van de Gucht, Col. Rowcroft, Mr. E. W. Payne, Lieut. Hancock, Mr. A. G. Robinson, Mr. H. B. Gordon, Mr. F. C. Anderson.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Navarino*, sailing August 8.  
 For Malta: Major R. Prince, Mr. S. Goodman, Mr. Johnson.  
 For Suez: Mr. Boyes.  
 For Colombo: Mr. Higgs.  
 For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Powell.  
 Per s.s. *Patna*, sailing August 15.  
 For Bombay: Mr. Keenan.  
 Per s.s. *Duke of Devonshire*, sailing August 16.  
 For Batavia: Mr. Webster.  
 Per s.s. *Quetta*, sailing August 22.  
 For Macras: Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Asplin.  
 Per s.s. *Balamba*, sailing August 27.  
 For Brisbane: Mr. Jonald Gunn.  
 For Mackay: Mr. Henry, Mrs. Showery.  
 Per s.s. *Canara*, sailing August 29.  
 For Bombay: Miss E. Pocock.  
 Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 4.  
 For Tuticorin: Mr. St. B. Mills, Mr. T. Mills.  
 Per s.s. *Goa*, sailing Sept. 26.  
 For Karachi: Major and Mrs. Coulson.  
 Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 2.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. and Miss Lefreeve, Capt. and Miss Sage, Mrs. S. Forbes, N.B., Rev. Mr. Holden, and Rev. Mr. Cotton, proceeded in the *Agra*, and Rev. A. Atkinson in the *Reva*.  
 Per s.s. *Agra*, sailing Oct. 10.  
 For Karachi: Rev. T. Holden, Rev. W. Cotton.  
 Per s.s. *Reva*, sailing Oct. 16.  
 For Colombo: Rev. D. and Mrs. Hood.  
 For Calcutta: Rev. A. S. Atkinson, N.B., Mr. and Mrs. Wood have transferred their passages from the s.s. *Goorkha* to this steamer.  
 Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed from Colombo for London, July 27.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hampden, Miss Hampden and two children.  
 Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, August 23.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, four children and one Ayah, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Maggie Hopkins, Miss Katie Hopkins, Miss Bella Hopkins, Miss Lillie Hopkins, Master Oris Hopkins, Master Edward Hopkins, Master Freeman Hopkins, Miss Brown.  
 Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, to sail from Liverpool to Bombay, August 16.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Kiddle, one child and Ayah.  
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Thames*, July 21.—For London: Lieut. Col. H. A. Shakespeare, Surg. E. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Harnick, Mrs. Noverre and infant, and Mr. Wakefield.—For Aden: Mr. Dreyfus.  
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Malwa*, July 24.—For London: Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. L. Heath, Hon. H. L. Dampier, Rev. W. C. Furneaux, Mr. J. Tweedie, Capt. H. W. Dent, Mr. A. Schofield, Mr. Turner, Mr. Octavius Steel, Mr. J. W. Towney, Mr. H. L. Hebbert, Mr. Ellis, Capt. W. A. Maynard.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

## AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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| Steamer.     | To Sail. | Steamer.    | To Sail. |
|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Africa ..    | Aug. 1   | Navarino .. | Aug. 7   |
| Patna ..     | Aug. 15  | Quetta ..   | Aug. 21  |
| Canara ..    | Aug. 29  | India ..    | Sept. 4  |
| Khandalla .. | Sept. 12 | Gorkha ..   | Sept. 18 |

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| LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE,<br>via Suez Canal.            |                  |
| Clan Murray ..   | .. August 21.    |
| Clan Mackenzie ..  | .. Sept. 3.      |
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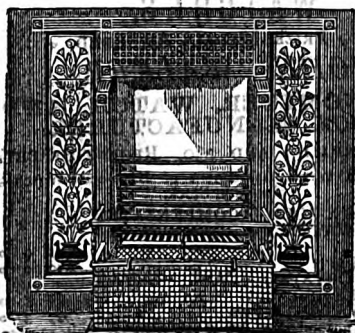
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**THURSTON'S****BILLIARD****TABLES.**

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The best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the Hair, Whiskers, or Moustaches, and preventing their turning grey. Sold in bottles, 1s., 6d., 3s., and 6s., by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at 22, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. For Children's and Ladies' Hair is most efficacious, and is unrivalled.

**A RIDE TO K.H.I.V.A.**

CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physics—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Colley's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when administered to him five or six times, will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district thirty months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a medicine man had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

**COCKLE'S PILLS**

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district thirty months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a medicine man had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

BURNABY'S RIDE TO K.H.I.V.A.

Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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EIGHTY-THREE YEARS.

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LONDON.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 24; Madras and Allahabad, July 23; Calcutta, July 21.

We understand that Dr. Gustav Oppert, professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, is likely to be the delegate for India at the International Congress of Orientalists to be held at Leyden between the 10th and 15th September. A better choice could not have been made by the Secretary of State. The qualifications of this accomplished scholar are too well known to all our readers to call for any notice in these columns.

The forthcoming report of the Education Commission is being looked for with keen interest throughout India; and we believe there is good reason for the general expectation that its value will be equal to the importance of its subject, and the pains and expense that have been bestowed upon it. The possibilities are simply magnificent; and we are quite sure that every true friend of Lord Ripon will join us in expressing a hope that, after all the troubles and will-o'-the-wisp wanderings of the past twelve months, His Excellency may after all turn back from his more revolutionary schemes, and be content to reap the rich harvest of fame that is sure to accrue from a thoroughly liberal educational policy. The establishment of a system that shall render a large extension of primary education compatible with the full maintenance and hearty support of the State colleges, that are so justly prized by the educated Indian community, will be an achievement of the very first rank—an achievement of which the glory will endure long after the memory of mischievous Land Bills and cruel Ilbert Bills shall have passed away like evil dreams.

The news this week is serious from the North West Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Punjab. There is talk of a "complete failure" of the crop on the unirrigated lands in some districts, unless rain should fall within a week; whilst the ill effects of the drought are very widely felt elsewhere, even now.

The thought that this incompetent and disorganised Government may have to cope with a real and terrible difficulty like that of a famine in Northern India, in addition to all the evil results of its own folly and mismanagement, must surely sober even the most fanatical of its supporters. Hitherto all Lord Ripon's difficulties have been of his own creation. His reign has been a season of most bountiful harvests, of peace at any price (the price being left to future consideration), of fat new appointments, and plenty of pickings for the elect. As it was in the days of Noah, so it has been in Lord Ripon's days at Simla. They have been eating and drinking, and marrying and giving in marriage; and as if in pure wantonness, they have brought in Ilbert Bills to "crush" the non-official Anglo-Indians, and Tenancy Bills to plunder the Bengal Zemindars, for lack of better employment. They have made sport of the fears and sufferings of the classes they have attacked; but Lord Ripon and his friends will sorely need the aid of those very classes before long, if the ominous warnings of the present week are unhappily fulfilled. The first real note of famine-alarm—if the famine should prove to be anything like those with which Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton successfully grappled—must be for Lord Ripon as the handwriting on the wall, "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting."

At the very time when it seems as if we might hear of any moment the tidings of the approach of this dread

calamity, Lord Ripon's Government is outraging even the commonest decency, by doggedly refusing to expedite the publication of the reports of the Local Governments on the Ilbert Bill. The whole thing is really too pitiable. Everybody knows perfectly well how utterly the weight of official opinion is against Lord Ripon's sentimentalism—just as everyone knew how entirely the knowledge and experience of the High Court condemned it for at least a month before the letter of the High Court was allowed by Government to appear. And yet, every artifice known to red-tape is employed to delay the production of the damning evidence. The reports are long, and have to be circulated; the printers are slow—they always are on such occasions; there is need of special accuracy; and many printers' errors have to be corrected; and so forth. And why is all this thus? Why, if the reports can only be kept back long enough, Parliament will be up; already the most formidable critics of Lord Ripon's antics have left town. And, moreover, if Mr. Poggio and Mr. Bright have only time enough to work on the credulity of the Liberal party in England before the authoritative exposition of the facts is published, there is good hope that Mr. Gladstone may be "run in" by the Radicals, and that the Ministry may commit itself irretrievably to this iniquitous measure. If we had not known for certain that the present Government is that of the Party of Righteousness, we should hardly have guessed it from recent manifestations.

The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* thus dwells on the culpable ignorance displayed by Mr. Bright and his abettors in dealing with the Ilbert Bill:—

"The papers, such as *Allen's Indian Mail*, which devote themselves specially to the affairs of our Empire in the East, are making merry, so far as mirth may be allowable on a subject so important, over Mr. Bright's extraordinary blunder, as to the real nature of the Ilbert Bill. Mr. Bright, in effect, described that Bill as one permitting a few native judges, who are members of the Covenanted Civil Service—i.e., who have been educated here and gone back to India under the same conditions as our own Indian Civil Servants—to try Europeans accused of crimes. An Englishwoman promptly pointed out that the Bill proposes to confer powers of jurisdiction over Englishmen upon four new classes of judges:—(1), Native Covenanted Civilians; (2), Statutory Civilians; (3), Assistant Commissioners; (4), Cantonment Magistrates; and she added, forcibly, 'It is the first class which has exclusively attracted the attention of the English supporters of the Bill. It is singular that the second and third, of which nothing is heard in England, should be those which have fixed the attention and opposition of those Anglo-Indians who do not base their objections to the Bill upon race distinctions. No one is disturbed by the fourth class; it is not likely ever to include any but Englishmen.' The men into whose hands it is proposed to put power to try, not only Englishmen, but Englishwomen, have not been educated in England; they neither know nor appreciate English social customs nor Christian morality. And yet all over the country partisans of the Government, while defending the Bill, show, like Mr. Bright, that they have not even a rudimentary idea of what that ill-considered measure proposes."

"Our confession is good for the soul,"—The *Bombay Gazette*, which has all along been one of the strongest supporters of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, now says,—"Had Mr. Branson and Britannicus, and the rest of them, left the measure within the pale of reasonable discussion, we should in all probability have opposed it. The administrative inconvenience which it was intended to anticipate has not actually arisen, and it could very well have waited until the necessity for it had become more obvious." On reading this Lord Ripon may well exclaim, "*Et tu, Brute.*" And so it appears that it was not conviction as to the merits of the measure, but jealousy of the opposition begun in Calcutta, that has caused our contemporary to support the Bill.

The correspondent who writes the following letter to the *Indian Mirror* wants to know who is going to keep the cash-box of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji's National Fund. He says, with pardonable curiosity:—

"SIR,—I wish to subscribe my mite to the National Fund. Will you or any of your numerous readers inform me, firstly, to

whom am I to send in my subscription; secondly, whether any acknowledgment will be made in the public prints; thirdly, who are the members of the committee of the National Fund and who the trustees; fourthly, to what definite purposes will the fund be appropriated; and, fifthly, what about the subscription raised in aid of the fund for the establishment of a permanent delegate in England?—Yours, &c.,

“SHAMA CHARAN SEN.”

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Charles Marvin's courage and enterprise are once more to be utilised in a novel field. He left London on the 15th inst., under a commission from the *Morning Post*, for a tour through South Russia and the Caucasus, returning either by the Volga or through Constantinople. His letters are sure to be interesting.

THE *Liberal* has some wise remarks on the “National Fund” meeting. It says:—

“The Indian Association called a monster open air meeting on Tuesday last at Beadon-street to consider the best means of raising a national fund for purposes of constitutional agitation both here and in England. So far as numbers went, the meeting was a tremendous success; and as for the speeches, it would be enough to say that the meeting was addressed by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and Kali Charan Banerjee. We wish we could say as much of the objects which brought together this vast sea of human heads. The worst that could be said of them was that they were so vague. We have read Babu Surendra Nath's speech and we do not find, except in one passage, any trace of a practical suggestion. The one suggestion which he put forth is one which is not encouraging. He wanted to utilise the services of the Indian womanhood in the political elevation of the country. The speaker happened to receive many tokens of sympathy from a number of Indian ladies, while he was in prison; and this has suggested to him the idea we have alluded to above. We will not call the scheme utopian, till we hear something more definite about it. But if that be one of the means of creating constitutional agitation in England and in India, we do not think we shall have much to say in favour of the attempt. Everyone knows the amount of abuse to which we are subjected in consequence of the Criminal Bill agitation; is it definitely proposed to carry harmless and helpless ladies through the dirt of all this Billingsgate?”

A VALUABLE new medicament, likely to prove an important addition to the medicine-chest of every Anglo-Indian—and one that has already received the highest testimony to its beneficial effects in tropical climates—has been lately given to the world in “Lister's Long-Life Salt, or Effervescing Saline Powder.” We understand that it is now widely used in the tropical regions of South America, and it will doubtless find equal acceptance in India.

THE *Times*, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's speech last night, says:—

“Much less satisfactory was Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Ilbert Bill. On the strength of doubtful analogies, and in the face of evidence which still accumulates, as telegrams published by us from India show, Mr. Gladstone persists in treating the opposition to the Bill as temporary, and as due to a “superstition” which must be outlived. His remarks betray indifference to the practically universal expressions of Indian opinion; and it is to be hoped that a closer examination of the facts than this speech indicates will induce the Government to pause before they press a measure which offends so many.”

How many members of Parliament were left in town to hear Mr. Cross's statement on the Indian Budget? This Government of all the virtues, the Government that is so devoted to the interests of India as to insist on both the Ilbert Bill and on the payment by India of the Egyptian war-charges, has at last actually accomplished the feat—notable because of its shamelessness—of relegating the Indian Budget statement to the concluding forty-eight hours of the Parliamentary Session. Well may Mr. Onslow suggest that, since Mr. Gladstone's Government makes the Budget statement a farce, Mr. Cross should quietly send his speech to the papers and have done with it, without troubling those members who, like Mr. Onslow and a few other Conservatives, still have a conscience.

THE following interesting statement we take from the

*Echo*; and wonder what things may lay in the power of their excellent associations:—

#### THE CHELSEA RADICAL CLUBS AND LORD RIPON'S INDIAN POLICY.

The combined Political Committee of the four Radical clubs of the Borough of Chelsea—viz., the Eleusis Club, the Hammersmith Club, the Progressive Club, and the Cobden Club—passed the following resolution at their last meeting:—“That the combined Political Committee of the four Radical clubs of the Borough of Chelsea is of opinion that the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India is calculated to promote the well-being of all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and pledge themselves to do all things which lay in their power to enable the Bill introduced by Mr. Ilbert in the Legislative Council of India to become law.”

THE following with respect to the Freight Market is corrected up to July 28:—

“The slight improvement in rates which we had to quote last week has entirely disappeared. Several outside steamers made an unexpected appearance in our market, and this, with large arrivals of sailing tonnage and a decided scarcity in the supply of produce, had its usual effect, and rates all round must be quoted considerably lower. Two steamers have been chartered for the U. K., and one has secured a full cargo for London; one sailing vessel has berthed for London, one for Liverpool, and one has been chartered for New York. There is, however, little inquiry for tonnage in any direction. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to nearly 49,000 tons.”

WITH respect to the Indigo Market, we extract the following from the circular of Messrs. William Moran & Co.:—

“The weather during the past fortnight has on the whole been favourable in Behar, although there are some complaints of too much rain at some factories and too little at others, and produce generally shows some improvement. Of the three districts, Champaran is the most advanced, and bids fair, so far as first cuttings are concerned, to turn out as much as last year, and perhaps even rather more, whereas it is doubtful if the morhun outturn in Tirhoot and Chuprah will equal that of last season. From Lower Bengal there is little or no change to report, and prospects generally are much the same as at the date of our last circular. Good rain has fallen pretty generally since our last issue over most of the Benares and North-Western Provinces, and prospects have improved; with good manufacturing weather the outturn should be a good one.”

THE same firm thus reports with respect to the Tea Market:—

“On the 19th instant 9,529 chests were offered and 9,175 were sold. The demand was entirely for good liquoring and fine teas, others meeting with but little competition. We quote medium and common qualities half an anna lower. On the 26th instant, 11,657 chests were offered, and about 11,000 were sold. Fine qualities, and especially Darjeeling kinds were again in request, their teas being very difficult of sale except at lower rates. We think it is advisable to point out that of the packages sent down this year, the proportion of half chests to chests is unduly large; of about 45,000 packages sold here to date 15,000 have been half chests. Small packages are not desired for shipment to London, on account of the loss to shippers occasioned by the extra proportionate allowance for draft. Some few loss of fine teas in half chests may do well, for any other class of tea full chests are preferable. Last year small packages were in favour with shippers to Australia but there is at present but little demand in that quarter.”

THE *Bombay Gazette* gives the following obituary of the week:—Surg. P. M. Grant, 1st C. I. Horse, Agra, Western Malwa, of cholera; Mr. W. Hamilton, honorary surgeon, Madras; Mr. W. M. Inglis, Simla; the Rev. G. W. Legate, Church of Scotland Mission, Beyrout; Mr. P. Parkinson, chief stationmaster, Allahabad.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the report of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and condition of the crops throughout India, for the week ended July 17:—

“Heavy rain fell during the past week along the Western Ghats from Travancore as far north as Baroda and Surat. At Baroda the river overflowed its banks, stopping communication and damaging property. A break is much wanted in Surat and neighbourhood. In Sind prospects are improving with the rise of the river. Seasonable weather prevails over the Ganges, but in parts of Mysore and of the Southern Mahratta Country more rain is needed. General, and in most places, rain has fallen throughout the Berars, the Central India States, and Rajputana. The tanks in Marwar continue empty

and water is scarce, but the recent rain has much improved prospects. The rainfall has been generally less in Assam and Burma, and slightly increased in Bengal compared with the previous week. More rain is, however, required in some districts of Bengal for the rice crop. In the Central Provinces there has been heavy rain at Jubbulpore, and the weather continues generally favourable to agricultural operations. Rain fell during the week throughout the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, but in most districts it has been slight and insufficient. The latest weather telegrams report rain from most stations, except in the north of the Punjab. There is hardly any change to record in agricultural operations. Harvesting is going on in Madras and Mysore, transplanting of rice on the western coast and throughout Bengal, Assam, and Burma. In parts of Bengal and Assam it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Early rice and jute are being gathered in some districts of the former province. Ploughing and sowing for the kharif are approaching completion in Bombay, the Berars, and Central Provinces, and are in general progress in Northern India, although delayed in parts by insufficient rain. Young locusts are appearing in the Deccan districts and form an increasing source of danger to the young crops. Some destruction has been caused in Baroda by floods. In Orissa the damage apprehended from excessive rain has proved slight and partial. The public health is generally good, but the mortality from cholera is still severe in two districts of the Bombay Presidency. Prices show a further rise in the North West Provinces."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, August 19:—

"The agitation against the Bengal Tenancy Bill is rapidly spreading throughout the province. The latest meeting of which we have heard was held at Dacca, the Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadoor presiding. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the provisions of the Bill were subversive of the rights of the landholders, as guaranteed by the permanent settlement; that if those rights were taken away compensation should be given; that the Bill was of a revolutionary nature, and proposed the redistribution of property in land upon an unfair basis; that its immediate effect would be to create endless litigation between landlords and tenants; and that a memorial should be submitted to the Viceroy, setting forth the views of the landholders of Eastern Bengal.

"The long delay made by the Government before publishing the provincial reports sent in on the subject of Mr. Ilbert's Bill is causing great and increasing dissatisfaction. Had each of the reports been despatched to England as soon as it was received, some at least of them might have been laid before Parliament by this time. It is now unlikely that they will arrive before the end of the session. So strong is the public feeling on this subject that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has called a meeting for next Thursday to protest against the delay which has already occurred, and to urge the Government not to proceed with the Bill until all the official opinions have been laid before Parliament.

"The result of the loan which was announced on Tuesday last was somewhat of a surprise, as a considerably higher rate was obtained than had been generally expected. The figures are as follow:—Aggregate amount of tenders, 13,42,05,500 rupees. Minimum rate accepted, £98 9s. Tenders at that rate received, 70 per cent. Total amount of accepted tenders, 2,50,00,000 rupees. Total amount to be received by Government, 2,46,55,685. Average rate at which loan issued, £98 10s.

"The resolution published in the last Government *Gazette* amounts practically to an admission that the lately-established scheme of an issue of stock notes has been a failure. The chief objections to these notes seem to be that the holder cannot sell them except at a discount, that the interest on the note of one circle is not payable in another circle, and that there is great difficulty in recovering the value of lost or destroyed notes. These objections are discussed at some length, and the Governor-General invites the opinions of the local administrations and Chambers of Commerce before arriving at any final decision.

"It is reported that the experimental scheme lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the establishment of four Circuit Courts of Intermediate Appeal in Bengal is not likely to receive the support of the High Court. It is not, moreover, likely to commend itself to the favourable consideration of the Civil Service. The mistake has been made of fixing the pay of the Judges at 2,500 rupees per month, which is the same amount as that of the salary of a first-grade district; and the best judicial officers will hardly care to exchange the comparative ease of a district Judgeship for the heavier work of a circuit court without any increase of salary. Moreover, the fact that the Secretary of State considers it unnecessary to specify the classes from which the Judges are to be selected causes the scheme to be regarded with suspicion.

"The Indian Government steamer *Amberwitch*, which was despatched on the 19th of July in search of the crew of the wrecked steamer *Knight of the Bath*, arrived at Bombay last

Sunday, having succeeded in rescuing the captain and sixteen men out of a complement of thirty-three hands. The *Knight of the Bath* left Bombay on the 12th of June for Havre. It appears that she struck on Kooria Moor Islands, on the 18th of June. Great difficulty was experienced in lowering the boats, owing to the heavy sea which was rolling, and some lives were lost. Eventually the survivors succeeded in landing at Hades, on the morning of the 19th of June. They were immediately seized and plundered by the Arabs. After wandering for some time they reached a fishing village, where they were hospitably maintained for forty-five days. The discovery of the castaways was due to the lucky accident that while the *Amberwitch* was cruising off the coast an escaped slave swam to her, and was taken on board. His master, who followed him gave information of the situation of the wrecked crew, who were thereupon taken off by the *Amberwitch*. The chief officer and the first and second engineers of the *Knight of the Bath* were lost.

"It is probable that an Agricultural Department will soon be established in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to begin with a school and farm on the Government estate at Nazirgunge, in Shahabad, the management of it being entrusted to a young civilian who has shown special qualifications for such work. The school is intended to be used for the training of managers for the estates of Government wards.

"The harvest prospects in the south-east of the Punjab are causing much anxiety. Some fear is entertained of a complete failure of the crop on the lands which are not irrigated in the Delhi and Hissar divisions, unless rain falls within a week. Prices are rising.

"A committee of engineers has been appointed for the purpose of considering various matters in connection with the constitution of the Public Works Department; for example, the reduction of the numerical strength of the department, consistently with its efficiency, the acceleration of promotion, the offer of terms upon retirement, and the proportions in which the department shall be recruited from the ranks of the Royal Engineers, of the civil engineers of England, and of the students of the Indian colleges. Mr. Grulford Molesworth will preside. The committee consists of ten members, representing different classes—namely, two Stanley engineers, three from Cooper's-hill, two Royal Engineers, and three gentlemen from the Roorkes Presidency College—ordinary civil engineers.

"Sir Robert Sandeman has made a successful march with a small column of troops through the Kakar country to Thull Chotiali. He was well received by the chiefs and people."

THE same correspondent also telegraphed, under date August 16:—

"CALCUTTA, AUG. 16.—A public meeting is to be held next Thursday for the purpose of memorialising the Viceroy to abstain from proceeding further with the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, until Parliament has had an opportunity of considering and weighing the official and other opinions upon the subject of the measure, which have been submitted to the Government. Your Singapore correspondent telegraphs that the Siamese Embassy which has been despatched to England and America left to-day by the steamer *Sindh*. The party includes two princes of the blood, three princesses, four *attachés*, and twenty-one attendants."

And again on August 20:—

"CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.—The British Resident at Hyderabad and the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana have submitted to the Government strong protests against Mr. Ilbert's Bill."

THE following telegrams have been received through Reuter's Agency:—

"BOMBAY, AUG. 16.—The *Bombay Gazette* to day states that the Indian Government has issued a resolution severely censuring the Nawab of Junaghur, and dismissing the Dewan, the Assistant Dewan, and the Police Superintendent from their posts, on account of the massacre of the Maijas on Jan. 28 last. Great anxiety prevails owing to the want of rain in Northern and Central India and in the Bombay Presidency."

"SIMLA, AUG. 16.—An envoy from the Governor-General of Khorassan has arrived at Herat on a visit of ceremony to the Governor of that place. He does not intend to proceed to Cabul. The Ameer's visit to Herat is expected to take place early in the autumn."

"ASTRACHAN, AUG. 16.—The first steamer for Mertvoi Kullink, left here yesterday with a cargo of cotton, which will be forwarded from that place to Central Asia by the land route recently discovered by General Tcherniaeff."

"CALCUTTA, AUG. 16.—An Ambassador from the Shah of Persia has left Herat to seek an interview with the Ameer of Afghanistan."

"SIMLA, AUG. 20.—The Government has no information of the alleged departure from Herat for Cabul of the envoy of the Governor General of Khorassan. The latest intelligence from Herat is to the effect that the envoy did not intend to proceed further than that place.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

## THE REV. PROTAP CHUNDER MOZUMDARS LETTER FROM LONDON.

To describe London would be to count the waves of the sea. It is an oft-repeated, vain, useless undertaking. The best I can do is to say how I feel—walking, weary, footsore, or perched on the top of the leviathan omnibus, I can but groan out my experiences. This perpetual peripatetic restlessness is the opposite of all true Aryan repose. These calls, balls, breakfasts, "at homes," and garden parties are not the right path to Nirvana. Mr. Rhys Davids, of Brick Court, Temple, told me that the 80,000 guns were all the offspring of Tamias, and so were absentee landlords, but I think he could include many things more. Nay, I behold humanity, no longer in items, but in grand totals. Oh! the swirling, jumping, bel-lowing, whistling population of the London streets—the crashing, roaring, rumbling traffic. If the vocations, resolutions, desires, disappointments, pursuits, joys, miseries, sins, and virtues of these eddying, ill-dressed, well-dressed, greasy, and scented masses of men and women could be recorded, how many Babels will that make! If the contents of these shops, cellars, garrets, go-downs, houses, hotels, carts, vehicles, and newspapers were recorded, what a universe of created vanities will that make! It is bewildering to observe all this—I am, but an atom in the infinite man. Yet how well kept, well-rounded, self-conscious, self-concentrated, every atom is! A man's only protection against the insanity of centrifugal forces lies here. Another Parsi youth has blown up his brains. London is the pandemonium of unbalanced boys you send in scores. It gives the most ample training for madness and eccentricity. Infuse power and purpose into your youths, give them centre, guidance, recommend them to public opinion when you bid them come here, or the elaborate machinery of civilisation will rush all life, character, and manhood out of them. Wine and women sit at the gates of that civilisation, and many are the victims they take.

## MAY MEETINGS.

As the bloom comes to the hawthorn, and the green leaf to the vine and chestnut, so intellectual and sentimental fervour to John Bull's capacious "liver" in the month of May. He winds up his twelve months' work and benevolence by speechifying at Exeter Hall. The enthusiasm is at its white heat, and many a reputation is made or marred in May. The meetings are either religious or social. The former are mostly orthodox, the latter mostly Temperance. Returning from those missionary or propagation of Gospel meetings, it is impossible to conclude that Christian endeavour or Christian faith is waning. Millions of gold are freely spent for the conversion of the heathen and the spread of Christian literature. The orthodox speeches are not very fine, but the practices are glorious. May their efforts never grow less. The social meetings are no less characteristic. The cause of Temperance has perceptibly advanced during the last ten years. Not only have Local Option and Sunday Closing Bills made considerable progress in Parliament, but the people have come to be convinced of the evil of drinking. Fine temperance hotels have sprung up both in London and the provinces. A large number of ministers, both Churchmen and Nonconformists, have zealously enlisted themselves as Temperance reformers. Publicans and brewers are distinctly gaining in unpopularity, and coffee houses are multiplying everywhere. I find the anti-opium agitation is also becoming very strong. Though the revenue difficulty of the Indian Government meets with extensive sympathy, to me there seems to be every likelihood of the disgust against opium traffic growing stronger and stronger. Great changes are in store for India. The mill-owners' memorial has created surprise and indignation in every one who has seen it. The recklessness of Government policy in liquor traffic, you may rest assured, is now doomed.

## ANGLO-INDIAN AT HOME.

With a blazing cheerful fire by his side, long packets of paper before him, paler and thinner than he ever was in India, sits the Earl of Northbrook in his official residence at the Admiralty. He is thoughtful, inquisitive, kind-hearted, and just. His presence is a consolation and encouragement to every Indian who has the privilege to see him. His interest in great questions is unabated, and he is the natural guide of the Indian policy of Her Majesty's Government. Speaking of the agitation on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill he said, "My excellent countrymen in India are sometimes stark mad, I am sorry to say." And then he examined the nature of the small measure that is before the Council. The conversation left but little doubt that Mr. Ilbert's Bill would pass. Only the application of the principle and privileges of the bill would be very limited at first. The Conservatives, you know, have made a great party question of it; and that model orator, Lord George Hamilton, wise as he is young, is trying to act the rôle of a London Brabour.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse is busy as ever, and Lady Hobhouse as serene and motherly as before. Their home at Burton-road is the resort of many Anglo-Indians, and some distinguished Hindus. They are both in sound health, their Indian sym-

ptoms matured by the action of a noble and vigorous English atmosphere of thought. It was in their house you meet with Sir George Campbell, like an aged kite, whose youth has ceased to be renovated. Whiteness, hobbling, uttering feeble sentences, the fallen hero picks his way through the room. But he is a staunch Liberal for all that, speaking in and out of season. It is there you meet with Sir Richard Temple with his Star of India round his neck. It is there you meet with Rajah Rampal Sing, busy with English and Indian politics, but desirous of inviting everybody to dinner.

## INDIA OFFICE.

But, if you wish to contemplate the great variety of Anglo-Indian officials, you cannot do better than perambulate the India Office. There the atmosphere is calm, and silence reigns. The laced and lettered messengers flit out and in; the helmeted policeman as sentry is black, funeral, and solemn; thoughtful owls and dancing girls darkened with smoke, are carved out of the stone cornice. It is a place where the whole world might well go to sleep. You behold Sir William Muir, bright and tall, sitting at his table leisurely, and reciting Hindi proverbs. One of these I remember. In speaking of Rajah Shiva Pershad, he said, "Shiva Pershad is a Dhobi-ka-kutta, na gharka, na ghatka. He has neither pleased the people nor the Government, pulling now for one, and now for the other." Sir Barrow Ellis is nursing his gout and making himself useful in the Northbrook Club, which I don't think will come to much good. The small young Indians will find it too big a place to find themselves in element. The big officials will find it too small a place to find themselves in element. It is destined, I am afraid, to remain as a respectable anachronism well endowed, well inaugurated, but without practical interest to anyone. Sir Bartle Frere lives at Wimbledon, a suburban paradise, where cabmen are insolent, roads are steep, and dust is plentiful. Lady Frere does the hospitality, abuses the Government, and Sir Bartle is taciturn, only consenting to show himself. The Anglo-Indian is not uncompanionable in London by any means. There are great shiploads of them coming. They have created some opinion on the Ilbert Bill. One hears a good deal of Mr. Norris, your judge, from Unitarians both of Bristol and London. He is liked by a few who know him best. But they say the attack on him in the *Bengali* was injudicious. Mr. Norris, before he leaves India, will make himself yet felt.

## JOHN BRIGHT AT BREAKFAST.

John Bright eats his breakfast like a lion, and digests it too. But he does not drink. He is a broad, middle-sized man with great soft hands, and an enormous appetite. I have seen him finish off the plentiful morning meal with half a jug of milk and a good lump of solid sugar which he puts into his mouth somewhat surreptitiously. John calls out for cigars when the rest of the eating is done. He produces from his well-worn pouch different sizes, and if any of his companions are conscientious about smoking, presents him with a small and mild Havanna. He sat at table the observed of all observers. They asked him all manner of questions, and at last the subject of Indian administration turned up. "There is no man fit to govern India at the present moment," said he, "except perhaps Gladstone; but we cannot expect more than one Gladstone in a century, and he has plenty to do at home." He was asked what sort of Government he would propose for India. He said he would desire the abolition of the post of Governor-General who, chiefly confined to Bengal, did not see enough of the country. Difficulties often arose between the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors whose local experience often gave them an advantage over him. Difficulties also often arose between Her Majesty's Minister at home and the Governor-General, who, if he was a man of ability and honesty, did not quietly submit to the dictation of the India Office. Again in the case of an ambitious man like Lord Dalhousie, or an incompetent man like Lord Lytton, the whole country was precipitated into complications and hostilities which men with smaller jurisdiction might not incur. He would, therefore, break up the present Government of India into smaller Governorships with direct relations to the Government at home, each with its provincial army and powers over taxation and revenue. It is impossible, he said, to expect that the Indian population could ever form one nation. It is absurd to think that 250 millions of men and women can consider themselves one people. So the best way of connecting them together would be to help them to form a number of small distinct nationalities according to their origin, antecedents, sympathies, and dialects. This unity the governments which he proposed ought to promote. India, said Mr. Bright, had been acquired by enormous crimes. The English Government can only atone for them by teaching the people how to govern themselves. For, in the course of time, near or remote, England shall have to leave India to itself, if the teachings of history be true. It may, perhaps, not be the Indians who will compel her to do so, the affairs of Europe will some day compel her to do so. It is not in the nature of things that 50 millions of men can hold 250 for ever. When England leaves, if one may venture to indulge in a little prophecy, the people of India will first quarrel, the powerful among them trying to conquer the less powerful, and then they will settle down not into

one government, nor into one nationality, but different small organisations of Government. He proposed to anticipate that contingency, by providing for it in the plan thus laid out by himself.

The conversation then turned upon the present agitation in India. "I hope," said Mr. Bright, "Lord Ripon will serve out his full term, get the Bill passed, and then return home. I have known Lord Ripon since he was a child, who has ever been faithfully attached to the Liberal interests. His conversion into Roman Catholicism for a time cast some darkness over his name. But they did not know the causes, and therefore blamed him. He had few relatives of his own, and his wife's brothers and sisters were like his own relatives. The tragical death of Mr. Vining at the hand of Greek bandits exercised a strange effect on his mind, and led him to take a different view of human life. No one has ever dared to doubt his earnestness or sincerity. Little before he started for India I met Lord Ripon one day at Piccadilly going towards Kensington, and asked him about his appointment. 'Rest assured,' said Lord Ripon, 'any change in my religious belief has made no change in my political principles. I have been offered by Mr. Gladstone this great appointment, and I will try to discharge its duties faithfully.'" Mr. Bright expressed the highest confidence in the character and principles of Lord Ripon. He spoke, I am sorry to say, most contemptuously of the East Indians and Eurasians who have joined the agitation. "Do they know," he asked, "that all Englishmen strongly dislike them? What do they hope to gain from identifying themselves against men with whom they hold every interest in common?" I could not answer this question. He then came to speak of a great many Indian gentlemen whom he personally knew and among others of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose. He said, the people of India had in later times gained a good deal of political power. He laid great stress on the liberty of the Press. The conversation just for a moment turned on the *Bengali* contempt of court case. Mr. Bright's opinion of Sir Richard Garth's abilities is anything but complimentary. But Mr. Bright said the editor of the *Bengali* had done a foolish thing, only he had suffered more for it than he ever deserved.

On being asked whether India could ever hope to gain the right of electing her representatives for the British Parliament, he said "that was not possible, for the simple reason that you would absolutely swamp us with your votes." But he said an Indian could very well represent an English constituency if it would have him. This was very largely a question of expense. He had been once or twice spoken to on this subject by Indian gentlemen in England. But after these men went back to their native country he never heard from them again. He said there still rang in his mind a simple sentence which had been uttered by a Hindu who had come to see him—"No one ever cared for my poor country!" Mr. Bright spoke with touching admiration of Sir Salar Jung, and fully dwelt upon the espionage and ill-treatment under which he had to drag the latter part of his life. There is quite one opinion on this subject and the restoration of the Berars in England. They are all waiting to see what is next going to be done in the Nizam's Government. Mr. Bright sets his face against violent agitation of every kind. He said, "Never be persuaded to use violence, either in speech or act. Every reform has to be won constitutionally, inch by inch, in this country. Be not tired to try to obtain your rights. You have already obtained some, you shall have more. But never be violent in anything. All progress has its laws, and laws act slowly. If you do not get all you want, your children will. What our fathers did not have, we have. The future must be allowed to mend the past."

Thus the breakfast was to us a feast of ideas and flow of soul. The remnants of food were removed. The cigars were finished, the ashes grew cold on the saucers, we all got up. And as I was going to leave, Mr. Bright asked me how the missionaries of the Brahmo Somaj found their living. When he heard they took no salary, and devoted their whole time and energy to the work of the Church, he exclaimed, "I see, they rely upon Providence to feed them. Well, there is a great deal in that. It is not everyone that can rely upon Providence, but those who can need look up to no other support." The Conservatives in the House of Commons under Sir Stafford Northcote charged Mr. Bright with a sort of libel, otherwise called "breach of privilege." But they had to withdraw their charge, and the motion was thrown out by a majority of votes.

Such is John Bright, the people's tribune. He is the type of the true Englishman, firm, bold, truthful, and profoundly religious. His honour and affection for Gladstone are great, and there is no doubt his feelings are reciprocated. They make England what she now is. And long may John Bright live and work for the benefit of his countrymen and the welfare of mankind.

P. C. M.

#### THE ZEMINDARS AND THE RYOTS: LORD RIPON'S PROGRESS IN STIRRING UP CLASS-WARS.

The Zemindars are organising meetings in different parts of the country, with a view to protest against the Rent Bill. We have no objection to these proceedings. They are perfectly con-

stitutional, and the Zemindars must, of course, protect their own interests, when they think they have been threatened, by any proposed measure on the part of the Government. But it is the duty of the friends of the ryots also to strengthen the hands of the Government, and help it to pass the Bill. The Indian Association should lose no time in helping the ryots, at this important crisis. They should follow the example which the Zemindars have set, and obtain, from the ryots, the expression of their opinion. The friends of the ryots should be active while this splendid field of duty lies before them.—*The Bengalee* (Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee's Paper.)

#### MR. BRIGHT'S SLANDERS ECHOED IN INDIA.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

"The *Englishman* publishes the advertisement about the Anglo-Indian Ilbert meeting held at St. James's Hall, London, and the list of the general committee. In the list we see the names of many old Anglo-Indians, and of some who had the reputation of being, while here, very friendly to the people of India. The list is a curious document, and is very suggestive in many ways. The long advertisement appeared in all the leading papers of London, and it would thus appear that money was spent like water for the purposes of the meeting. But that is a concern of the Defence Association, though we must protest against this spending of Indian money in a foreign country to patronise foreign journals when there are many here in a starving condition. Talking of the application of Indian money, the list gives only a faint idea of the pensions that the Indian taxpayers are to pay to retired Anglo-Indians. These Indian Nawabs live in England at the expense of the poor ryot, and are paid for services which the ungrateful Indian will never be able to appreciate. In India most of these Anglo-Indians were paid for the purpose of oppressing those who paid them, and now they live upon Indian money spent in England, no doubt to the delight of the starving millions of India. There is a story of a man who after having oppressed his benefactor was at last obliged to die. But death did not deliver the benefactor from the clutches of his foe, for the latter, after death, became a ghost, and yet continued his oppressions of throwing bones and dirt at his old benefactor. It was thought that the Indians had done with those who had been paid for oppressing them. But though dead to India except, of course, about the matter of their pensions by the Indian ryot, these ghosts of Anglo-Indians, as would appear from the meeting held the other day, have not lost their old love for India."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### SIR LAURENCE PEARL ON THE ILBERT BILL CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S "INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The practice has prevailed in India now for many years of the Indian Legislature consulting the judges as to a meditated change in the law. Their opinions are delivered under the same sense of responsibility and obligation, if possible, to be correct as judicial opinions are formed and expressed. Of course no infallibility is attributable to them, but no advocacy of a side ought to be laid to their charge. The Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta entrusted, as I am informed, the preparation of their paper to an eminent barrister. I know the gentleman, and respect him highly for his learning and worth. Between his reasoning and that of the judges no material difference is observable, and so far that general agreement tends to establish not simply similarity, but correctness of opinion. It shows calmness of mind and deliberate judgment without inflamed feeling. Some elements of confusion have been introduced into this inquiry. The supposed feelings of Native judges present or future, as affected by the retention of this law as to jurisdiction in its present state, have been put forward as outraged, or likely to be outraged by it. Some have called the law insulting to the Native community. An insult to any Native judge would not only be an insult to Natives, but to the whole English Nation, with the Queen at its head. No one can suppose the framers of the Code of Procedure who retained this part of jurisdiction meant any insult to anybody. No judge of calm mind has ever yet thought himself insulted by a law as to jurisdiction, whether personal or general. Such laws have commonly deep and ancient roots. Whether a privilege be strictly part of "Substantive Law" or part of a law of procedure of the Forum, whether it relate to offence, or only to trial on a charge, are totally fruitless inquiries and distinctions when deeply rooted feelings are pleading earnestly nay, vehemently for the retention of a privilege. The peer of England is for treason and felony triable by his peers. He may be indicted in the ordinary way, but if a Bill be found for either, his mode of trial is then his privilege. In a wider sense it is that of the peers, in a still wider sense it may be called national as involving the notion of Equality, in the favourite sentiment of trial by one's peers. Many portions of the English Law most dear at all times to Englishmen are

rather in their own nature parts of the laws of procedure than of Substantive Law, as for instance privileges as to immunity from arrest, jurisdiction, trial, &c., &c., including process. It is therefore no answer to a request that a privilege be retained, to urge it is but procedure, it may nevertheless be regarded as the subject's shield. Now in India the retention in the Mofussil, of the English Law by the English being entirely the result of custom and the force of circumstances, and not, of force, dominion, or power at all, is just as innocent a privilege as any law, custom, and usage of the many and various laws, customs and usages existing in India appertaining to various bodies of men. Amongst these personal laws, some constitute Substantive Law, some procedure, privileges much valued exist as to each. Consequently the Judges make no mistake when they say in substance, the destruction of this particular privilege which works no wrong, would be, without a general destruction of personal laws, a special disfavoured.

No commoner of England ever yet thought himself degraded by a privilege as to trial which he did not share. No judge of the Queen's Bench ever yet thought himself degraded because he could not preside there as judge over a peer indicted there for treason or felony, against whom a true Bill was there found. The privilege is the privilege of the accused, its birth, growth, continuance and allowance, reflect neither honours on those possessing it, nor dishonours on those who have it not, nor is the court or judge empowered to try one jot exalted thereby, in public and rational opinion, over the court or judge wanting that particular jurisdiction. Every judge who really knows and does his duty, sets no value whatever on these really petty distinctions as to jurisdiction; he knows whence his real honour is derived and that nobody can really degrade him but himself.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

LAURENCE PEEL.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight, August 16.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.

#### LAND ASSESSMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. WOODALL asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he could state approximately the extent of land in British India which had been re-assessed since the expiry of the last thirty years' settlement; whether the general result of the re-assessment had been greatly to increase the Government demand, and, if so, what was the average percentage of increase; whether there was enacted in the Bombay Presidency in 1879 a new Land Revenue Code, with much more stringent provisions against tenants than the code of 1827, formerly in force; whether it was the case that a tenant could now be taxed in excess of the amount of his fixed assessment on any improvements he might make which made any natural advantage available, and whether this proviso subjected him to a largely-increased land tax on any fields which he might irrigate by water from a well dug entirely at his own cost; whether the code of 1879 contained a provision enabling the British revenue authorities not only to sell up a defaulting cultivator in order to obtain payment of arrears, but to confiscate the holding with all its produce for a similar purpose, irrespective of how much its value might exceed the amount of the said arrears; and if such provision existed, could he state the number of instances in which it had been enforced; and whether he would lay upon the table copies of the code of 1879, and of the former one which it superseded.

Mr. CROSS: The extent of land in British India which has been re-assessed since the expiration of the last thirty years' settlement is approximately 135,000 square miles. The average percentage increase of assessment effected by the revisions is about—in the North-West Provinces, 14 per cent.; in the Punjab, 7 per cent.; and in Bombay, 32 per cent. Some explanations of these enhancements may be necessary. In Upper India—that is, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab—the assessment is a proportion of the rental value of the estate. Under the expired settlement this proportion was two-thirds. Under the revised settlements it is half of the rental value. But the rental has increased so much that the lower proportion now yields more revenue than the higher proportion yielded formerly. There are three reasons for this increase—extension of cultivation, rise of prices, and improvements, such as canals made by Government. In the Bombay Deccan, where the landowners hold direct from Government, the original settlement made about 1840, reduced the old native assessments nearly 50 per cent or from about 1 rupee to about 8 annas per acre. The latter assessment was then equal to about 15 per cent. of the value of the produce. The revised assessment is equal to about 12 per cent., so that the real incidence of the new settlement is lighter than that of the original settlement when introduced. Bombay Act 5 of 1879 consolidated and amended the land revenue law in force at that time. The greater part of the code of 1827 relating to land had already been repealed. Act 5 did not enact more stringent provisions against tenants; the culti-

vators of Bombay are not tenants, but proprietors under Government, and their legal position has been greatly improved since 1827. A Bombay landholder cannot be taxed on his own improvements, nor, if he digs a well, can his assessment be increased on that account, either during the currency, or on the expiration of the settlement. The case is contained in Sections 106-107 of Act 5. By Section 153 of Act 5 land, the revenue of which is in arrear, is liable to forfeiture and sale to realise the amount of arrears. Should the proceeds exceed the arrear the balance is credited to the defaulter. There is no objection to present a copy of the Bombay Revenue Code 1879, but I cannot lay on the table the law which is superseded, as it is contained in, I think, nineteen separate enactments.

#### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. GIBSON asked whether the Secretary of State for India intended to direct an inquiry into the grievances of the Indian Medical Service, with a view to meet some of the expectations with which candidates were induced to enter it, and to restore some contentment to its ranks.

Mr. CROSS: I have several times explained the cause of there being a temporary excess of medical officers who do not hold the substantive appointments which command the higher rates of pay—the grievance to which I understand the right hon. member refers—and I have, at the same time, explained how the difficulty is being met. It is not probable that any inquiry could add to the Secretary of State's information on the subject; and it is not proposed to make any change in the existing system by which officers succeed to substantive medical charges in India.

Mr. GIBSON: I give notice that early next session I shall call attention to the subject, unless a remedy be applied in the meantime.

#### THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would inquire if the Indian Government had any information regarding the presence of a Russian agent in Afghanistan, his friendly reception by the Governor of Cabul, and his alleged interview with the Ameer; whether he still adhered to his statement that an annual subsidy of £120,000 had been granted to the Ameer without any of the conditions to secure British influence and control, upon which previous Ameers had been subsidised; and what supplies of arms and ammunition had been given to the Ameer Abdurrahman since 1880.

Mr. CROSS: The Indian Government have received information regarding the presence of a Russian merchant, a Mahomedan by religion, in Afghanistan, who had an interview with the Ameer. No importance is attached to the incident by the Government. The hon. member for Eye is mistaken in thinking that I stated that the subsidy of 12 lakhs had been granted "without any of the conditions to secure British influence and control upon which previous Ameers had been subsidised." When Abdurrahman was recognised by us as Ameer of Afghanistan in 1880 an understanding was entered into that he should follow the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. The Ameer has so far acted in conformity with that understanding, and, in order to strengthen his position, the Government of India have decided to give him one lakh of rupees a month. The gifts of arms to the Ameer up to 1882 are described in return No. 18 of 1882. Since then the Ameer has received 1,500 muzzle-loading rifles, 1,000 carbines, 8,274 cartridges for ordnance, 1,778 shells, 3,604 shot, and 996,189 small-arm cartridges.

Mr. COWEN said that the answer just given scarcely coincided with the answer made to a question he put—(cheers)—indeed, it seemed to be a contradiction of it. (Hear, hear.) He wished to ask whether the service the Ameer was to render was stipulated for by anything more than a mere understanding.

Mr. CROSS: The answer I have given to-day is altogether consistent with the answer I gave the other day. There is no reiteration of the understanding which has been entered into with the Ameer: it was entered into in 1880, and it covers all subsequent transactions.

Mr. O'KELLY: Was the understanding evidenced by any written document?

Mr. CROSS: No, sir, it was entered into between our agent and the Ameer himself.

Mr. O'KELLY: Is it a verbal understanding, or one of a more solemn nature?

Mr. S. WORTLEY: Is it in writing?

Mr. ONSLOW: Was the Secretary of State for India consulted in this matter before the Viceroy agreed to give this allowance, and will papers be produced?

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Are we to understand that there is no written treaty or document?

Mr. CROSS: Notice had better be given of a question.

Mr. O'KELLY: Is the allowance a permanent one, or is it given for a length of time?

Mr. CROSS: I have already stated it is given from month to month.

Mr. ONSLOW: Will papers be produced? If not, I will give notice of a question.

## THE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BILL.

Sir H. WOLFE, in the absence of Mr. Stanhope, asked the Under Secretary of State for India when he proposed to make his promised statement, giving in summary form the views of the Local Governments in India upon the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

Mr. CROSS said he was unable to answer now. If the hon. gentleman would repeat the question on Monday, he hoped to be able then to reply.

## INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Sir H. WOLFE, in the absence of Mr. Stanhope, asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true that all the remaining proposals of the Government of India and of the Simla Army Commission on the subject of the reduction of military expenditure in India had been rejected by the Secretary of State; and if he would now lay upon the table papers giving a complete explanation of these proposals.

Mr. CROSS: I do not quite understand what the hon. member for Mid Lincoln means by "all the remaining proposals," but the recommendations of the Government of India for the reorganisation of the Indian army in four army corps which has not been adopted, in the opinion of the Secretary of State would involve additional rather than decreased cost. The ultimate saving from the remaining proposals was estimated by the Government of India to amount to 43 lakhs of rupees. Of these the Secretary of State has already sanctioned reductions amounting to 21½ lakhs. Reductions amounting to nine lakhs were disallowed by the Secretary of State, as they would have required very important changes in the organisation of the British Army. With regard to the remaining charges in the staff and other establishments, the Government of India have been invited to make any further recommendations they may consider practicable, consistent with the continuance of the Presidential armies, it being considered that the desired reductions may be effected under the present organisation. The correspondence is not complete, but papers will be presented when it is concluded.

## INDIAN OUTPOSTS.

Mr. COWEN asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether all the British troops had been withdrawn from the Pishin Valley, and what was the distance of the farthest British outpost from Candahar.

Mr. ROGERS asked whether the station of Tull-Chotiali, in South Eastern Afghanistan, had not been found very unhealthy; whether sickness and other privations endured by the native regiments stationed there, as also in the outposts in the Pishin Valley, had caused much dissatisfaction among the native troops; could any prospect be held out of these Afghan stations being abandoned; and could the medical returns from all the trans-Indus stations, including Quetta, up to some very recent date, be laid upon the table?

Mr. CROSS: There are no English troops in the Pishin Valley, but there are two detachments of native troops at the outposts of Gulistan and Khush-dil-Khan-ku-Killa. The former post is about 105 miles from Candahar; the latter about 110. In answer to the hon. member for Southwark, I have to say that no report has been received of any special sickness at Tull-Chotiali. The latest returns, of June 1 last, show that of the garrison of 520 men present, 22 were sick. There is no reason to suppose there is any dissatisfaction among the small detachments in the Pishin Valley, or any cause for dissatisfaction. There is no intention of withdrawing those troops from these outposts. The latest complete sanitary returns of the army in India are for 1881. The latest monthly return for June, 1883, shows that of the 3,429 European troops in the trans-Indus stations, there were 221 sick, and of the 15,329 native troops, there were 491 sick on the 1st of that month.

## THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

Mr. ONSLOW said he had received a letter from the Prime Minister asking him not to put the question of which he had given notice respecting the visit of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to India. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would allow him time to consider whether it would not be in the interest of India that he should put the question.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

## THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF TANJORE.

Mr. A. O'CONNOR asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that Serbojee Rajah, of the Palace, Tanjore, was adopted by the senior Ranees, and the other Ranees of the late Maharajah of Tanjore; whether the obsequial rites of the late Maharajah were performed by Serbojee Rajah, with the sanction and in the presence of Mr. Forbes, the then Resident of Tanjore; whether, among the Hindoos, and especially the Mahrattas, the authority of the husband was necessary for legalising an adoption by the widow; whether the High Court of Madras in May, 1865, confirming a judgment in the District Courts, admitted the status of Serbojee Rajah, as the adopted son of the late Maharajah of Tanjore; whether the application by all the fifteen Ranees, dated December 12, 1855, the petitions, and mahazernames from the merchants and inhabitants of Tanjore, and the memorials of Serbojee Rajah through his counsel, Mr. Kavanagh,

proving the claims of Serbojee to the position and dignity of his adoptive father, the late Maharajah, had been summarily rejected by the Government; and whether at the present moment Serbojee Rajah was living at Tanjore unprovided for and totally depending upon the charity of friends.

Mr. CROSS: Nearly eight years after the death of the Rajah of Tanjore and the lapse of that State to the Government, the senior Ranees wished to adopt Serbojee Rajah as her heir; but Government refused to recognise any adoption, so far as claims to succession to State property were concerned. A nephew performed the funeral ceremonies of the late Rajah in the presence of the Resident; but it is not known who this nephew was. Nothing is known at the India Office of the judgment of the High Court in May, 1865. The various memorials presented soon after the lapse of the State to Government were fully considered and rejected, as was also Mr. Kavanagh's recent memorial. Serbojee's name cannot be traced in the list of Tanjore pensioners, and nothing is known at the India Office as to his pecuniary means.

## INDIAN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BILL.

Mr. HOPWOOD, for Mr. Agnew, asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the recent publication in the *Times* of the minutes or report by certain Judges of the Calcutta High Court on the Jurisdiction Bill was a premature and unauthorised publication; and whether, seeing the report in question had been put before the public, he would also lay before the public the minutes or reports on the same subject that had been recorded by the Bombay and Madras High Courts, in order that comparison might be made with the report of the Calcutta Judges.

Mr. CROSS: Strictly speaking, it may perhaps be said that the publication of the report referred to by my hon. friend is irregular and premature, but it is really not a matter of much moment. The reports of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay will be laid on the table with the other reports of the local Governments.

## HERR SILBINGER AND THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.

Mr. ONSLOW asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the Austro-Hungarian Government had addressed an elaborate remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government in regard to the case of Herr Silbinger, an Austrian subject, *versus* the Maharajah of Jeypore, showing that the alleged arbitration (on which Her Majesty's Government had relied in former communications on the subject with the Austro-Hungarian Government) had been a mere burlesque of justice; whether it was true that Her Majesty's Government had not attempted to meet the proofs offered by the Austro-Hungarian Government, but had simply declined to reopen the question; and whether the papers on the subject could be laid before Parliament.

Mr. CROSS: It is the case that in May last the Austrian Government, through their representative in London, requested a further consideration of Herr Silbinger's claim, enclosing certain documents in support of their application. The matter was again fully considered by the Secretary of State in Council, with the result that there appeared no ground for reopening here a question on which the Government of India had more than once expressed a very decided view. The further papers submitted have, however, been forwarded to that Government. An intimation to the foregoing effect has, I believe, been made to the Austrian Ambassador, who, it is right I should mention, was informed in some detail in March, 1881, of the grounds of the decision arrived at by the Indian Government in the matter.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE inquired whether the Indian Budget would be taken to-night.

Mr. CROSS replied that it was not on to-night's paper. (An Hon. Member—Oh, yes it is.) However, it would not be taken to-night.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked if there was any precedent for the course which had been taken with regard to the Indian Budget. It was understood that it should be taken to-day, and on Saturday the Prime Minister himself distinctly said it would. Great inconvenience was caused by the change being made without notice.

Mr. GLADSTONE very much regretted that by an inadvertence the Indian Budget appeared on the orders for to-night. He must remind the hon. member that it was understood that everything he had said on the subject of taking the Indian Budget to-night was subject to the paramount consideration of Supply.

Mr. ONSLOW suggested that in consequence of the pressure of business the Under Secretary might save time by publishing his statement in the papers. (Hear, hear.)

## SPECIAL POLICE-TAX, INDIA.

Mr. MOLLOY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would inquire into the truth of certain statements in the *Madras Standard*, dated June last, as to the method of levying a special police-tax which had been imposed on the inhabitants of the town of Salem in consequence of a riot which occurred there—viz. "that the tax is fixed in accordance to the will and caprice of a revenue officer, and that the collector simply confirms the assessment;" and, if this was a true state-

ment, whether he would take steps to relieve these people from undue taxation.

Mr. CROSS: The special police-tax to which the hon. member for Queen's County refers, is levied on the inhabitants of Salem under Madras Act III. of 1882, which corresponds with the law in other parts of India. The act provides that "the magistrate of the district after inquiry, if necessary, shall assess the proportion in which the amount is to be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means." The collector of Salem is responsible to the Government of Madras for the manner in which he discharges the duties imposed upon him under the Act; and the Secretary of State sees no reason to interfere.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

##### ARMY AND INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Mr. ACLAND asked the Secretary of State for War what was the reason of the distinction between candidates and commissions in Her Majesty's Army Medical Department and candidates for commissions in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service with regard to the marks gained by them at Netley, which in the case of the candidates for the Indian Medical Service were counted, and in that of the candidates for the Army Medical Department were not counted, in the totals which determine in each case respectively their order of merit; and whether it was intended to maintain that distinction.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The examination at the conclusion of the Netley course is, in the case of Army Medical candidates, a pass examination merely, their relative precedence having been settled at the entrance examination. With the Indian candidates, on the contrary, the Netley course is competitive and aids in determining the position during subsequent service. The system for the British officers was deliberately adopted, after very full inquiry, by a Committee appointed to consider the causes of the unsatisfactory supply of candidates for the Army Medical Service, which took evidence on this particular point.

##### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. SUMMERS asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated by Mr. A. K. Connel, in his work on the "Economic Revolution of India," that interest charges for guaranteed and State railways, paid out of the ordinary revenue, amounted in 1881-82 to over £32,000,000 and to over £34,000,000 if loss by exchange be taken into account; and whether, in view of those two items, loss by exchange and past interest charges, the Indian railways earned 5½ per cent. on the whole capital outlay.

Mr. CROSS: Up to the 30th of June, 1882, the amount advanced to the guaranteed railway companies (omitting the East Indian) was £25,349,000, and the Government shares of surplus receipts amounted to £1,697,000, giving an excess of £23,647,000. When the East Indian Railway was purchased, the guaranteed interest advanced amounted to £4,505,000. The surplus profits received by Government have amounted to £6,528,000, or £2,818,000 in excess of the amount advanced it as a guaranteed line. The total sum advanced may, therefore, be put at £21,629,000. If loss by exchange on past transactions be added, the amount will no doubt be greater. The capital cost of all the lines open to traffic on the 31st of December, 1882, was about 143 crores—the net revenue was 78 lakhs—or 5·97 per cent. If the capital cost be raised by the addition of the interest advanced to (say) 167 crores, the net revenue was 4·6 per cent.

##### THE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH.

Mr. OSNOW asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the report that the Maharajah Duleep Singh had postponed his visit to India; if so, for how long; and whether Her Majesty's Government intended to grant him a further sum of money out of the revenues of India.

Mr. GLADSTONE: No communication has been received from the Maharajah with regard to the postponement of his journey to India. When, some time ago, a desire to make that journey was expressed, the Maharajah was informed by my noble friend the Secretary of State for War, who was then Secretary of State for India, that he would have to conform with the instructions of the Viceroy which might be given him there with respect to his journey. No intention has been formed or expressed by Her Majesty's Government of making an increased money grant to the Maharajah. I may say with respect to this question of the journey, and what may grow out of it, that it has recently been referred to the Government of India.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THIS DAY.

##### MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

Mr. STANHOPE asked if the Government would lay dummy copies of the opinions of the local Governments in India with respect to Mr. Ilbert's Bill on the table during the present session, so that they might be printed during the recess.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the request appeared to be a reasonable one, and, so far as he could tell at present, it ought to be granted.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, on the order for going into committee on the East Indian Revenue Accounts,

Mr. J. CROSS, rising amidst cheers from a very small House, said he had at last, after long waiting, an opportunity of trying to explain the position of the finances of our East Indian Empire. If he had to deal only with taxation, his task would be simple; but these accounts comprised not only the ordinary finance arrangements of an empire of 250,000,000 population, but also the provincial, and part of the local finance of 600,000 towns and villages, and had reference, moreover, to vast schemes of irrigation, navigation, and railway communication. The accounts presented to the House related to the finances of three years. There were the closed accounts of 1881-82, the revised estimates of 1882-83. In the first of these three years the gross receipts were £73,700,000, and expenditure from revenue £71,100,000, leaving a surplus of £2,600,000. Besides that, the provincial Governments had saved from their allotments £1,500,000, so that, altogether, the unspent money of the year amounted to £4,100,000. The actual expenditure was £69,600,000, against £75,900,000 in 1880-81, or a reduction of gross expenditure by £6,300,000. It should be explained that 1880-81 was the last and heaviest year of the Afghan war; and 1881-82 was upon the whole the most prosperous financial year that India had hitherto enjoyed. The principal items of receipts were land tax, salt tax, stamps, excise, provincial revenue, Customs, assessed taxes, and registration; and from those eight sources there were received, in 1881-82, a total of £42,200,000. Deducting the amount of £22,000,000 realised from the land tax, which might be regarded as rent rather than taxation, the whole of the taxation of British India was £20,200,000, or about one rupee per head of the population. The favourable results of the year enabled the Government to relax restrictions which had been placed upon local and provincial expenditure during the time that war, famine, and less by exchange pressed so heavily upon Indian finance; also, to return to provincial Governments £670,000 which had been held in suspense; also to reduce the salt tax by 25 per cent., and to abolish Customs duties on all articles except liquors. Those remissions were equivalent to leaving £2,800,000 in the pockets of the people. In the year 1882-83 the gross revenue was estimated at £67,900,000; and the expenditure at £67,700,000, including the unexpected item of £1,325,000 for the Egyptian war, leaving a surplus of £224,000. But this year, unlike 1881-82, the provincial Governments had expended from their balances £1,500,000, so that the total expenditure of the year was £69,200,000, as against £69,600,000 in the previous year. That year began also with the allocation of £1,500,000 as a famine insurance fund, out of which £25,000 was spent in actual famine relief, £104,000 in protective works, and £1,330,000 in the reduction of debt. The total amount raised under the eight heads of taxation was £39,600,000, of which the land tax produced £21,700,000, leaving the general taxation of the year at £17,900,000, or about 14½ annas per head of the population. As to the coming year, 1883-84, the revenue was estimated in March last to be £67,300,000, and the expenditure £66,800,000, leaving a surplus of between £400,000 and £500,000. Then, again, as in the past year, the local Governments proposed to expend from their balances £1,500,000, making a gross expenditure of £68,300,000, which was £905,000 less than last year. There was also laid aside for famine relief £150,000, of which it was hoped not more than £12,000 had been spent on famine relief, the rest being devoted to protective works and reduction of debt. The receipts were estimated at £39,700,000, and excluding the land revenue of £22,000,000, taxation was estimated to produce £17,964,000, which was a slight increase on the previous year, and was equivalent to 14½ annas per head of the population. In summing up this general statement for the three years, he would add that the accounts for 1882-83 were becoming still more favourable than appeared from the revised estimate, and the closed accounts would show a surplus of £750,000 instead of £224,000. The estimated surplus of £457,000 for 1883-84 would in all probability, should no famine occur, turn out to be a million additional, but it was impossible to make an exact forecast until the rains were over, and they could tell whether or not the country was to be afflicted by famine. Statements were often made that we were grudging some seventy millions a year of taxation out of the people of India. He deprecated such alarming and exaggerated notions, and proceeded to give the details of estimated revenue for 1883-84, as follows:—Opium, £9,200,000; tributes from native States, £700,000; forest receipts, £930,000; post office, telegraphs, &c., £1,670,000; civil departments, including court fees, and education contributions, £14,000,000; interest on local loans, receipts in aid of superannuation and miscellaneous credits, £1,200,000; army receipts, sales of stores, &c., £866,000; and revenue from public works, £11,403,000. The total was £27,513,000.

which added to £39,700,000 raised by taxation, made the gross revenue £57,204,000. If Her Majesty's Government owned the whole of the land in the United Kingdom and let it out and received rent for it, and if they also included in the revenue the receipts from railway, court fees, waterworks, and canals, they would seem to be grinding a dreadful amount of taxation out of the people of England; but it would be just as reasonable to call those items taxation in England as it was to call them taxation in India. (Hear, hear). In explanation of the "dreary details" of the accounts hon. members had been furnished with a printed statement, and he would, therefore, only make a running comment, on the principal points. He had referred to the remissions of the taxation which had been made. The Government were anxious to follow them up by removing the export duty on rice, which produced about £700,000, but the large increase in army pension charges prevented them doing so this year. The revenue from Excise grew at a moderate rate, which showed that the Blue Ribbon Army had not got possession of the country (hear, hear); but, of course, that item depended very much on the general prosperity of the country, and as India was very prosperous now, he anticipated the estimated receipts from Excise would show a good increase. Forests were a steadily growing source of revenue, and the net receipts from them were more now than the gross receipts a few years ago. He expected good results from the education in French forestry of young men appointed to this branch of the Indian Civil Service. The extent of land under forestry in India was now thirty-three square miles. The post office and telegraphic service was being rapidly extended. There were now 4,800 post offices and 7,000 letter boxes, and 52,000 miles of telegraph wires covered 22,000 miles of country. The army expenditure was not an easy subject to touch. The gross total for the year 1881-83 was £17,434,000. For the year 1883-84, the estimate was £16,000,000. These sums compared favourably with the two previous years, in which the charges were £28,000,000 and £19,000,000 respectively—those two years being the two years of the Afghan war. Of the £17,000,000 spent last year £500,000 was contributed by this country. Deducting the contributions from this country, the cost of the Indian Government for the year 1882-83 was £15,900,000, against a net cost of £15,000,000 in the previous year, and £23,800,000 in 1881. This year they expected the net cost would be £15,198,000. He thought that it was useless to expect that the non-effective charges of the Indian Army would be less than £3,100,000 a year. The estimated cost of the army this year was certainly less than for the last six or seven years, and had it not been for the increased amount for pensions the reduction would have been much more favourable. With regard to public works, which was a most important question in India, the total expenditure on both branches, productive and ordinary, in the three years ending March, 1884, was £29,036,000, towards which there had been provided by loans £9,400,000, the rest having been accomplished out of revenue. (Cheers.) In the previous three years the amount expended was £28,482,000, against which there was provided by loans and balances £14,400,000. In the last three years it would be seen that there had been spent £554,000 more on public works of all sorts; but they had borrowed, and used for balances, £5,000,000 less. (Cheers.) This was the best kind of expenditure the Government could undertake. It was impossible, however, to confine the Indian Government within a certain amount of expenditure every year; and in regarding the expenditure they must look at the advantages gained, and at the conveniences given, rather than at the results in cash. The hon. gentlemen opposite (Mr. Stanhope) seemed to think these were luxuries that India could not afford; but there he was at issue with the hon. gentleman. Taken as a whole, the railways of India were on the high road to prosperity, and if they were taken at 3½ per cent., they would have contributed to the revenue no less than two millions sterling. The financial results of the irrigation works were not nearly so good as those of the railways, and that was accounted for by the fact that a great many of the works had been executed with much regard to economy and without due consideration. There was still a large field for railways in India, for in one part there were 160,000 square miles with 20 millions of people, without a railway through it; and that part contained some of the most fertile land, where famine was never known. It was for the House of Commons to decide whether India should be encouraged, within moderate limits, to increase railway accommodation, and in that way stimulate her productive powers, and lessen the sufferings of the people in time of famine. All India asked was to be allowed to develop her resources, and he would like to share the responsibility of refusing her that request. During the present year the State would spend £4,400,000 in railways, while private companies would spend £1,600,000 more, so that at least £6,000,000 sterling would be spent this year. The total debt, including every liability and guarantee on account of public works, was £229,000,000, against which they had public works which paid good interest on £163,000,000, leaving an uncovered debt of £66,000,000—not an excessive amount for a country of 200 millions of people; with its

trade and commerce rapidly increasing. After expressing his regret at the retirement from the Indian service of Sir E. Baring and Sir L. Malet, Mr. Cross said, in conclusion, he must observe that much depended on the terms on which we lived with our neighbours, and it had been the endeavour of the Government of Lord Ripon to cultivate good relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan. Our own relations with him were those of cordial concord, and he believed that in his own ability to defend his State lay our best safeguard from frontier complications. The cordial friendship of the Ameer was far less costly than his shyness, and the Government of India had thought it right to enable him to maintain his position, even at some cost to themselves. (Cheers).

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT moved as an amendment to going into committee—"That the proposed changes in the Indian criminal law are uncalled for and impolitic, and that a charge upon the Indian revenues for the payment of native magistrates, having criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, as provided by the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill is inexpedient." He complained of the contemptuous treatment which the important statement of the Indian Budget had received at the hands of her Majesty's Government; for it had been put off from day to day, and now was brought forward at a time when there were not a score of members in the House. He then proceeded to condemn the proposals of the Ilbert Bill, and said there had been practically no call for the measure, which was most dangerous and inexpedient. It had aroused race antagonism in India, and the opposition of Europeans to an unprecedented extent, and, in his opinion, it was most unwise on the part of the Government to allow such a thing to be done. The hon. gentleman, however, did not move his amendment.

Mr. A. ARNOLD moved the following amendment: "That, in the interests of India and of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that India should not bear the charge of the Consular and Agency expenditure on the Persian Gulf and upon the Tigris and Euphrates, and that the concerns of British trade and commerce in Western Asia should be in the hands of officers more completely responsible to the Home Government."

Mr. E. STANHOPE protested against the late period of the Session at which the Indian Budget was submitted to Parliament. The effect of the new Procedure Rules had been to exclude the discussion of Indian subjects on the motion to go into Committee of Supply. The result would be that next year Indian topics would be discussed on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne, unless the Prime Minister would promise an opportunity early in the Session of having such a debate. The present debate had been largely anticipated by the discussion on the motion in favour of the reduction of Indian expenditure. Their attention now ought to be confined to the ordinary income and expenditure of India, and he submitted that this expenditure had increased by 3½ millions. He advocated public works in India, but they should not be pushed on in advance of the material progress of the country. What ought to be done was to lay down a scheme for the construction of public works over a number of years, which scheme should not be departed from. As to the Ilbert Bill, he contended that everybody who knew anything about the matter was against it. This was a case of experience against sentiment, and the question was whether experience was to go for nothing. None of the Local Governments were in favour of the measure, as there was no inconvenience felt which it would remedy. The only argument in favour of the Bill was that it would abolish all race distinctions, and the simple answer to that was that it could not be done.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion, in which Mr. W. Fowler, Lord G. Hamilton, and Mr. S. Smith took part, Sir G. Campbell moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion, after some objections on the part of several hon. gentlemen, was ultimately agreed to, and the debate stands adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.—The summer session of the Army Medical School terminated on the 6th inst., when the prizes in the gift of the senate were handed to the successful competitors. A noticeable feature of the present session has been that all the prizes, with a single exception, have been carried off by one of the surgeons on probation, Mr. J. M. Young, of the Indian Medical Service, who obtained the Martin Memorial gold medal, the Herbert prize, the Parkes memorial (gold medal and a sum of £100), and the Montefiore prize, which consists of a gold medal and a sum of twenty guineas.

We find the names of two Bombay men in the list of candidates who recently passed in the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Sidney St. John Westlake, son of Mr. J. Westlake, exchange broker, and Mr. Reginald Pocock Barrow, son of Mr. H. W. Barrow, Secretary to the Municipality. Mr. Westlake who occupies the eighth place on the list, wanting, we believe, direct from Cheltenham College; Mr. Barrow was educated privately at Plymouth, and coached by Mr. Wren.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1883.

## THE CAUCUS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

It is really exceedingly hard on the Englishmen and Englishwomen of India, when they are engaged in a death-struggle in defence of dearly-cherished rights—when they have shown the people of England, beyond all manner of doubt, that they contemplate the loss of those rights with the utmost alarm—and when they already have opposed to them all the immense influence of a powerful despotic Government like that of the Viceroy—it really is exceedingly hard on them that their persecutors should be reinforced by all the wire-pulling machinery of a great political organisation like that of Mr. Chamberlain's "National Liberal Club." If the Anglo-Indians had themselves appealed to any English political party, there would have been some excuse for this very unfair and cowardly treatment. But it is a fact, undeniable and undenied, that the utmost care has been taken to keep the movement against the Ilbert Bill entirely free from anything like a party complexion; so much so, that the only Parliamentary assistance accepted by the Anglo-Indian Association, on the occasion of their recent deputation to the Secretary of State, was that of an honourable and conscientious member of the party to which the Viceroy himself belongs. It is well known that several of the most prominent members of the London Committee have hitherto been stanch Liberals in politics. At least three have been members of the Reform Club. And yet this Association, and the cause it has advocated with admitted moderation and fairness, have not only been assailed by Mr. Bright and the Radicals with the utmost ferocity and with shameless misrepresentations, but have also been marked out for the vindictive malevolence of that secret organisation with which Mr. Chamberlain has unhappily succeeded in terrorising the more respectable sections of the Liberal party. When the resolution in favour of the Ilbert Bill was passed by that sapient body, the Radical 800 of Birmingham, we mentioned the probability that the

*mot d'ordre* had been passed round; and the subsequent action of the Radical "Sunday" clubs—who appear to have elevated Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose to a par with Mr. Bradlaugh—and of the Eleusis Club and other societies of that class, has confirmed that impression. And now, the *Northern Echo* has let in a little light on the tactics by which Lord Ripon obtains support for his policy of "crushing the Anglo-Indians." That exceedingly zealous Radical organ prints, in its issue of Thursday last, an extract from a letter addressed by the Secretary of Mr. Chamberlain's "National Liberal Club" to a gentleman who is described—with the mysterious vagueness characteristic of the doings of a *Vehmgericht*—as a "Provincial Secretary." This letter from headquarters runs as follows:—

"There is one aspect of the matter which has not, I think, received the consideration which is its due. That is, that the agitation against the Ilbert Bill is really a deliberate attempt to thwart the well-considered and repeatedly affirmed policy of the British Parliament. The two Houses of Parliament have again and again affirmed that special means shall be taken to give duly-qualified Indians a share in the administration of the affairs of their own country. Such a course is so consonant with Liberal practice that I need not quote anything as evidence on this point. But I may point out that Lord Cranbrook, writing to Lord Lytton in 1878, said, 'The broad policy laid down by Parliament so long ago as 1833, that no native shall by reason of his religion, place of birth, or colour, be disabled from holding any office.' Her Majesty's gracious proclamation of 1858 announced her will that as far as may be 'our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge. Lord Ripon, on the initiation of an experienced Indian official (Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I. late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, prepared a moderate and cautious measure to give effect to this policy. As one consequence of the Bill introduced by Mr. Ilbert becoming law would be to elevate our fellow-subjects in India in some things to an equality with ourselves, all the privileged classes in India have joined in denouncing the measure, and have uttered predictions of the terrible woe which would follow its adoption. These predictions are of the kind with which we are familiar in this country when we are told of every reform that is introduced."

Here we get an exact repetition of the worst points of Mr. Bright's speech, sent round to men who are confessedly ignorant of the subject, with all the authority attaching to a missive from the "inner circle" of the organisation. The imputation on the motives of "the privileged classes of India" is precisely that which wrung from poor conscientious Mr. Markby his honest disclaimer, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of any participation in the base false-witness borne by his allies against honest men who are striving to prevent a cruel wrong. Here, too, we get once more the monstrous pretence that the Ilbert Bill will "give duly-qualified Indians a share in the administration of the affairs of their own country"—a pretence that, of course, could not possibly be publicly put forward for a moment by Lord Ripon himself or any of his responsible supporters. Such statements as these may possibly serve their turn with the ignorant "Hundreds" of the Radical party and their "Provincial Secretaries." They may even succeed—such appears to be the basilisk power of the Caucus over the present Ministry—in enabling Lord Ripon to wreak his vengeance on his fellow-countrymen in India. But they will remain as a lasting stain on the good fame of the Radical party. The remembrance of them cannot but rankle in the hearts of Anglo-Indians as that of a cruel wrong inflicted at a dark and critical moment of trouble and danger. And their open, palpable untruthfulness will justify—and will also, alas, embitter—that resolute determination to obtain a reversal of the unjust judg-

ment which is certain to follow any attempt on Lord Ripon's part to avail himself of an advantage so unfairly gained.

### THE POLICY OF PLUNDER IN BENGAL.

We are glad to see that the Zemindars of the Dacca division have come forward to protest against Lord Ripon's revolutionary land policy, that threatens to let loose a flood of litigation on Bengal, and to set every man's hand against his neighbour's in that hitherto prosperous province. For the circumstances of Eastern Bengal are such as to render the socialistic policy of the present Government particularly inappropriate, and particularly displeasing to all classes of the population. Until the appearance of Lord Ripon's ill-advised measure, the peasantry there were admittedly contented and happy. There was not even the slightest semblance of any widespread hostility between landlords and tenants; on the contrary, the two classes merged very gradually into each other, and both were well-to-do. Of course, if Lord Ripon insists on letting loose the agitators of the Indian Association among the Dacca ryots, the latter are but human; and doubtless we shall henceforward have a plentiful crop of agrarian grievances and agrarian disturbances in every district. But—is this statesmanship?



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 21.)

- MANGLES, Mr. R. L., V.C., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from March 29.
- SIMSON, Mr. J., Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from July 15.
- PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Persian in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs.4,000.
- PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Bengali in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs.2,000.
- ELLISON, the Rev. W., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on July 7.
- MURRAY, Mr. E., sub assistant conservator of forests in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from July 1.
- THOLE—The recognition of the appointment by the Governor of India of Mr. A. Thole as acting consul for the German Empire, at Karachi, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.
- HENDERSON—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. I. R. Henderson as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, vice Mr. A. Vintzens.
- DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer and officiating squadron commander, 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Nowgong, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt. J. B. Lynch, and during the absence on furlough of Major R. G. E. Dalrymple.
- M'NAIR, Mr. W. W., surveyor, 4th grade, Survey of India, is permitted to spend a further period of one month of his furlough in India.
- DOWMAN, Mr. H., surveyor, 4th grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months.
- BIGNELL, Captain E. D. F., adjutant Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
- KNIGHT, Mr. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed officiating executive engineer, Gwalior Division.
- JENNINGS, Lieut. K. H., R.E., on boundary duty in Jhallawar, availed himself, on July 1, of the three months' privilege leave granted him.
- ROGERS, Mr. P. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language on Jan. 2.

CARDEW, Mr. C. E., of the Locomotive Department, in class 3 of the Revenue Scale, is posted to the Rajputana Malwa State Railway.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India, in the postal circle, Bombay.

INGLE, Mr. M. F., is appointed to be a mail officer of the 2nd class and to officiate as mail officer of the 1st class.

BENNETT, Mr. G. A. T., is appointed to be a mail officer of the 3rd class.

WALSH, Mr. L. P., is appointed to officiate as mail officer of the 2nd class.

JARDINE, Mr. E., is appointed to officiate as a mail officer of the 3rd class.

WYMAN—MCGREGOR—Messrs. A. S. Wyman and W. E. S. McGregor, Traffic Department, Rajputana and Malwa State Railway, are promoted from the candidate class to class 4 of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from July 1.

The following is a complete list of the Engineers employed on the survey and construction of the Punjab Northern State Railway from the commencement:—

Chief Engineers—Messrs. A. Grant, C.I.E., H. P. Lemesurier, H. Leonard, and H. Lee-Smith.

Superintending Engineers and Superintendents of Works—Col. J. Bones, R.E., Messrs. J. Collet, W. J. Galwey, H. T. Geoghegan, G. J. H. Glinn, since deceased, H. Lambert, R. T. Mallet, W. Nethersole, F. L. O'Callaghan, C.I.E. Rayne, since deceased.

Executive Engineers—Messrs. F. M. Avern, Major A. R. Bayley, S. C. H. Bell, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E. C. A. Bull, J. M. Campion, Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Messrs. H. N. C. Cloete, J. H. Cochran, J. Conder, F. L. Dibble, M. S. Dooley, T. J. Dumayne, Major H. R. Faber, R.E., J. L. Gallot, J. Gordon, since deceased, Major T. Gracey, R.E., Messrs. H. C. Graham, W. F. F. Handcock, W. Harvey, W. C. Hennessy, D. F. Hogarth, W. C. Hosking, W. Hunt, H. Johnson, Lieut. Col. K. A. Jopp, R.E., Messrs. W. Kelsey, T. Knight, P. T. S. Large, H. C. D. La Touche, Major J. A. Little, S. C., Messrs. M. C. Mackinnon, H. B. Molesworth, H. L. Monk, Captain J. M. Morgan, R.E., Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Mr. T. T. Ryan, Major T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Lieut. B. Scott, R.E., Major D. A. Scott, R.E., Messrs. C. J. Shaw, F. Stokes, H. F. Storey, T. L. Tanner, G. E. Thomas, F. R. Upcott, J. B. Vansittart, F. B. Walker, and Captain W. H. White, R.E.

Assistant Engineers—Messrs. E. W. Arundell, W. Ashdown, E. Behrmann, A. Bewley, C. H. C. Bickerton, F. E. Braham, A. Brereton, J. Burton, since deceased, M. J. Chabrel, A. T. Chiodetti, Lieut. Col. M. G. Clerk, General List, T. Concannon, T. E. Curry, R. T. Denne, Baboo Dharm Singh Soin, F. Wolley Dod, R. W. Egerton, E. C. Elliot, J. Ellis, Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E., Mr. W. Foster, since deceased, S. Geoghegan, A. S. Gerrad, Lieut. J. Hare, R.E., Mr. H. S. Harington, Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Messrs. A. J. Haslam, J. P. Hogan, G. Humfress, Lieut. R. H. Jennings, R.E., Baboo Labdha Rama Sahai, Major E. M. Larminie, R.E., Messrs. J. Lloyd and H. Luckstedt, Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Messrs. H. J. Oddie, C. P. O'Rafferty, B. Parkes, J. W. Parry, L. G. Prickett, F. Reilly, Honorary Lieut. J. Roberts, since deceased, Messrs. R. W. Roberts, J. Robertson, since deceased, G. P. Rose, Baboo Russick Lal Roy, Messrs. H. G. S. Savory, T. W. Scott, W. W. Shanks, J. Shedlock, Baboo Sheo Dyal, Sheopershad, Shivo Dutta Pande, Messrs. E. H. Tuck, C. Twidle, J. Willcocks, C. E. S. Younghusband, since deceased.

TICKELL, Major R. P., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as superintendent engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies respectively, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

THORNHILL—ANSELL—Madras—Lieut. J. Thornhill, Derbyshire Regiment, and Lieut. A. V. Ansell, Welsh Regiment.

EDWARDS, Lieut. A. T. F., Bombay, Royal Irish Regiment.

O'DONNELL, Lieut. H., South Wales Borderers, wing officer, 44th N.I., is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from May 25, 1880, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

CAMPBELL, Major General N. G., R. A., inspector general of ordnance, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, the tenure of his appointment is extended to Dec. 31, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

NORMAN, Lieut. W. W., Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, with effect from June 29.

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., 2nd Punjab Infantry, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, with effect from June 21.

URQUHART, Lieut. W. A., Hyderabad Contingent, No. 2 Field Battery, Subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, and during the absence on furlough of Captain C. M. Smith.

TURNER, Lieut. A. H. P., No. 3 Field Battery, subaltern and officiating commandant, No. 2 Field Battery, to be commandant, vice Major E. F. Cambier, who has vacated on promotion.

MARRETT, Lieut. E. U., officiating subaltern, to be subaltern, vice Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, promoted.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major W. B. Birch, Bengal S.C., 2nd assistant superintendent,

officiating deputy superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, private affairs, for one year and 296 days.

Surgeon D. P. Macdonald, M.D., private affairs, for one year and 382 days.

Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, B.S.C., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, is granted leave in India, private affairs, for ninety days, with effect from May 14, 1883.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Major J. E. Campbell, B.S.C., medical order, for three months, and Major E. H. Steel, B.S.C., private affairs, for ten days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 18.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**HAYES—THOMSON**—Lieut. C. H. Hayes, 1st Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Bellers, and Lieut. W. D. Thomson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Michell, seconded for appointment on the staff.

**MACMULLEN**, Lieut. F. R., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Eyre, confirmed in the Military Accounts Department.

**MAWSON**, Surgeon W. A., 14th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade Surgeon P. W. Sutherland.

**ARMSTRONG**, Lieut. O. C., 1st N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Lay, resigned the service.

**VAUGHAN**, Lieut. H. B., 7th N.I. supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Young, confirmed in the Commissariat Department.

**MICHELL**, Major J. W., 13th N.I., officiating 2nd in command, 14th N.I., to be 2nd in command, vice Stephens, deceased, and Lieut. P. G. Walker, supernumerary on the establishment, 40th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Meacham, appointed wing commander, 16th N.I.

**ROSE**, Captain H. M., 19th N.I. officiating wing commander, 13th N.I., is transferred in the same capacity, vice Waller, officiating as 2nd in command.

**LITTLE**, Lieut. W. R., 21st N.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 19th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Edwards, resigned.

**MACKESY**, Col. W. H., officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, with effect from the date on which Colonel F. B. Norman, C. B., proceeds on furlough, and Major J. M. Tulloch, general list Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Mackesy, with effect from date of joining.

**SEDERFIELD**, Surgeon A. R. W., 27th N. I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. A. Mawson.

**PARSONS**, Lieut. C. J., 28th N. I., supernumerary on the establishment N. I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Dennys, seconded.

**BOSWELL**, Lieut. W. L., 33rd N. I., supernumerary on the establishment, 32nd Pioneers, to be wing officer, vice Needham, seconded.

**CHRISTIE**, Lieut. J. H., 38th N. I., supernumerary on the establishment, 21st N. I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Browne, vacated on appointment to the Assam Commission, and Lieut. W. A. B. Dennys, supernumerary on the establishment, 26th N. I., to be wing officer, vice Brander, transferred to the 32nd Pioneers.

**PERKINS**, Lieut. N. C., 39th N. I., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the appointment of quartermaster; Lieut. G. F. D. Hamilton, supernumerary on the establishment, 4th N. I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Cunningham, resigned, and Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major F. Odevaine.

**LACY**, Lieut. G. H. de L., 4th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Macauland, seconded.

**BURTON**, Major F. C., brigade major, is posted permanently to Mooltan. **PHILLIPS**, Lieut. H. de T., R.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Kyragully and join No. 7 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division, to which he has been appointed.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to the provisions of Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

**CHRISTIE**, W., high proficiency in Persian, paymaster (honorary captain) 13th Hussars.

**LUKIS**, C. P., high proficiency in Urdu, surgeon Indian medical department.

**SCOTT-MONCRIEFF**, G. K., higher standard in Persian, Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

**MAINWARING**, R. B., higher standard in Hindustani, Captain 1st Bengal Regiment Welch Fusiliers, and Lieutenant L. Seward, South Lancashire Regiment, attached 9th N.I., on probation.

#### FURLOUGH.

**WEST**—The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant J. W. H. West, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., is extended to October 22.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 25.)

**TOYNBEE**, Mr. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, to act as magistrate and collector of that district during absence of Mr. A. Weeks.

**BAYLEY**—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the executive committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883/84.

**REYNOLDS**, Mr. H. J., secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments, on special duty, to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.I.E.

**NORMAN**, Mr. T., officiating magistrate and collector, Moorsherpore, to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, from 6th May last, vice Mr. W. Kemble.

**GRAHAM**, Mr. G. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Rungpore, to act as personal assistant to the inspector general of police, during absence of Mr. A. V. Knyvett.

**PEDLER**, Mr. A., professor, Presidency College, to act as principal of that college, and as meteorological reporter to Government, during absence of Mr. J. Eliot.

**BOOTH**, Mr. W., professor, Presidency College, on leave, to act as principal of the Hooghly College, during absence of Mr. W. Griffiths.

**FRASER**—The Lieut. Governor approves of the election by the commissioners at the Cuttack Municipality of Mr. A. J. Fraser, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, to be their vice chairman.

**GILLILAND**, Mr. J. H., professor, Engineering College, Howrah, having passed by the higher proficiency standard in Bengali at the examination held on the 2nd inst., is allowed to draw the authorised donation of 100 rupees.

**BADSHAH**, Mr. K. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Goalundo Division of Furrudpore, is vested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Sec. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**COLE**, Mr. C. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railway Extensions, is granted three months' privilege leave, from August 15, 1883, or subsequent date.

**CHADWICK**, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, from July 13, or subsequent date.

**DRUMMOND**, Mr. H. F., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Monghyr, leave for three months, from July 15, or subsequent date.

**DRAKE**, Mr. R., sub-deputy opium agent, Hajepore, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

**ELIOT**, Mr. J., officiating principal, Presidency College, and meteorological reporter to Government, leave for three months from August 5.

**GRIFFITHS**, Mr. W., principal, Hooghly College, leave for three months, from August 10.

**WEEKS**, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, Purneah, leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from July 28.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 21.)

**ANDERSON**, Mr. F. C., C.S., commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector-general of registration, Central Provinces, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him on July 16, making over charge of his duties to Mr. K. Laurie, C.S., officiating commissioner of excise, &c.

**NOVERRE**, Major W. L., on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties as assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, on July 9.

**CULLEN**, Surgeon-Major P., civil surgeon and superintendent of gaol Nimar, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from July 16.

**TEMPLE-WRIGHT**, Surgeon-Major, superintendent, Nagpur Central Gaol, is appointed to officiate temporarily as civil surgeon, Nagpur, in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 28.

**BARTER**, Surgeon-Major J. F., appointed to be civil surgeon, Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties from Surgeon-Major Temple-Wright, officiating civil surgeon, on July 16.

**HALLETT**, Major H. H., superintendent Central Gaol, Jubbulpore, appointed to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties, received charge of the office from Khan Bahadur Aulad Husen, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, on July 17.

**REPTON**, Lieut. Col. H. M., deputy commissioner, Nimar, on return from leave, is posted to the Damoh district, and received charge from Mr. W. A. Nedham on July 16.

**TAWNEY**, Mr. J. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, Chindwara, availed himself, on July 16, of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of his duties to Col. W. B. Thomson, deputy commissioner.

**CAREY**—The Chief Commander is pleased to appoint Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in that district.

**NEWTON**, Mr. W. G., assistant engineer, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on July 16, and Mr. J. B. Leventhorpe, assistant engineer, entered on the duties of assistant secretary to the Chief Commander, Central Provinces, P. W. Dept., vice Mr. W. G. Newton.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 19.)

The following acting appointments in the commission are announced up to May 31:—

**CHRISTIE**—**YOUNGHUSBAND**—Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Mr. A. Christie, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, reverted to assistant commissioner, 2nd class; and Mr. R. E. Younghusband, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, reverted to assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

**MACAULIFFE**—**MASSY**—**MACONACHIE**—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer to officiate as superintendent of the Kapurthala State, Mr. M. Macauliffe, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Capt. C. F. Massy, officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. J. R. Maconachie, officiating judicial assistant, 3rd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 2nd grade.

**YOUNGHUSBAND**—Consequent on the departure on special leave of Mr. H. Maude, Mr. R. E. Younghusband, assistant commissioner 3rd class, officiated as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

**KENNEDY**—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Lieut. F. W. Edgerton, Mr. T. J. Kennedy, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

**THORBURN-PARKER-BIRD-HYAT-KHAN**—Consequent on the special leave of Mr. H. W. Steel, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Major W. J. Parker, officiating judicial assistant 1st grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. C. P. Bird, officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 1st grade; Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., officiating judicial assistant, 3rd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 2nd grade.

**BEADON-McNEILE**—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. B. H. B. Powell to officiate as judge, Chief Court, Punjab, Lieut. Col. C. Beadon, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 1st class; Major C. McNeile, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

**SMITH-CHRISTIE**—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. C. A. Roe to act as additional commissioner, Mr. G. L. Smith, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class; Mr. A. Christie, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, officiated as assistant commissioner, 1st class.

**DAMES**—Consequent on the application of Mr. M. L. Dames to officiate as deputy commissioner—Mr. M. L. Dames, officiating judicial assistant, 3rd grade, officiated as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

**HUGHES**—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. G. Hughes, assistant commander, 3rd class, that officer officiated as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

**WOOD-JOHNSTONE-CLARKE**—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. R. W. Trafford, Major H. M. M. Wood, officiating judicial assistant, 1st grade, officiated as deputy commander, 3rd class; Mr. P. de L. Johnstone, officiating judicial assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 1st grade; Mr. W. O. Clarke, officiating judicial assistant, 3rd grade, officiated as judicial assistant, 2nd grade.

**MAUDE**, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, reported his departure from Bombay on May 18, on special leave.

**GRIFFITH**, the Rev. H. W., M. A., Chaplain of Delhi, is transferred to Lahore, and appointed to officiate as Chaplain of that station during the absence on leave of the Rev. W. C. Furneaux.

**ELLISON**, the Rev. W., M. A., who has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Meean Meer during the absence on leave of the Rev. W. A. Duke, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties at Meean Meer.

**CARLYON**, the Rev. H. C., M. A., of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of that station, vice the Rev. H. W. Griffiths, transferred.

**PIERSON**, Surgeon A. H., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Mardan on July, relieving surgeon J. Lewtas (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

**STOKER**, Surgeon R. N., on return from leave, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Attock on the forenoon of July 1, relieving assistant surgeon Sada Nand.

## FURLONGHS.

**FURNEAUX**, the Rev. W. C., M. A., Chaplain of Lahore, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 14, 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

## MILITARY.

The following appointments are made with the sanction of the Government of India:—

**UNDERWOOD**, T. O., lieutenant colonel 2nd Punjab Cavalry officiating 2nd in command, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating 2nd in command, vice lieutenant colonel J. H. Broome, on leave.

**MACPHERSON**, J. D., major 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Anderson.

**EGERTON**, C. C., captain, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, vice Major Macpherson; and Captain C. G. Mansel, 4th squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice captain Egerton.

## Orders confirmed:—

No. 1 Mountain Battery order, dated June 18, 1883, making the following temporary appointment consequent on the departure of Major H. R. L. Morgan, commandant, on leave:—Capt. J. C. Shirres, R.A., attached, to officiate as commandant.

Corps of Guides, Queen's Own—Regimental order, dated July 3, making the following temporary appointment, consequent on the departure of Lieut. M. C. Cooke-Collis, on leave, with effect from 1st idem:—Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, squadron officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

**McGOWAN**—The temporary promotion of Mr. P. S. McGowan to executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from April 7, is hereby cancelled.

**HEBERT**, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, is again promoted to executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), with effect from June 1, vice Mr. Benton, executive engineer, who has proceeded on furlough.

**BAGBY**, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Mooltan Provincial Division, will hold charge of that division during the absence (on privilege leave) of Mr. Murray, executive engineer.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 14.)

**MARTIN**—Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. G. Collins, assistant superintendent of police, Mr. R. Martin, inspector

of Police, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class.

**STROVER**, Lieut. Col. G. A., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Arakan Division during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel E. B. Sladen.

**JENKINS**, Captain T. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the charge of the Toungoo district.

**MITCHELL**, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and to be in charge of the Akyab district during the absence on privilege leave of Captain C. H. Adamson.

The following alterations in rank are ordered, with effect from the date on which Mr. J. C. Davis, deputy commissioner, returned from leave:—

**DAVIS**, Mr. J. C., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

**MIDWINTER**, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, 1st (officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd) grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 1st) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

**BAYNE**, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

**CLEMENTS**, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Toungoo to Bassein.

## FURLONGHS.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Captain C. H. E. Adamson with effect from July 25, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Col. E. B. Sladen, commissioner of Arakan, with effect from Aug. 13.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 21.)

**DANIELL**—The untaken portion of the leave granted to Mr. C. J. Daniell, district and sessions judge, Moradabad, is hereby cancelled.

**HORSFORD**, Major N. M. T., city magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Major H. W. Hastings.

**MCLEOD**, Mr. N. C., to be lieut. in the Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**FLOWDEN**, Lieut. W. F. C. C., squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Bareilly, in addition to his regimental duties, during the absence on deputation of Captain P. H. Wallerstein.

**THOMAS**, Mr. B., to be lieut. in the "C" or Cadet Company of the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**ANDERSON**, Surgeon J., M.B., officiating civil surgeon 2nd class, from Bijnor to Naini Tal, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major A. Deane.

**FLOWDEN**, Lieutenant W. F. C. C., officiating cantonment magistrate of Bareilly, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class during such time as he holds the office of cantonment magistrate.

**PRATT**—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission in the Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps by Lieutenant C. Pratt.

**EALES**, Mr. C. L. M., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, is authorised to perform the duties and exercise the powers assigned to and conferred on the magistrate of the district.

**LAWRENCE**, Officiating Inspector H. A., Kheri, held charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Kheri, from August 11 to October 13, 1882.

**CUZNER**, Inspector J., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Fatehgarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. L. F. McMullin.

**BRERETON**, Mr. W. R. J., deputy conservator of forests, in charge of the Ganges division of the central circle, availed himself of the leave on medical certificate on March 15, and was on subsidiary leave from March 1 to 14.

**DANSEY**, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of forests, who reported his return from furlough on July 2, is posted to the charge of the Bahraich division of the Oudh circle.

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. G. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is retransferred to the B. and R. branch of the P. W. D. of these provinces, from such date as he completes his duties in connection with the Benares-Palamow Reconnaissance Survey.

The following appointments are made:—

**BATEMAN**, Mr. H. B. J., officiating deputy commander, Rae Bareilly, on being relieved by Mr. C. Chapman, to officiate as city magistrate of Lucknow.

**HOEY**, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate, in charge of the Karw sub-division, in the Banda district, to officiate as magistrate and collector Banda, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. D. LaTouche.

**PITCHER**, Major D. G., assistant director of agriculture and commerce, (for Oudh), to officiate as director of agriculture and commerce, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Bennett, as a temporary measure.

**EVANS**, Mr. L. G., C.S., assistant commander, Sitapur, to officiate as deputy commander, Sitapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Dyson.

**DEIGHTON**, Mr. K. B.A., on deputation, to officiate as principal of the Benares College, with effect from July 1, and until further orders, vice Mr. G. Thibaut, Ph. D., on furlough.

**KIBBLE**, Mr. J., M.A., Professor of English Literature, Benares College, to continue to officiate as Principal of that College during the absence on special duty of Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.

The following promotions and reversions are made:—

**AIKMAN-MACLEOD**—With effect from June 19, vice Mr. C. J. Powlett, on leave—Mr. R. S. Aikman, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade;

and Mr. R. H. Macleod to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

**LAMBE—WHISH**—With effect from June 20, vice Mr. J. S. Porter, on leave; Mr. W. Lambe, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. C. W. Whish to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

**HEWETT—DAVIS**—With effect from June 5, the date on which he assumed charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Naini Tal; Mr. J. P. Hewett, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. S. C. Davis, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

**THORNTON**—With effect from June 15, the date on which he returned from leave, Mr. L. M. Thornton, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as magistrate and collector.

**THORNTON**—With effect from June 19, vice Mr. R. H. Macleod, Mr. L. M. Thornton, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

**PUNNETT—DAVIS**—With effect from June 20, vice Mr. C. W. Whish, Mr. H. B. Punnett, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. J. S. C. Davis, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

**LEWIS, Mr. R. M.**, supervisor, 2nd grade, Agra district, is appointed to officiate as district engineer, Etawah, vice Mr. S. J. Simpson, granted three months' privilege leave.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**CAMPBELL, Mr. G. A.**, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from August 6, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

**LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D.**, officiating magistrate and collector, Banda, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from July 21.

**BRUNETT, Mr. W. C.**, C.S., director of agriculture and commerce, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from August 15.

**WRIGHT, Lieut. G. J.**, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for five months, with effect from July 15.

**DYSON, Mr. J.**, deputy commissioner, Sitapur, privilege leave for thirty-five days, with effect from July 18.

**MORRIS, Mr. Nevil**, officiating district superintendent of police, Agra, leave on medical certificate for one month.

**THOMAS, Mr. L. H. L.**, district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 15, or subsequent date.

**KNYVETT, Mr. E.**, district superintendent of police, Mozuffarnagar, leave on medical certificate for four months and fourteen days, with effect from June 17.

**SLATER, Mr. A. W.**, executive engineer, Benares provincial division, is granted eighteen months' leave on medical certificate, with fifteen days' subsidiary leave for such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

**HASTINGS, Major H. W.**, deputy commissioner, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 17.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 24.)

**HORSFALL, Mr. T. M.**, acting head assistant collector, Tanjore, privilege leave for two months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**THORBURN, Mr. W. M.**, to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson on other duty.

**RAWSON, Mr. E. C.**, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Horsfall on leave.

**TREMENHEERE**—The services of Mr. J. H. A. Tremeneheere, Madras Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment as civil and sessions judge, Bangalore.

**SULLIVAN, Mr. H. E.**, to act as assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot District, during the employment of Mr. A. P. Agar on other duty.

**ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. G.**, assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore District, to act as superintendent of police, Madura District, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. F. Kilgour on privilege leave.

**CARDEW, Mr. A. G.**, assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Chingleput, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.

**WEIR, Mr. T.**, acting sessions judge of Coimbatore, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

**BURROUGHS, Mr. C. W. B. A.**, LL.D., head master, government high school, Cuddapah, to act as head master, Mangalore College, during the absence of Mr. J. Moss on other duty.

**STUART, Mr. G. H.**, M.A., principal of the Kumbakonam College, and Mr. C. W. Burrows, head master of the Cuddapah High School, have passed the prescribed test in Tamil.

**LEEMING, Rev. W.**, having resumed charge of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Mount, with charge of Pallavaram on the 13th of July, the remainder of his privilege leave is cancelled.

**BEATTY, Rev. E. T.**, acting chaplain of Cannanore, to be chaplain of Cannanore.

**MORTON, Lieut.-Col.**, commanding the 14th (The King's) Hussars to be a lay trustee of the church at Bolarum.

#### MILITARY.

**BERESFORD, Lieutenant J. B. De la Poer**, Staff Corps, squadron officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to England pending retirement from the service.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—

**QUIN, Lieutenant T.**, officiating wing officer, 23rd Regiment L.I.

**EALLES, Lieutenant C. M.**, officiating wing officer, 27th Regiment N.I.

The name of First Class Assistant Apothecary S. Michael, of the subordinate medical department, will be hereafter entered on the returns of the Army as S. F. Michael.

**JACKSON, Conductor E.**, the Military Prison Department, is transferred to the pension establishment on a retiring pension of £90 per annum, dated July 15, 1883.

**POYNDER**—The service of Surgeon J. L. Poynder, Indian medical department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**BURN, G. A.**, brigade surgeon, M.A., M.D., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year, with necessary subsidiary leave.

**BRADSHAW, O. M.**, major, Staff Corps, wing officer, 20th Regiment N.I., is granted furlough (u.p.a.) out of India for 182 days, with necessary subsidiary leave.

**KELLY, R. M. B. F.**, R.A., lieutenant, Subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent, is granted furlough (u.p.a.) out of India for 182 days, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 26.)

**EDWARDS, Lieut. A. T. F.**, Royal Irish Regt., has been transferred to the Bombay Presidency as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

**QUIN, Lieut. T.**, officiating wing officer, 23rd Regt. N.I., and C. M. Eales, officiating wing officer, 27th Regt. N.I., are under instruction received from Government, directed to join the 6th and 5th Punjab N.I., respectively.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as qualified by the Lower Standard test in Hindustani:—Lieut. H. H. Butler, 4-1st North Irish Division, R.A.; Lieut. C. H. M. Hitchins, 1st West India Regiment (probationer, Staff Corps); Trumpeter J. Halley, 4-1st North Irish Division, R.A.; Drummer G. Elwood, Private G. Nimick, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 26.)

**ORR, FARRAN, Messrs. J. W.**, and G. H., respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the Prothonotary, Registrar of the High Court in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, and Admiralty Registrar, on July 17.

**FARRAN—OLIVER—Messrs. G. H.**, and A. K., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant commissioner for taking accounts and taxing officer on July 17.

**MORISON, Mr. W. T.**, assistant collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ahmedabad.

**EDGERLEY, Mr. S. W.**, acting assistant commissioner and branch inspector-general of registration in Sind, is appointed to act as Sindi translator to Government in Sind, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. John Pollen.

**GELL**—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. G. Gell to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

**BOUSTEAD—H. E.** the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major R. Boustead to act until further orders as surgeon Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties as superintendent of Matheran.

**LEITH—H. E.** the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. E. T. Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, to serve as a member of the committee formed for the purpose of an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held in Calcutta, December next.

**SNOW, Mr. P.**, second assistant to the collector of Ahmednagar, resumed charge of his duties on July 12.

**LOGAN, Mr. A. C.**, assistant to the collector of Satara, transferred to Ratnagari, handed over the Talukas of his late charge to Messrs. J. B. Alcock and B. G. Sathe, on July 10.

**RYAN—WALLINGER—Messrs. G. M. Ryan**, acting assistant conservator of forests, and W. H. A. Wallinger, deputy conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Forest Office, Puna, on the 10th inst.

**GIBSON—RYAN—Mr. G. L. Gibson**, deputy conservator of forests, West Khandesh, delivered over and Mr. G. M. Ryan, acting assistant conservator of forests, received charge of the office of the District Forest Office, East Khandesh, on July 14.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 26.)

**MILNE**—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

SCOTT—SETON—SANDWITH—The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Colonels from July 20, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Major W. Scott, Major W. S. Seton, and Major W. F. Sandwith.

GOTHARD—Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be honorary chaplain, Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., Church of England.

WRIGHT—G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps—The following promotion is made:—Lieut. W. Wright to be Captain.

WILLIS—The promotion of Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor R. Willis, Commissariat Department, to sub conductor, announced dated July 2, to have effect from April 25, vice Sub Conductor Burton, retired.

HUNT, Lieut. C. H., Leicestershire Regiment, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps.

#### FURLONGS.

FERRIS, Captain W. B., Staff Corps, acting assistant poll agent, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., six months, private affairs, and Captain R. H. Daniell, sixty-one days, medical certificate.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

BRINKLEY, Lieut. J. T., Colaba Depot, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, to be staff officer, vice Captain Archdale.

With reference to G.G.O. (No. 407) of July 25, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the staff:—

WETHERALL, Capt. W. A., Staff Corps (wing officer 22nd N.I.) D.A.A. General for musketry.

With reference to G. G. O. (No. 396) of July 24, Surgeon A. Milne, I.M.D., was placed on general duty, Presidency Circle, with effect from July 4.

MILNE, Surgeon A., I.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Poona Circle.

BICKFORD—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. E. Bickford, 7-1 Scottish Division, has been appointed to No. 9 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, and he will join it forthwith.

NOLAN—Surgeon Major W., B.A., M.D., I.M.D., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on July 23.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JONES, Lieut. G. S., R.H.A., D Battery, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. T. J. W., R.E., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

YOUNG, Surg. C. L., A.M.D., to remain in England from July 22 to Oct. 21, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 9.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Williams (Cov.), Lieut. J. M'Ivor, B.S.C.

Madras Estab.—C. L. Weir (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—H. Mainwaring.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. Ismay (Cov.), four months; R. S. Greenshield (Cov.), S.C., three months; W. Sinclair, S.C., six months; A. W. Stogdon (Cov.), one week; A. H. Benton (Cov.), twenty-one days; J. T. Simpson, six months; T. J. C. Plowden (Cov.), two months; B. W. Colvin (Cov.), one month; G. F. Mathews, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—T. Summers, extraordinary, two months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. W. Hodson, B. A. Maine, H. M. Kisch (Cov.), E. Penny, A. W. Stogdon (Cov.), A. W. B. Power (Cov.), C. E. Horsley, J. Sanders (Cov.), A. L. Clay (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—R. Davidson (Cov.), G. A. Parker (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—T. Summers, F. A. Dashwood.

AUG. 14.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India:—

Capt. T. H. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Major F. W. Nicolay, resigned.

Capt. F. G. A. Wiehe, Durham Light Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, resigned.

Brevet Major E. R. Elles, R.A., to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Lieut. Col. A. A. Kinloch, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Capt. St. J. F. Michell, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Major H. S. Browrigg, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major J. L. N. Willis, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major A. Fitzgerald, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointment to the Staff of the Bombay Army has been made by the Government of Bombay:—

Capt. W. H. Lyster, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major J. Withers, resigned.;

AUG. 20.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Fitzherbert Coddington, Henry Charles Anthony Szczepanski, Stephen Beckett, Thomas Augustus Scott, Travers Dodgson Madden, and George Campbell Ross.

To be Major—Capt. Robert Patch.

To be Captain—Lieut. George Lindsay Garstin.

#### BENGAL ARMY.

##### CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry Charles Kemble.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major William Robert Sheffield, Joshua Waddington Swifte, James Herbert March Barnett, Francis Skelton Fitzpatrick, and Richard Charles Evanson.

To be Major—Capt. and Brevet Major James Turner Cummins.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors George Henry Forbes Codrington, Robert Vaughan Malden, John Gatacre, Charles Edward Blowers, George Mackenzie, and Francis John Wise.

To be Major—Capt. George Robert Hodgson.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surgeon Major Henry Robert Lawrence M'Dougall, M.D.

#### BREVET.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Cols. Patrick Wheeler, Bengal Infantry; Henry Hamer Stansfeld, Bengal Infantry; Leopold Exxel Evans; Bengal Infantry; Edward Morris Cherry, Madras Cavalry; Charles Herbert Bergman, Bengal Infantry; and William Steven Alexander Lockhart, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major John Chalmers, Bengal Unattached List.

## HOME NEWS.

### THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.—

On Thursday Indian telegraphic transfer rates were again higher at 1s. 7 15-32d., and bar silver rose to 50½d. per ounce. A small amount of business was done, but there were no supplies on hand worth mentioning. Mexican dollars followed the advance in the price of silver bars, and were quoted at 49 3-16d. There was, however, no business in them. The Hong-Kong rate of exchange was somewhat firmer at 3s. 8½d. the Shanghai quotation remaining at 5s. 0¾d. The market for Rupee Paper was rather quiet, the Four-and-a-Half and Four per Cents. being quoted at 83½ to 83¾, and 80½ to 80¾ respectively.

PRODUCE MARKETS.—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the markets remain in the dull and unsatisfactory state so long advised, quotations in several cases showing weakness. The supplies of foreign coffee continue large and in excess of requirements. Common qualities, including Guatemala, have sold at irregular prices. On Thursday, however, Costa Rica went better than expected. Most of the East India at public sale has been withdrawn. Plantation Ceylon barely supports last week's quotations, excepting for the fine and bold sorts. Estimates of the Rio and Santos crop are about 1¼ million bags below the previous season's. A few transactions have occurred in the latter descriptions on previous low terms, and two floating cargoes of Rio sold since the 9th inst. Cocoa is dull and lower. With further arrivals of tea from Foochow and unusually large public sales prices have touched 7½d. per lb. for common grades of red leaf Congou. There is a limited business by private contract. Finest Indian of the new crop meets a strong demand at firm rates. Other descriptions are quiet. Nothing of interest has transpired in the sugar market, which is exceedingly flat. Crystallised Demerara has sold rather under the highest rates last quoted. Refined has in some instances declined, especially dry goods. Beet for delivery offers under the low rates current at this time last year. The consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom makes rapid progress, the total deliveries from the four chief ports exceeding the previous season's by about 55,000 tons, and the stock according to the latest return was 3,000 tons less. The recent improvement in spice is not supported, and the extremely high value of pepper at length stops the demand. Zanzibar cloves show a fall of ¼d. to ¾d. per lb. when sold. Cinchona is lower and the supply large.

TEA.—Indian.—Considerable supplies of the new crop have come to hand, and the fine invoices command a ready sale, quotations ranging up to 3s. 6d. per lb. The choicest yet seen are from the Darjeeling Company's and the Luckimpore Company's gardens, which have realised averages of about 2s. 1d. per lb. Demand is slack for inferior descriptions at prices favouring buyers. The auctions have comprised 13,000 packages. From Messrs. Hawes and Hertz's report.—Ceylon has been in larger assortment, and the quality for the most part being good, they have continued in good favour with buyers, and some high averages have been obtained. A small invoice of Galliboide

realised 1s. 9½d. all round, and several other of the better plantations, such as Dolosbage, Sembawattie, &c., have averaged over 1s. 6d. per lb. Java.—A good business has been done during the fortnight, 2,031 packages having been disposed of by auction, and about 600 by private sale, ex the Bulimba and Roma. Some of the best gardens such as Parakansalak, Sinagar, and Tijisalak, sent teas of excellent quality, which sold freely at fairly steady prices, especially the first mentioned teas which much resembled Ceylon growths in character. We understand that many of these better liquoring teas go direct into consumption with little or no mixing with Indian sorts, are much appreciated by the consumers, and with present prices must be very remunerative to the trade.

**THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.**—Advices have been received in London from Calcutta giving the result of the allotment of the New Four per Cent. Loan for 2½ crores of rupees. Tenders at 98 9-16 will receive about two-thirds of the amount applied for, applications at 98½ receiving in full.

**THE INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.**—The National Representative Committee of the Indian Society have addressed a memorial to Lord Kimberley, drawing his attention to the resolutions adopted at the general meeting of the Indian Society in London on April 28, and setting forth considerations in favour of Mr. Ilbert's Bill.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 25,000,000 in bills and telegraphic transfers on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 1,30,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; Bombay, Rs. 20,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and Madras, Rs. 15,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 19,25,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs. 10,25,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.—or a total allotment of Rs. 31,15,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7-16d. and above will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 7-15-32d. about 35 per cent., and above in full. In addition to the above the Council sold two lakhs of transfers on Calcutta and three-and-a-half lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 7-17-32d. in each case. From April 1 to August 14 the total amount of remittances sold had reached Rs. 7,33,71,350 and realised £5,935,738.

**THE THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI.**—The Thakore Sahib of Morvi, who has taken up his residence for a time in this country, is the chief of a small state in the political agency of Kattiawar. The name of the present Thakore is Waghi, and he was born in or about the year 1850. His family is by race of the Jareja Rajputs, and their tradition is that they are the elder branch of the ruling house in Cutch. The story goes that the founder of the Morvi family was the heir of the Rao of Cutch in the latter part of the 17th century, but that he had to flee in consequence of the successful plot of an uncle, who murdered his brother, the reigning Rao, and usurped the ruling authority. The true heir fled to Morvi, where he succeeded in founding an independent authority on a small scale of his own. The Morvi family recognised in the year 1807 the same obligations towards the supreme Government as the other chiefs of Kattiawar, and agreed to pay to us an annual tribute of nearly £5,000; the Thakore also pays a sum of money to the Gaikwar of Baroda. The State, though small, is extremely rich, as may be judged from the fact that the revenue of less than 100,000 subjects is nearly £80,000 a year. A great portion of this is, no doubt, derived from the trade of the small port of Jangli, which has always been greatly coveted by the more powerful neighbour, the Rao of Cutch. The Thakore's army is not of large dimensions, numbering not more than 386 men; but considerable attention and sums of money have been devoted to the more necessary and laudable object of education. Twenty-seven schools have been opened in different parts of the State, and it is declared that more than a thousand scholars duly attend them. Morvi ranks as a second-class State, but its ruler has the right of inflicting capital punishment on his own subjects. The Thakore Sahib, however, is more of a wealthy noble than a political personage.

**H.M.'s TROOPSHIPS.**—The Indian troopship Euphrates, which will leave Portsmouth on the 8th prox. with troops for Bombay, made a full-power trial of her engines on Friday morning after repairs. The trial was very satisfactory, the mean power indicated with an average of fifty-five pounds of steam, and forty-five revolutions being 3,083½ horses. The mean speed measured by log was twelve knots an hour.

**OBITUARY.**—Major-General Montagu Thomas Ffrench, of the Madras Staff Corps, late of the 34th Madras Native Infantry, died on Saturday, at his residence in Bardley-crescent, Earl's court, Kensington, aged sixty-two. The gallant officer entered the Army in 1837, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1839, in which year he served with the field force in Kurnool. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1854, was present at the action of Ebrospore, and from 1857 to 1859 he was employed in Bengal. In 1858 he took part in the engagements at Suhar, Shahabad, and Moorpoor Shahabad, for which services he was awarded a medal. His subsequent promotions were:—Major and Lieut-

enant-Colonel in 1866, Brevet Colonel in 1868, and Major-General in 1881.

**ARRIVAL OF AN INDIAN MAIL.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's mail packet Malwa, Captain Loggin, from Bombay, July 24; Aden, August 1; Suez, 6; Port Said, 8; Malta, 12; and Gibraltar, 16, arrived at Plymouth at 7 a.m. on Monday morning. This vessel usually runs between Bombay, Venice, Trieste, and Brindisi, with overland passengers and mails, but, owing to the quarantine regulations in the East, she was stopped from going her ordinary passage because it was feared that she would have been put in quarantine at Trieste for at least three weeks. She accordingly received instructions to come on to England direct. The vessel was put in quarantine from the time she arrived at Aden until her arrival at Plymouth, where she was granted pratique on the Custom House authorities ascertaining that there was no sickness on board, and had been none during the voyage. Although the vessel was put in quarantine for such a length of time, and the authorities at each place at which the ship touched were very strict, positively refusing to allow any communication with the shore, and she had clean bills of health, the passengers were subjected to a medical examination when they embarked, while military passengers were similarly dealt with by medical officers of the Army before being allowed to pass. The Malwa had 103 passengers on board and four sacks of mails, made up as follows:—One tarred bag from Suez, two sacks from Gibraltar, and one from Malta. Fifty-seven passengers and the mails, which were forwarded to London, were landed at Plymouth. The Malwa left the Sound at 8 a.m. for London. Among the passengers were Major Slesne, Hon. H. E. Dampier, Captain Dent, and the Rev. W. C. Furneaux, from Bombay; Major Turner, from Suez; Major Macpherson, from Malta; Lady Gifford, Colonel Keith, and Captain Hemphill, from Gibraltar.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

**BRANDER—MAWDESLEY**—Aug. 14, at St. Oswald's Church, Fulford, Arthur James Brander, Captain 19th Punjaub Infantry, eldest son of Col. M. J. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, to Edith, eldest surviving daughter of Frederick Leyland Mawdesley, of Delwood Croft, Fulford, and Lendal York.

**THOM—HEWISON**—Aug. 16, at Holy Trinity Church, Selhurst, Frederick, youngest son of the late James Pattison Thom, Esq., Assistant Military Secretary, India Office, to Emma Francis, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Walker Hewison, Esq., of Carlton Villa, Addiscombe, Croydon.

**WARREN—SILVERLOCK**—Aug. 16, at the parish church, Croydon, Walter S. Warren, late of Dibrugarh, Assam, to Grace, daughter of John Silverlock, of Duppas-hill-terrace, Croydon.

### DEATHS.

**KERANS**—Aug. 12, at Mulberry House, Goring, near Worthing, Percy George Kerans, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Jullunder.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**ACWORTH**—July 31, at Bombay, the wife of Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Indian Civil Service, a daughter.

**BONNAUD**—July 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Alfred P. Bonnaud, a daughter.

**BROWNE**—July 16, at Dacca, the wife of J. Browne, a son.

**CARPENDALE**—July 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Carpendale, Commandant, 2nd Sind Horse, a son.

**CRAWLEY**—July 23, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant G. B. Crawley,

**DEASE**—July 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. P. Dease, a son (prematurely).

**DERRY**—July 19, at Bassim, Berar, the wife of H. Derry, Contractor, a daughter.

**DUNSTERVILLE**—June 24, at Murree, India, the wife of Knightley S. Dunsterville, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, a son.

**FITZHERBERT**—July 20, at Saharunpore, the wife of J. R. B. Fitzherbert, S. P. and D. Railway, a son.

**FOLEY**—July 24, at Teelanuggur, Sylhet, wife of E. G. Foley, a daughter.

**GIBSON**—July 16, at Bimlipatam, the wife of Alexander Gibson, a daughter.

**GILL**—July 23, at Amritsur, the wife of Mr. William James Gill, Post Master, a daughter.

**GODFREY**—July 26, at Hurda, Central Provinces, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of W. T. A. Godfrey, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, a son.

**GRANT**—July 20, at Hiram Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of Henry G. Grant, Mbyar Coffee Coy., Ltd., Goodaloor, a son.

**HOLROYD-DOVETON**—July 14, at Athur Lodge, Yercaud, Madras Presidency, the wife of James A. Holroyd-Doveton, a son and heir.

**HART**—July 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Henry Hart, a son.

**ISAACSON**—July 15, at Dibrugarh, the wife of Rev. J. Isaacson, a daughter.

**KEITH**—Aug. 11, at Simla, India, the wife of Major James Keith, R. H. A., a son.

**KAY**—July 16, at Murree, the wife of G. Kay, Sub-Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch and Public Works, a daughter.

LOCKE—July 9, at Cochin, the wife of S. Locke, Judge, Appeal Court of Cochin, a daughter.  
 MACLEAN—June 29, at Eakbank, Nungumbankum, Madras, the wife of Alex. Maclean, P. and O. Company, a son, stillborn.  
 MACDONALD—July 26, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of D. Macdonald, M.D., a son.  
 MCNAIR—July 24, at Calcutta, the wife of G. B. McNair, a son.  
 MCWHA—July 26, at Rattenpore, Cachar, the wife of Dupre McWha, a son.  
 MERCER—July 16, at Bakloh, Punjab, the wife of Capt. C. A. Mercer, 4th Goorkhas, a son.  
 RATTRAY—July 12, at Pabna, the wife of Bertram Rattray, Bengal Police, a daughter.  
 SHRAGER—July 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Louis Shrager, a daughter.  
 SHUTTLEWORTH—July 8, at Thyetmyo, the wife of Major Shuttleworth, Royal Artillery, a son.  
 WALLER—July 19, at Kolhapur, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, V. C., Joint Administrator of Sangli, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

ANGELO—RAWLINS—July 5, at Silchar, Cachar, Capt. J. W. E. Angelo, 12th, the Khelat-i-Ghizie Regiment, to Margaret Louisa, daughter of the late Henry Rawlins, Southsea.  
 BURTON—MARSHALL—May 21st, at Saugor, by the Rev. J. B. Cockin, Chaplain of Saugor, C. W. W. Burton, Esq., Adjutant, 8th Regiment, M. N. E., son of General E. F. Burton, to Emily Sophia Willshire, daughter of J. L. Marshall, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late General Sir Dyson Marshall.  
 COX—FLOYD—July 14, at Jambulpore, Edwin William Carrington Cox, of Topsham, Devonshire, to Emma Isabella, daughter of the late J. A. Floyd, District Superintendent, Bengal Police.  
 GRIFFITH—PRITCHARD—July 17, at Delhi, Henry Wager Griffith, M.A., Chaplain, to Eleanor Eva, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Henry Follett Pritchard, R.A.  
 HARRISON—SMITH—July 18, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, Madras Presidency, A. N. Rogers Harrison, Indian Medical Department, to Isabel Annie Constance, only daughter of the late H. G. Smith, Madras Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Smith, of Chilton Lodge, Hungerford.  
 MARCHANT—CONNELL—July 23, at Fyzabad, William Kirk Marchant, S.M.D., to Catherine Jane, daughter of Lieut. A. Connell (retired).  
 PARSONS—FAIRBANKS—July 20, at Calcutta, the Rev. George H. Parsons, C.M.S., son of the late Rev. George Parsons, C.M.S., to Clara, daughter of W. B. Fairbanks, Cannock, Staffordshire.  
 ROBSON—CUMINE—July 17, at Muttra, S. Robson, Bengal Educational Department, to Francis Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. James Cumine, Rector of Kilpipe and Preban, county Wicklow, Ireland.

## DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—July 19, at Jubbulpore, Henry James Armstrong, son of Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, Commissariat Department, aged 11.  
 BOYNE—July 25, at the residence of her brother at Bellary, Caroline Matilda, the dearly loved wife of J. Hastings Boyne, Revenue Department, Accounts Branch, Bombay, and only child of the late James Raymond, Esq., Deputy Marshal Her Majesty's County Gaol.  
 BROWNE—June 13, at Chirat, near Peshawur, India, killed by an accident (explosion), while performing his duty, John Hewitt Browne Browne, R.E., elder son of the late John Browne, Binfield-road Clapham, and great grandson of the late John Hewitt, of Clapham Surrey.  
 CHARDE—July 21, at Poona, of cholera, Emily Nicholls (Tiny), the dearly loved child of James and Emma Charde, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 11 days.  
 GRANT—July 22, at Agar, Western Malwa, of cholera, Peter Macpherson Grant, M.B., Surgeon, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Agency, Western Malwa.  
 INGLIS—July 12, at Simla, William Morrison Inglis, of the Foreign Office, aged 58 years, 11 months, and 19 days.  
 LEGATE—At Beyrout, of consumption, the Rev. G. W. Legate, Church of Scotland Mission.  
 LINDSAY—July 27, at Bank of Bengal Agency, Bombay, Violet Kathleen Lisa, only daughter of A. M. Lindsay, aged 10 months and 11 days.  
 MARSHALL—July 20, at Simla, of typhoid fever, George Leicester Knox, second son of Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., aged five years and four months.  
 PARMER—July 21, at Trimulgherry, Herbert Elwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Palmer, aged 1 year and 29 days.  
 REINHARDT—July 25, at Madras, John William, eldest son of Mr. A. H. Reinhardt, aged 25.  
 MCNAIR—July 26, at Calcutta, Robert Arthur George, infant son of Mrs. and Mr. G. B. McNair.  
 PRATT—July 25, at Calcutta, Julia, wife of Henry Pratt, aged 31.  
 ROBSON—July 17, at Saharanpore, Agnes Ada, infant daughter of John and Ada Robson, aged 3½ months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 10. Florida (s), Bombay; Francesca T., Rangoon.—11. Bellerophon (s), Shanghai; Bowen (s), Foo Chow Foo; Ben Douran, Calcutta; Monkseaton (s), Bombay; Scirvia (s), Calcutta; Glenrath (s), Bassein.—12. Canara (s), Bombay; Temassena (s), Rangoon; Rothessay (s), Bombay; Bessna (s), Calcutta; Angkan (s), Capetown; Drummond Castle (s), Capetown; Valkyrien, Samang;

Aline, Java.—13. Utrecht (s), Batavia; Thamsa (s), Bombay; Patriot, Rangoon; Ayrshire (s), Bombay.—14. Quetta (s), Brisbane; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Firih of Clyde, Bassein; Orsino (s), Karachi; County of Inverness, Calcutta.—15. Cormorant (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 24. Pachumba (s), Bussorah; Olympia (s), Cardiff; Malca (s), Calcutta.—25. Mobile (s), Bussorah; Malacca (s), Zanzibar.—27. Indus (s), Sydney.—28. Pachumba (s), Karachi; M. Lebanon (s), Liverpool; Hesperia (s), Put back from sea.—29. Clan Alpine (s), Glasgow; Adria (s), Mauritius.—30. Agra (s), London; Venetia (s), Venice.

CALCUTTA.—July 21. Madura (s), Singapore; Calcutta (s), Rangoon; Merchantman, Mauritius.—23. Cymro (s), Colombo; Uppingham (s), Newport; Shahjehan (s), Rangoon; Mangalore, Capetown.—23. Easington (s), Cardiff; Pythomepe, Liverpool.—24. Juniata (s), New York; Donar (s), Cardiff; Belfast, Liverpool.—25. Maharani (s), Rangoon; Governor (s), Liverpool; Salamanca, Rio de Janeiro; Noman, Port Natal.—26. Mooltan, London.

MADRAS.—July 22. Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.—25. Kanara (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 9. Kenilworth, Colombo; Lord Warwick (s), Singapore.—10. Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta; Clan Gordon (s), Capetown; Moor (s), Capetown; Giuseppina Bertollo, Singapore; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—11. Londore (s), Aden; Fairfield (s), Colombo; Nestor (s), Penang; Rajmahal, Bombay.—12. Hattersage (s), Colombo.—14. Moss Glen, Algoa Bay; Pelican (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—15. Patna (s), Karachi; Glenelg (s), Shanghai.

BOMBAY.—July 24. King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Malwa (s), London.—25. Dominion, Calcutta; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—26. Adirondack (s), Port Said; Cenone, San Francisco.—27. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Hesperia (s), Liverpool; Ancona (s), China; Guy Mannering (s), Havre.—28. Mobile (s), Karachi; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Voorwaarts (s), China; Medusa (s), Trieste.—29. Recta (s), Havre; Columbian (s), Jeddah.—30. Bertha (s), Karachi; Goa (s), London; Punjab (s), Persian Gulf; M. Rhivan, Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.—July 20. Steamers Ganges, Clan Graham, Madras, Lennox, City of Calcutta, Wingates, and Japan.—21. Culna and Bassein.—23. Capella.—24. Wuotan and Goorkha.—25. Curlew.—26. City of London, Medina, Tyrone, and Clan Mackenzie.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, July 30.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Ashwood, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Franklin. From Venice: Dr. Saise, Mr. Kenney, Mr. Goulding, Mr. Sugden, Mr. F. Oldham. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Ainger, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Brook, Mr. Stuart. Mr. Bang, Mr. R. A. Oldham, Surgeon General Cunningham, Mr. Lang, Mr. Rayner, Colonel Ruxton, Major Gyll, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Duffus, Mr. M. Ibrahim, Mr. Clogstoun, Colonel Clay, Major Stock, Mr. Steel, Mr. Stewart.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Patna*, sailed August 14.  
 For Karachi: Mr. Holmested, Miss Rooke.  
 Per s.s. *Quetta*, sailing August 22.  
 For Rangoon: Mr. Porter.  
 For Calcutta: Rev. P. O'Connell, M. de C. Walker, Miss Williams.  
 For Colombo: Mr. C. Wright, Mr. E. Brice, Mr. G. Gatrell.  
 Per s.s. *Bulimba*, sailing August 27.  
 For Brisbane: Misses Cameron (2).  
 Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 4.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. E. McKumell, Mr. W. Platts, Master Platts, Rev. Dr. Elder, Mr. Walker.  
 For Colombo: Mr. Agnew.  
 Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 18.  
 For Colombo: Miss Creasy.  
 Per s.s. *Goa*, sailing Sept. 26.  
 For Karachi: Mr. Francken, Capt. and Mrs. Brand.  
 Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 2.  
 For Madras: Miss Hayman, Mrs. Macmahon, Mrs. Hewitson and two children and infant.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. J. A. Campbell.  
 Per s.s. *Reva*, sailing Oct. 16.  
 For Calcutta: Misses Lazarus (2), Miss Evans, Rev. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, two daughters, and one son, Mrs. Barrow and two children, Miss Anderson, Mr. G. Anderson, Rev. Teichman, Miss Willis, Miss St. Leger, Miss Cock, Miss Jennings, Miss Symes, Miss Spinks.  
 Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailing Oct. 30.  
 For Madras: Miss Hoscason, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hutchinson, two Misses Hutchinson and maid.  
 Per s.s. *Goalpara*, sailing Nov. 7.  
 For Bombay: Miss E. Clay.

## List of passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per *Clan Mackenzie*, Calcutta to London, left Colombo August 1.  
 From Colombo to London: Mrs. Collinson, companion, and five children.  
 Per *Clan Macarthur*, Calcutta to London, left Colombo, August 1.  
 From Colombo to London: Mr. Bissett, lady and 2 children, 2 ladies.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Indus*, July 31.—For London: Dr. J. Arnot, Mr. F. Forbes Adam, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. D. Morris, Major W. P. Harrison, Mrs. Kipling, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Nesille, Surgeon Major J. O'Brien, Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Mr. J. Whittall, Mr. W. Chadwick, Mrs. Hamault, Lieut. Gilbert Jones, Lieut. Prendergast, Mr. N. Grimwade, Mr. R. F. Rampini.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—July 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent.                | Rs. 99½ to 96½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent.     | 104 to 104½    |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | —              |
| Ten years                     | —              |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 110 0          |

## BANKS.

|                              | Paid-up | Rates |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| INDIAN BANKS                 | Rs.     | Rs.   |
| Bank of Bombay               | 500     | 750   |
| Bank of Bengal               | 500     | 850   |
| Bank of Madras               | 500     | 640   |
| Agra                         | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile         | 25      | 275   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India            | 12½     | 95    |
| Oriental                     | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES

|              |       |     |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba   | 700   | 810 |
| Frere        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning | 1,400 | 360 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton           | 2,850 | 1,130 |
| Albert Ginning         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi        | 1,100 | 1,120 |
| Apollo (small shares)  | 2,200 | 400   |
| Bellary                | 1,000 | 600   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning   | 500   | 605   |
| New Indian             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning  | 250   | 70    |
| Carwar                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba                 | 1,880 | 1,220 |
| Dholera Ginning        | 300   | 220   |
| East India             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort                   | 8,500 | 2,825 |
| French                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind                   | 750   | 555   |
| Mofussil               | 400   | 455   |
| Prince of Wales        | 500   | 670   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart                | 400   | 770   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                |       |        |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Ahmedabad                      | 1,000 | 1,475  |
| Anglo-Indian                   | 100   | 135    |
| Alfred Manufacturing           | 70    | 554    |
| Alliance Spinning              | 500   | 950    |
| Shownagur Mills                | 100   | 42     |
| Bombay United                  | 1,000 | 1045   |
| Bombay Saw Mills               | 1,000 | 505    |
| Central India S. and W. Co.    | 500   | 740    |
| Cooria Mills                   | 1,000 | 935    |
| D. Spinning                    | 2,000 | 640    |
| Hindustan                      | 1,000 | 1,150  |
| Hyderabad Spinning             | 1,000 | 1,250  |
| Khandesh                       | 1,000 | 940    |
| Madras                         | 1,250 | —      |
| Madras United                  | 1,000 | 12,500 |
| Manchester Spinning            | 50    | —      |
| Mazagon Spinning               | 250   | 260    |
| National Spinning              | 1,000 | 1020   |
| New Great Eastern              | 1,000 | 1080   |
| Oriental                       | 625   | 765    |
| Prince of Wales Spinning       | 500   | 340    |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,400  |
| Sholapore Mills                | 1,000 | 1,600  |
| Victoria Mills                 | 1,000 | 885    |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                   |          |     |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 50 Shares                 | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do.                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do.                           | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do. New 50 Shares                 | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing     | 100   | 178   |
| Bombay Burma Trading         | 1,500 | 3,850 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship  | 10    | 40    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co.             | 500   | 1,130 |
| Thacker and Co.              | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—July 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| % Promissory Notes            | Rs. 98 15 to 99 0 |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885)             | 100 8 to —        |
| 4½ of 1875, reduced to 4 p.c. | Paid off          |
| 4½ of 1878-79 (1893)          | 104 0 to —        |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)  | 104 0 to —        |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882)     | Pd. off           |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 14 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 101 4 to —      |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 102 4 to —      |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 105 4 to —      |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) | 107 12 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) | 108 12 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 108 12 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                             | Paid.  | Price.     |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| Agra                        | 510    | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings                | 100    | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad                   | 100    | 178 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla           | 100    | 128 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal              | 500    | 850 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India          | 200    | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London            | 225    | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya                    | 100    | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie                   | 100    | 115 to —   |
| National of India           | 12 1/2 | 94 to 95   |
| Simla Bank Corporation      | 500    | 510 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100    | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                   |      |           |
|-------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute      | 100  | 80 to 91  |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute    | 100  | 110 to —  |
| Bengal Coal       | 1000 | 1475 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                |      |              |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills                   | 100  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co.                | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Bonded Warehouse               | 445  | 300 to 400   |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills           | 100  | 40 to —      |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills         | 80   | 131 to —     |
| Burrakur Coal                  | 100  | 131 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking               | 700  | 310 to —     |
| Calcutta Hydraulic             | 100  | 165 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co.             | 100  | 125 to —     |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100  | 131 to —     |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press       | 100  | 113 to 114   |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway    | 100  | 72 to 73     |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills            | 100  | 300 to —     |
| Eastern Bengal Railway         | 100  | 100 to —     |
| East Indian Railway            | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Equitable Coal                 | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory  | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Goswami Cotton Mills           | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Gouripore                      | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Great Eastern Hotel            | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Howrah Docking                 | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Howrah Mills                   | 100  | 100 to —     |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1720 to —    |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills           | 100  | 150 to 160   |
| Labour Transportation          | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Landing and Shipping           | 100  | 113 to —     |
| Merchants' Steam Tug           | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Murree Brewery                 | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Naini Tal Brewery              | 95   | 90 to —      |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press         | 500  | 118 to 119   |
| Nanthpore Indigo               | 30   | 100 to —     |
| New Beerboom Coal              | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing    | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway     | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone                 | 100  | 65 to —      |
| Ramkistore Press               | 100  | 103 to 104   |
| Raneegunge Coal Association    | 100  | 69 to —      |
| Riverside Press                | 90   | 104 to —     |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas     | 100  | 100 to —     |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co.       | 500  | 255 to —     |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.  | 100  | 280 to —     |
| Seabpore Jute Manufacturing    | 100  | 106 to 107   |
| Strand Bank Press              | 100  | 121 to —     |
| Watson's Patent Press          | 100  | 138 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                |     |            |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)    | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam)               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amulkie                        | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arctupore (Cachar)             | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Assam                          | 100 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling)            | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Baree (Kangra)                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar)                | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory               | 80  | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam)              | 100 | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam)                | 100 | 165 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam)              | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Burkholah (Cachar)             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar                 | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling)      | 100 | 73 to 74   |
| Chandypore (Cachar)            | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore                  | 100 | 73 to —    |
| Cinnatollah                    | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Colonial (Assam)               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar)             | 100 | 78 to —    |
| Cutchehla (Cachar)             | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Darjiling                      | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar)            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam)                 | 90  | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam)      | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| Durrung (Assam)                | 100 | 63 to 69   |
| Eastern Cachar                 | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 34 to —    |
| Gielie (Darjiling)             | 100 | 94 to 95   |
| Gowhaty (Assam)                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam)                   | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra)                 | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Hoolmarree (Assam)             | 100 | 103 to 104 |
| Hoolungorie (Assam)            | 100 | 37 to 88   |
| Indian Terai                   | 100 | 590 to —   |
| Jellalpor (Cachar)             | 250 | 200 to 220 |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)           | 100 | 45 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar)            | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Kangra Valley                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong)         | 100 | 45 to 46   |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar)           | 100 | 33 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling         | 250 | 156 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 200 | 140 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai             | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Kuttal (Cachar)                | 100 | 232 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylihet)            | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling)           | 100 | 105 to —   |
| Loobah                         | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam                    | 100 | 26% to —   |
| Luckimpore (Assam)             | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar)              | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling)                | 100 | 80 to 85   |
| Monacherra (Cachar)            | 100 | 53 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90  | 40 to 41   |
| Moran (Assam)                  | 80  | 30 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam)                | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam)              | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Muttuck (Assam)                | 100 | 73 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling)       | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam)         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| New Mutual (Cachar)            | 30  | 130 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar)             | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar)               | 85  | 79 to 80   |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling)         | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Puttarea (Sylihet)             | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam)              | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat                        | 100 | 140 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar           | 56  | 10 pm.     |
| Seemah                         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Singbulli and Murmah           | 100 | 110 to —   |
| Singel (Darjiling)             | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling)               | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Springdale (Darjiling)         | 100 | 100 to —   |
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| Teesta Valley (Darjiling)      | 100 | 125 to 130 |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling)          | 80  | 114 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling)             | 100 | 207 to 208 |
| Upper Assam                    | 100 | 10 to 35   |

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| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)   | 3 3/4 to 4 do.      |
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.             |
|--|--------------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931           | 107 1/2 to 108 1/2 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1883                 | 103 to 103 1/2     |
| 4 India Encased Paper                  | 80 1/2 to 81       |
| 4 Do. do 1885                          | 80 1/2 to 81       |
| 4 Do. do 1893                          | 80 1/2 to 81       |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882              | 80 1/2 to 81       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)     | 100 to 100 1/2     |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice)     | 100 to 100 1/2     |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 26 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100 1/2     |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883                | 100 to 100 1/2     |
| 4 Do. Mauritius, 1882                  | 103 to 105         |
| 6 Do. 1895-96                          | 112 to 116         |
| 4 Do. Straits Settlements Government   | 100 to 102         |

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|                                 | Paid. | Price.     |
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| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. | 100   | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent.      | 100   | 115 to 117 |

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|------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
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| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.  | 100 | 154 to 156   |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953   | —   | 25 to 25 1/2 |
| Do. Ann. B, 1 per ann. (less 1/4)  | —   | 24 to 24 1/2 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4%        | —   | 133 to 135   |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.     | 100 | 140 to 142   |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.     | 100 | 124 to 126   |
| Do. do. 5 do.                      | all | 100 to 102   |
| Do. do. 4½ do.                     | 100 | 118 to 120   |
| Do. do. 4 do.                      | 100 | 112 to 114   |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.     | 100 | 125 to 127   |
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|                                  |     |                  |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Eastern                          | 10  | 105 to 107       |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883     | 100 | 100 to 102       |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887       | 100 | 100 to 103       |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference       | 10  | 13 1/2 to 14     |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China   | 10  | 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891     | 100 | 106 to 109       |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 | —   | 102 to 106       |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900   | —   | 102 to 106       |
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# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING FURTHER

OPINIONS OF ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS ON THE ILBERT BILL,

AND

A FULL REPORT OF MR. SURENDRANATH BANNERJI'S NATIONAL  
FUND MEETING "TO REFORM THE GOVERNMENT," &c.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1883.

## THE NATIVE AGITATION IN CALCUTTA.

### MR. SURENDRANATH BANNERJI'S NATIONAL FUND MEETING "TO REFORM THE GOVERNMENT."

THE following is the announcement of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji's "National Fund" meeting (convened by the "Indian Association," of Calcutta, immediately after the release of Mr. Bannerji), which appears in that gentleman's paper, the *Bengalee*, in explanation of the objects of the National Fund:—

"We are glad to find that the Indian Association has convened a public meeting to be held on Tuesday next at Beadon-street, to take into consideration the means for raising a National Fund, for purposes of constitutional agitation both here and in England. We welcome this movement, this serious effort on the part of the Association, to perform a great public duty, for which there seems to be now such a splendid opportunity. Money forms the sinews of war, and in the earnest and constitutional struggle into which we have entered to reform the government of this country, we require money. The time is most opportune for the inauguration of this movement for the creation of a National Fund. There is a strong feeling throughout the country in favour of it. Politics is simply the science of opportunities, and the political body which has the sagacity to take advantage of opportunities and turn them to the benefit of the country justifies its existence and covers itself with honour. We hope there will be a warm response to the appeal of the Association from all parts of the country, and that the Calcutta meeting will be largely attended by our countrymen, in token of their sympathy with its objects."

### THE "REGENERATION OF OUR FALLEN COUNTRY," DATING FROM THE RELEASE OF MR. BANNERJI.

THE *Bengalee* says:—Meetings expressive of joy at the release of Babu Surendranath Bannerjee have been held in different parts of the country. We have received the following letter from Furreedpur:—

"I have much pleasure in informing you, that another public meeting was held at Furreedpore on the evening of yesterday to congratulate you on your happy release from gaol and to express the sympathy of the Furreedpore public with the work of the Indian Association. Babu Prosono Kumar Sanyal, Pleader, presided. The schoolboys were numerous present with black ribbons on their breast, which they had been wearing since the day of your imprisonment had been announced here, and they joyfully responded to the call of the Secretary of the meeting in throwing off their sign of mourning. The meeting desire me to inform you, that you have by your calm endurance and sufferings risen very high in their estimation, and they hope and trust that ever in your useful career of life you will hold that place in their esteem and regard, which you now so eminently occupy in the country. You will, in fine, also allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my sincere satisfaction for your late misfortune; for I did and do still reckon your imprisonment as an auspicious event from which, God willing, will date the regeneration of our fallen country."

We have received the following letter from Berhampur:—

"An influential meeting of the inhabitants of Berhampore was held

at the premises of the Local Government School on the evening of Wednesday last to express the joy of the people at the release of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee from the Presidency gaol, and safe return to his self-imposed task of politically regenerating India. More than 500 people assembled and the leading members of the bar mustered strong. Babu Srinath Pal, a near relative of Maharani Samamoyi, was in the chair. The local band played "God save the Queen."

### THE GREAT NATIONAL FUND MEETING.

THE *Englishman* says of the meeting:—

"A native meeting, chiefly attended by schoolboys, was held this week at which it was resolved to raise a fund for the purpose of agitating native grievances."

We take the following full report from the *Indian Mirror*:—

A Public Meeting was held on Tuesday evening last at Babu Anath Nath Deb's Bazaar, Beadon-street, "to consider the means for raising a National Fund for purposes of constitutional agitation both here and in England." "The matter," according to the requisition of the Indian Association which called the meeting, was "of the greatest importance, and the sympathy and co-operation of all classes of the community were needed to ensure the complete success of the movement so much needed in the interests of the community."

The meeting was truly representative in its character, for with the exception of, perhaps, one section, Calcutta was represented at the meeting. There were members of the Bar, there were Pleaders, medical men, merchants, traders, Government pensioners, and others. There must have been from eight to ten thousand people present, and the enthusiasm of the meeting was the most marked. As those who had to take a leading part came in one after another, they were vociferously cheered. Delegates from Mofussil towns were present, and one of them, Babu Tarapodo Banerji, the delegate of Krishnagur, gave a donation of hundred rupees at the meeting, and promised a monthly subscription of Rs.5. Numerous telegrams and letters of sympathy received from the Mofussil were read at the meeting. Kumar Mohima Ranjan Roy, the richest Zemindar of Rungpore, sent the following telegram:—

"I feel the raising of a National Fund as indispensably necessary for the furthering the well-being of all India. The meeting has my warm sympathy."

Rajah Surjikanth Acharji, of Mymensing, sent the following telegram:—

"Sympathise with the meeting. Consent to raise fund."

The following telegram was received from the Editor of the *Native Opinion* of Bombay:—

"The movement of the Indian Association to raise a National Fund for constitutional ventilation in India and England of Indian administrative questions, commands my warmest sympathy, as it ought that of every well-wisher of India. I regard the movement as not a day too soon, and wish it every success."

The following telegram was received from Babu Hem Chunder Boruah, of Gowhaty:—

"We and other educated Natives of Assam have perfect sympathy with the object of the meeting to be held to consider the means for raising a fund for constitutional agitation."

In addition to these, among others, telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from the following places:—Mirut, Ferozepore, Simla, Delhi, Allahabad, Bankipore, Balasore, Munnapore, Burdwan, Dacca, Deoghur, Muttra, Mozufferpore, Lahore, Bogra, Saidpore, Furriddpore, Bhajungbat, Chota, Simlah, Serajunge, &c., &c.

The meeting was in every respect a great success.

The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Dr. K. M. BANNERJI who

occupied the chair, and who, in introducing the subject, said: Gentlemen, I have first to mention to you that a great many telegrams and letters have been received, expressing the warmest sympathy with the objects of the meeting; and my friend, the Secretary, will read to you the names of the persons from whom, and the places from which, these communications have been received. All I have to do is to say a few words as to the nature of the "constitutional agitation" which is mentioned in the advertisement, and which you are called upon to join in, and also the object and need of it. Constitutional agitation, as I take it, is another word for lawful efforts for lawfully fulfilling our duties—for doing what either God or man may rightfully expect at our hands. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, never in the history of India has any party, either in England or in this country, denounced such measures of improvement as we have had the mortification to witness within the past few months; and of late years the leaders of the Conservative party have spoken both in Parliament and elsewhere deridingly of those principles of the Indian Government which were enunciated in the Queen's Proclamation, which has since been confirmed and enforced by several Acts of Parliament, and which all Governors-General have uniformly endeavoured to respect. (Loud cheers.) These principles, as I have said, have lately been derided and repudiated in Parliament by the party who, if anything happens to the present Government, will become the rulers of India. This, I say, is a dangerous crisis to which we cannot close our eyes. Gentlemen, it is true that Lord Lytton gagged the Press, but this at least can be said for him that he apologised for it by calling it an irony of fate, that he, a free-born Englishman, should be called upon to pass such an Act as the Vernacular Press Act. At such a crisis, there is a greater need, I say, for such an agitation. We must keep the people of England always on the alert, and always properly and correctly informed as to passing events, so that if the present Government do fail, their successors will have before them a true statement of affairs. This, therefore, is the reason for keeping up an agitation both in India and in England. Generally speaking, agitations are made against Governments to induce them to do something which they will not do; but our agitation has no such object in view. Its more immediate object is to strengthen the hands of the Government. (Cheers.) We fight, gentlemen, under the banners of the Queen, and the conflict must be carried on nobly, lawfully, and honourably. (Loud cheers.) With us there should be no use of vituperation or personality, abuse, or invective, for the constitution does not allow all this. If we desire to carry on a constitutional agitation, we should carry it on in a moral, virtuous, and honest way, as the object we have in view is to strengthen the hands of the Government. Gentlemen, what the present Viceroy is doing is simply to carry out what former Parliaments and Indian Governments have always recognised and advocated, though I must say the times are far from happy when it requires such an agitation as this to strengthen the hands of the Government. There are many Englishmen who are not living and acting up to the traditions of their great name. (Hear, hear.) It is indeed an unhappy thing that what Englishmen should have done for us we should be compelled to have to do for ourselves. Now, I do not believe, I don't mean—in fact, I cannot believe, I cannot mean—that the bulk of Englishmen—the English nation—are knowingly doing this. The fact is that a dozen or so designing men have raised the cry of "fire," and have created a panic, and the cry has been taken up and spread abroad, but they may yet find themselves in a place which they have not calculated upon. Our hope, our desire is that the minds of these panic-stricken sympathisers might be disabused. It is a matter of the greatest surprise that the Conservative party should connect themselves with such a movement as this, for it was a Conservative Governor-General, Viscount Hardinge, who first tried to introduce the principles of self-government into this country, but the times were not ripe for it. I say that the names of men like Hardinge and Robert Peel ought to have been more respected by the successor of the present age than they have been, and what we are going to do is no more than what Hardinge and Peel would have done. The speaker said, in conclusion, that their text should be the Crown, the Constitution, the Law, and the People; and God helping them, he hoped they would succeed. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ANUNDO MOHUN BOSE read out the names of the different stations in India from where telegrams and letters had been received, sympathising with the objects of the meeting.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI then rose amidst loud and prolonged cheers, and said—Gentlemen, I beg to move the first resolution which is as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that a National Fund should be raised with a view to secure the political advancement of the country by means of constitutional agitation in India and England, and by other legitimate means, and that the other Provinces be invited to join in the movement." Gentlemen, before I proceed to offer any observations upon this resolution you will permit me for a moment to recur to a thought which is uppermost in my mind, and to give expression to the deep and fervent sense of gratitude which overpowers me at the present moment for the warm sympathy I received in the hour of my distress from all classes and all sections of a great and united nation. (Applause.) I confess I never knew that I occupied such a place in the affections of my countrymen. (Applause.) I never knew that my humble services were viewed with such indulgent consideration by those whose approbation next to the approbation of my own conscience, (applause)—I value as the highest reward of my public life. This expression of sympathy, deep and spontaneous, proceeding from the great heart of the nation, has filled me with an overpowering sense of gratitude, and I trust in God that it shall be the high privilege of my life to be able to devote my body and soul, to consecrate my energies, my time, my resources, my humble talents, my all—(applause)—to the service of my country; and the highest reward that I shall expect will be the consolation vouchsafed to me in the supreme hour of my life, that I have not

lived in vain, but that I have been of some service to the country of my birth. Gentlemen, I confess I have left prison under a solemn sense of responsibility; I feel, I scarcely know why, that every word that I shall now utter will be scanned with the utmost scrutiny both by friends as well as by opponents—by friends perhaps with the best of motives; by opponents, I regret to say, with a view to bring discredit on that cause which is so dear to every one of us. (A voice "Fie on them.") I feel, I may say, a great load of unredeemed duties pressing on me, and that load will continue to oppress me until I have established, in part at least, my claims to that abounding sympathy which I have received from all sections of this great Indian public. (Applause.) But, perhaps, I exaggerate. I arrogate to myself the homage which was paid to the principle which I feebly represented—the rights of conscience, the freedom of the Press, the powers and prerogatives of the highest Court in the land, these were the burning questions which deeply stirred the national mind, and I was but the humble personage around whom the battle of principles was fought, and hence, probably, I drew that sympathy for which I am so truly grateful. Gentlemen, I have many things to say in connection with the events that have just recently taken place. I have, so to speak, a message to communicate to you, and I trust that you will bear with me for a few moments while I lay before you certain of those matters which have been pressing on my mind with painful interest for the last eight or ten days. Gentlemen, it is abundantly clear there has been a terrific outburst of feeling. It is impossible to doubt that circumstance. The nation has passed through a mighty convulsion, an unusual impetus has been communicated to the national mind—an impetus which, I trust, it will be possible for us to utilise for the highest of purposes; and what we, at present, seek to do is simply to take advantage of this splendid opportunity which has presented itself to us, in order to lay the foundation of a great National Fund. Gentlemen, I may say that in that explosion of feeling there was no section of the community which was so violently agitated as the womanhood of our country. They held meetings, they recorded resolutions, they sent me letters of sympathy. I received as many as forty letters from them, and one gentleman, who paid me a visit at the Presidency Gaol, said that he did so at the instance of his wife. I say this feeling ought to be consolidated; it ought to be deepened, for we know there is no impress which is so deep upon the mind of a man as that which a woman's hand lays upon it. And what is the means I would propose, the method which I would venture to suggest, for the consideration of this meeting? Well, gentlemen, I live in a village, and, therefore, I am to some extent able to gauge the influence which ladies working in a noble cause are oftentimes able to exercise. There are Christian ladies in connection with Zenana Missions, and there is one such Mission in the village where I live. I may truly say, speaking of this Mission, that it has shattered to pieces the fabric of Hinduism in the village, and has created a revolution in our domestic circles. The work of construction may not be so perfect; but the work of destruction is all but complete. Therefore we have this fact clearly established that European and Eurasian ladies, although they are strangers to our language, and strangers to our manners and customs, yet, when they become missionaries in a good cause, are able to effect a mighty revolution in our homes. Why should we not be able, taking advantage of this explosion of feeling, to organise female agencies to preach the cause of social reform and political advancement? I know there are difficulties in the way; but they do not seem to me to be insuperable. We have many advanced and educated ladies in Bengal at the present moment. Might we not utilise them for this grand, this noble, this highly patriotic object, so fraught with good to the country? Funds will be required; but if one such agency is started, then, under the immutable law of growth, a hundred more will, in time, spring forth in different parts of Bengal. Our womanhood represent an unutilised source of power. They are there rotting, wasting their energies. Why should we not utilise them for a purpose which will be so highly beneficial to the interests of the country? You are about to raise funds for constitutional agitation; but I hope they will be used for other purposes besides agitation, and this is one of those purposes. Anybody who looks around to see what is taking place now in the country cannot but be impressed with the solemnity of the situation. There are moments which constitute a crisis in the life time of a nation, and I verily believe such a time has now arrived in the history of our country; and it is one of those times when the practice of moderation has become a virtue of the highest moment. I earnestly wish we should forget the past, and let bygones be bygones. I, for my part, have no wish to carry on this war of recrimination which is likely to be attended with fatal results, as far as we are concerned. It is for the credit of the Supreme Government that I would ask you to practise moderation. What is the charge brought against the Supreme Government? Even by responsible leaders of the Opposition, by men in the position of Lord Salisbury? Why, they say Lord Ripon is directly responsible for the deplorable state of feeling between the European and Native communities. Gentlemen, is Lord Ripon responsible for this state of things? I say, no. (Loud cries of "No" and a voice, "Those rampant Armenians are.") I believe I re-echo the sentiments of all my countrymen, and I anticipate the judgment of history when I say there never was an Indian Viceroy more anxious to cultivate the good-will of all classes—(applause)—and to preserve harmony among all than Lord Ripon. It is a calumny to say that Lord Ripon is responsible for this state of things. Who, then, are the people upon whose heads the responsibility must rest? They are truly responsible who threw the first stone, and who used the first harsh word in this unhappy controversy; but we will not recriminate, we will practise moderation and set a noble example. But let those who calumniate Lord Ripon know our sentiments, and let these sentiments be re-echoed from town to town in the United Kingdom. (Applause.) I hope Lord Salisbury will take note of the expression of feeling which has proceeded from the Press of this country, and which proceeds from public meetings in this country. We ought, I say, to practise moderation, and it is not merely an empty, barren sentiment which I would ask you to cultivate. There are strong pregnant reasons which I have to urge in support of

my view. If we continued the war of recrimination, and went on retaliating in rabid articles for every rabid article that appeared in the *Englishman* or other newspapers, why, there would be the amplest justification found for the passing of another Gagging Act. Such an act would in theory be applicable to the European and Native section of the Press alike, but in practice would be applicable to you and you alone. (Cheers.) Therefore, for the maintenance of our rights, and for the preservation of the credit of the Government, it becomes our duty to practise moderation. Let us use judgment and discretion to tide over the crisis that has arisen. The resolution says that a fund is to be raised for the purpose of constitutional agitation. What, then, is constitutional agitation? What is that we understand by the expression? By constitutional agitation we mean agitation carried on within the limits of the law. We may hold public meetings to protest against the action of the Government. We may wait in deputations. We may send petitions. But we may do nothing which even remotely has the appearance of illegality about it. We take our stand upon the broad and unassailable basis of the law and constitution. There we stand, and there we intend to remain. We shall not permit ourselves to be dislodged from it, or be provoked into quitting it; and we shall discountenance all proceedings even remotely calculated to bring about a violation of the law. We venerate the law, we adore the principle of the law, we worship it, and we are anxious that the same feeling of veneration should be impregnated in the minds of our countrymen. But, gentlemen, there are those who say, "you are pestilential agitators—(hisses)—you do an immense amount of mischief. You are disloyal and seditious; you silently but surely sap the foundations of British power in India." Now, I put this question in all seriousness—Who are they who are really disloyal? Who are the men who are seditious and unfaithful to the Government of this country? Those who say ditto to every measure of our Government, good, bad, or indifferent; or men, like ourselves, who have the courage and manliness to speak out their minds? I again ask—who are the men that are disloyal to the Government? The supporters of Vernacular Press Acts, and the opponents of Native Jurisdiction Bills, or men who can fight against the Vernacular Press Act, and who can support the Jurisdiction Bill? I will not go into personalities, or I could rake up names of men who are not worthy to be called loyal subjects or faithful citizens, who forget what is due to their country, who forget that it is to the advantage of the Government that the truth—the whole truth, the uncompromising truth—should always be told. We are not disloyal, Opposition is not disloyalty, we are Her Majesty's Opposition in this country—the responsible Opposition of Her Majesty, and we are the more responsible, because here we are in a foreign country, the Government of which is unaided by representative institutions. Such a Government is likely to commit mistakes, and what does the agitator do? He points out to the Government the mistakes which they may commit. He warns the Government of the rocks ahead, and of the shoals and quicksands in which the ship of State might be wrecked at any moment. Are we disloyal, therefore, because we point out the mistakes of Government, or those sycophants who, in season and out of season, sing the praises of an erring Administration? I wish to avoid personalities; but the truth must be told. At the present moment especially, our position is not one of opposition. On the contrary, it is a position of active sympathy and co-operation with the Government of India. Here the Government is straining every nerve to pass the Jurisdiction Bill. From one section of the Native community it has received the most lukewarm support. I am here in the temple of truth, and must tell the truth. From the whole of the middle-class community it has met with the strongest support. The Ilbert Bill is a small thing in itself, but a great principle is involved in it. It is a test case to show whether the Government of this country is to be carried on according to the principles of the *Englishman* and his party, or according to the declared wishes of the English Crown and the English Parliament. It is this principle which has invested the Ilbert Bill with the importance it has assumed. I say, therefore, our position is not one of opposition. On the contrary, at the present moment, it is one of active sympathy and co-operation with the Supreme Government. I may just for one moment refer to a fact which will illustrate how important is the help which the Indian Association, at any rate, has rendered to the Government in the matter of local self-government. You are aware that the whole country thoroughly appreciates the advantages of local self-government. To whose efforts is the Government indebted for this consummation? It is to the efforts of the Indian Association that the Government is indebted for the lively sense of gratitude the Local Self-Government Bill has evoked throughout the country. The association sent out agents, held meetings, and created an agitation which convinced the country of the blessings of local self-government. Now, how is constitutional agitation to be carried on? We will say nothing immoderate, nothing indiscreet; but, at the same time, we will not yield until we have gained our point. We may lose to-day; we may lose the day after; but if our cause is based on justice and truth, it is bound to succeed in the long run. That is the code of the constitutional agitator. He never yields or submits. He is bound to triumph, because the question he is fighting for is based on the unalterable principles of truth and morality. But what is to be the *modus operandi*? We must work by means of associations. Associations must be established throughout the length and breadth of the country. There must be a network of associations throughout the Province. The Indian Association has already got many branches in many parts of India, but we want to have a branch in every district town, and every sub-divisional town. We want to have the pleaders, the pillars of every public movement, to take part with us. They are not Government servants. They need not be afraid of losing Government patronage. They can stand upon their rights. In every country the Bar has always fought most resolutely the battles of the country. I cannot forget that Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator, was also the leader of the Bar, and that Grattan and Flood were also both distinguished Barristers. Let there be, therefore, a thorough organisation of the legal element in the country. They will know how to drive a coach and four through an act without getting

into the toils of the law. (Laughter.) But outside the ranks of lawyers there are others whose help also is needed. There are the shop-keepers, and there are the peasants. The shop-keepers are independent men; why should we not have their union? Why should we not have a ryots' union? Not long ago an English gentleman with whom I was speaking about different matters asked me in a somewhat contemptuous tone:—"Where are your cohorts? You agitate about various questions, you write to the newspapers, you create a hubbub in the country, but where are the cohorts, where are your rank and file, who are to support you in the hour of crisis and trial?" The remark made a deep impression upon my mind, and I said "Let ten years pass, and I shall answer your question. I shall bring out the cohorts from the deep quagmire of ignorance and superstition, and send them forth on their high errand of patriotic duty." Yes, we must educate the ryots, lift them from their present degraded condition to a higher level of moral and political existence. The Indian Association must take up the work of ryots' unions, must take up the work of shop-keepers' unions, must take up the work of women's organisation, and all these things must engage the serious attention of the association. But money is needed, and, therefore, we require a national constitutional fund to aid us in this work; and how are we to raise this money? I have a suggestion to make in this connection. How do the Wahabis raise their funds? I speak of the Wahabi reformers, and not the Wahabi rebels; so they need not be afraid. They do it in this way. Every householder puts by a handful of rice before he takes his meal, and these handfuls are all collected in the course of the week, and then they are taken to the mosque for the Wahabi Missionary to come round and take them up. In this way a fund is raised for the maintenance of the Wahabi Mission. Why should we not be able to organise in such a manner that by imposing the least possible amount of hardship we might raise a large sum from the opulent people of Bengal? Why should we not be able to organise so that every village in Bengal might pay one rupee which should be collected from the *Mundle* of the village? We should ask him—"Will you pay this amount to the National Fund? We know nothing about the villagers, but we know you, the distinguished head of this representative village. Will you pay us your rupee and let us be gone?" If there are ten lacs of villages, then, instead of six lacs, we should get ten lacs of rupees, and we should not have inflicted the least hardship on any one. Well, now, what about the towns? Let us go to the Mofussil towns first, and with reference to them I would say, let us ask an anna from every householder. Mofussil people are not so rich as these gentlemen here, and they will not be able to pay a rupee per family. If you tried to get a rupee, they might come out with a big club, and pay you something which you did not bargain for; but every one can pay an anna; therefore, I say, let us have an organisation such as I suggested for the Mofussil. Now, we come to this town. It is a very large place to manage. There are 500,000 people in it, and each a John Stuart Mill on a small scale. Each man can act and think for himself, and if you go to any one of these gentlemen for a subscription, you must be prepared to answer all his questions. He will make a thousand suggestions, and after you have expressed your readiness to comply with them, he will perhaps pay you eight annas. What I suggest is that a man should be appointed for each *parah* consisting of fifty or sixty houses. There is always one man who is the *dalapatti* of the *parah*, and we might engage his services, and, I think, if we were able to form an organisation of this description, we should be able to raise at least one lac of rupees from the town. Some people will say, All this looks very well on paper, but where are your agents? Where are those who are to devote their time and labour, who are to sweat and toil and delve and die if need be in this work? I ask, Are there any such men in this great gathering? Has not the present crisis brought to the front such men who are prepared to devote themselves with unflinching energy to the interests of their country? I see here six or seven thousand men—are there not to be found in this great gathering of my countrymen some fifty or sixty men who will do this work and go about from *parah* to *parah* and make the *dalapatis* pay? If there are such men, will they at once place themselves in communication with the Indian Association? And, I may say, work will be given to them, which will be productive of the greatest good to the country, and also be extremely agreeable to them. I venture to suggest this organisation, but I am afraid I have taken up too much of your time. (Cries of "No, no.") Well, gentlemen, there is one part of the resolution which especially recommends itself to me, and which will strike a chord of sympathy in the other Presidencies of India. It is that the other Presidencies should be invited to join in this movement. I look upon this as a message going from Bengal to the other Indian provinces, asking them to co-operate with us in a matter of national importance. The prospects of Indian regeneration must depend upon the co-operation of the different Presidencies and provinces. Not long ago a newspaper Editor published what purported to be a conversation on the part of a Sikh soldier who was reported to have used the most contemptuous language in reference to the natives of Bengal. I am inclined to think that the editor of that paper, after witnessing the grand and impressive demonstrations held lately in the Punjab, will come to the conclusion that either his informant was mistaken, or that he had drawn pretty freely on his excited imagination. There is, indeed, a strong bond of union between the educated natives in different parts of India, and was there ever a grander spectacle than that of which I was the humble centre not long ago? I say that instead of two months' imprisonment, I would gladly welcome two years if the result of it would be the consummation of Indian unity. The strongest sympathy exists between the different Indian races. A blow is aimed at high education in the Punjab, and Bombay and Bengal joins in the protest. Famine makes its appearance in Madras, and Bengal stretches forth her helping hand. Under British auspices, a distracted country, peopled by many races, bids fair to become the home of a great and united people. England has achieved many triumphs in history, but this will be the noblest of them all. It will throw in the shade the memory of her proudest achievements. A year of Waterloos will not equal it. Gentlemen, I think, therefore, that

the Indian Association is to be congratulated on sending forth this message to the other Presidencies, asking them to join in this great movement. Gentlemen, I have only two or three things more to add. What is to be the object of this fund? What are to be the purposes to which it is to be applied? Of course, it is needless to say that it is impossible for me to state specifically all the objects of this constitutional fund; but I may state in general terms what we mean to do. The main object, therefore, is to bring the Government of this country in harmony with national aspirations, and in harmony with the declared wishes of the Crown and the English people. (Applause.) We want local self-government in perfection. We are anxious to have provincial self-government. We desire parliamentary institutions. We desire, in short, to be placed on the same footing with the colonial possessions of the Crown. They have the complete management of their internal affairs, subject to the protectorate of England. This is the goal which we hanker after. This represents the culmination of our efforts. God knows we are not sedition-mongers; we are loyal men; we are anxious to place broad-based foundations of British rule in the affections of the Indian people. I, for my part, regard British rule as providential, as one of the dispensations of the God of history. I am anxious for its permanence, and I have ventured to point out the conditions upon which its permanence may be secured. The days of government by physical force are, indeed, past and gone. A new régime has dawned. The empire of the moral forces is about to be established here, the supremacy of the moral laws is about to be recognised even in India; and Lord Ripon stands forth as the glorious apostle,—(applause)—as the representative of that new force which for the first time has made its way into Indian administration. We wish his name to descend to future generations as the originator of a new and beneficent epoch in our history. Above all, we desire the name of our honoured mother, the Queen-Empress of India, to be associated in our minds and in the minds of our children's children with this noble inauguration of a beneficent policy. (Cheers.) These are our hopes and aspirations. It may be said I am a dreamer, but the dreams of one age become the realities of the next. (Applause.) Dante sang of Italian unity 300 years before Italy became united. The German professors taught the doctrine of the unity of the Fatherland at least a hundred years before the Fatherland became united. So will it be with this ideal which is based upon truth, which is based upon liberty, and which is consistent with the most perfect loyalty. Therefore the ideal will one day become a bright reality, to the glorification of England and to the benefit of India. Gentlemen,—how, then, is this money to be raised? Is it impossible to raise it? An English paper which shall be nameless, because I am not willing to give offence, seems to think that Lord Ripon is the author of this agitation in favour of the Constitutional Fund. This newspaper editor argues that Lord Ripon's policy has created a violent ebullition of feeling, and that this Constitutional Fund is the product of this feeling. Therefore, on the principle that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, Lord Ripon is the author of this agitation. But there is one unfortunate circumstance which makes this position wholly untenable. The Constitutional Fund is quite an old idea. There is not even the faintest appearance of novelty about it. The idea was put forward in 1879, before Lord Ripon came to this country. It was broached at a Town Hall meeting held in the month of September, and I was the person who proposed the resolution. It is, in effect, an old idea, dressed in a new garb, and we are anxious to give it a trial this time, because our countrymen have shown, during the last two months an unwonted capacity for self-sacrifice. Well, then, I ask, is it possible, to raise six lacs of rupees? Let us for a moment observe what the Anglo-Indians have done. A community of a few hundred thousand men have raised in the course of a few months a fund to the tune of one-and-a-quarter lacs. We count our millions where they count their thousands, and we ought, therefore, to be able to raise at least ten times what the Anglo-Indians have raised. I meet with no favourable response. (Sudden applause.) That is more welcome. That I take to be an indication of a firm resolve on the part of this meeting to do everything in its power for the creation of a National Fund. Our fathers often raised temples to their gods and goddesses, and spent thousands of rupees on their charities. Have we become deteriorated and degraded under the influence of English education? (Cries of "No, no.") When we have money, what is it that we do? I shall be plainspoken. What do we do when we are able to amass a few thousand rupees? We begin to read the *Indian Mirror* and to read the promissory note account. We begin to think of investing the money in Government promissory notes, or in houses, or perhaps in the purchase of Zemindaries; but the cause of the country, the care of the poor, works of piety—these do not claim our attention. This is deeply to be regretted. I hope the outburst of feeling lately displayed will show that we are at least as capable of self-sacrifice as our fathers were. You spend lacs at the Durga Pujah and other festivities. Let us have but a fraction of what you spend on these occasions. Let us appeal to the Durga Pujah makers and implore them to devote a part of their money to this National Fund. Let the Durga Pujah go on till the day of doom, but let us have some help from the Durga Pujah makers, and Durga will be thrice blessed. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there has been a great ebullition of feeling. What is to be the memento of this outburst of national life? Posterity will read, not in the pages of the *Indian Mirror*, but perhaps in the pages of history, that on the 11th of May, 1883, a meeting of 20,000 persons was held in this hall, and the grief was so great that they could not find language to express themselves. Then they will ask—What became of all this upheaval of national life? Did it vanish away into thin air, or manifest itself in streams of wordy rhetoric? Will you allow that to be said? (Cries of "No, no.") Well, then, let us raise a monument to ourselves—a monument which will guide and instruct posterity; and what better monument can you raise than a National fund? Let each one of us then contribute his mite in aid of this great fund. Let boys, young men, and old men come forward with

their contributions. I hope even the ladies of the Zenana will contribute. I trust the sound of my voice will reach them. Let each one bring a stone to the national cairn, and a goodly edifice will spring up, full of joy, of hope, and of beauty. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when Bishop Latimer was being burnt at the stake, he said, "Brother Ridley, this day we will kindle a fire in England which all the waters of the Thames will not be able to extinguish." Oh! let us kindle a fire on the altar of our country which all the waters of the Ganges will not be able to put out. O! let us feed the sacrificial flames till they reach the footsteps of the Throne of the Supreme, and fill the land with beauty, and splendour, and glory. But where are the priests—where are they who, touched by the celestial fire, will feed the flames? Where are our beneficent workers, the propagators of the new faith? Let them gather round the banner of the Indian Association; let them disseminate the principles of the Association replete with national life; and then this darkness will disappear and the morning star of liberty and peace, and righteousness will appear resplendent in the Indian firmament. (Loud applause.)

#### THE PRESENT AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

SIR,—I am really surprised to see that those whom we adore as our idols, to whom we arrogate all kinds of excellencies, I mean our independent Britons, have nearly all, except an honourable few, who are more fond of justice and equality than ostensible superiority, gone astray in connection with the great agitation which is convulsing the Indian Empire. Every ridiculous occurrence, every scandal, and in fact, every unfortunate event are so artistically twisted and turned as to be capable of being attributed to either the Ilbert Bill or Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's clique. I really wonder how Englishmen whose intellectual superiority is undeniable, can be led to believe what foolish people say at a moment of great excitement. Can anything be more preposterous than to dismiss an old and veteran Government *employé* from service, simply because he was suspected of being interested in Surendra Babu's party? Does not this unreasonable conduct shock the conscience and bewilder all sense of eternal justice? Really, Sir, my greatest apprehension is that there is still a worse day kept in store for us, poor Hindus, from which, however innocent we may be, there is no escape.

If those to whom we look up as our guardian angels for redress from every grievance we suffer from, are, unfortunately, so much biased against us, what safety can there be for us who are merely a passive set of people, ready to undergo every degree of dishonour and privation to secure our so-called health and peace? I am not one of those who are bold enough to say that the time has arrived when we shall stand upon our own legs, and let the world know that we are no less a nation in the world than is England, France, or Germany. Then why clamour for nothing? Nature can be conquered by submission, says Lord Bacon in his "*Novum Organum*," and let us, I say, try to govern Englishmen by that noble policy, and I dare say we shall see the sun shining over our heads brighter and brighter every day till we have asserted our superiority over them, not by means of force or policy, but by honestly showing by our own acts and deeds, how richly we deserve their sympathy and kindness.—Yours, &c.,

July 3.

S. B. GHOSE.

#### THE NATIONAL FUND MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

SIR,—I have a few words to say with reference to the National Fund Meeting, convened by the Indian Association. I hope you will kindly allow me a little space in your paper for the following few lines on the subject. I cannot really understand why such an important and influential meeting was held in a nasty bazaar, abounding with bad smells. A meeting of such great importance should have been held in a respectable place, with good and large accommodation. I wish to know whether the managing committee of the Indian Association tried on this occasion to secure the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of the meeting. I believe they did not ask the Police Commissioner for the hall, well knowing that there were many obstacles in the way of getting the use of it. It is fresh in the memory of the public that the Indian Association was not allowed to convene its meeting in the hall for considering the subject of moving the Privy Council to decide the question of the jurisdiction of the High Court in contempt cases. It is, therefore, presumed that the committee would not have held the present meeting in a bazaar, if they could hope to get the permission of using the hall. I know that the hall is a public property, and was built with a fund nearly the whole of which was contributed by the native community. It is, so to speak, the property of the citizens of Calcutta. But the most amusing thing is this, that those whose forefathers had it built with their money, are several times disallowed to use it for no sensible reason whatever. I hope the Indian Association will move the matter, and settle it finally.

Another thing which struck me most was that the members of the British Indian Association were conspicuous by their absence at the meeting. The subject of discussion at the meeting was of vital importance to all sections of the Indian community, and everyone who has the good of his country at heart should, therefore join it. I do not know what motive led the

great men of the British Indian Association and the aristocracy of the town to absent themselves from the meeting. It was not a disloyal meeting, it was not convened for the purpose of vilifying the Supreme or any Local Government, its object was not to shower insults on the section of any community, that they feared to join it, lest they should incur the displeasure of any one. Those who did not attend the meeting and condemned it as disloyal, I should class them with the direct enemies of their own country. If they aim at gaining the favour of Europeans by doing such unpatriotic and cowardly acts, they should know it full well that sensible Europeans will in turn hate them with all their hearts.

I heard some speakers say that the managing committee of the Indian Association would care very little for receiving money for the National Fund from the rich men, and that they would appeal to the middle and the poor classes for the purpose. I would advise them that they should not slight the rich class; in this way they may lose their sympathy and may turn them enemies of their country. When they will see that the rich men do not take interest in a national movement, they should, instead of slighting them, try hard to excite a national feeling in them. They should combine together all sections of the community, and should teach them to think for their own country. It should be borne in mind by all that "united we stand, and divided we fall." I hope that the committee will get the sympathy of all sections of the Indian community, high and low, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, and move heaven and earth to establish a National Fund.—Yours, &c.,  
Bhowanipore, July 17. K. CHATTERJI.

#### A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WANTED FOR ADMINISTERING A NATIONAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

SIR,—Every Indian must confess that yesterday, the 16th of July, was an important day for our country. The speeches, delivered by Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji and Babu Kali Churn Bannerji, infused new vigour into the minds of those who assembled at the Bazaar of Babu Anath Nath Deb, and will, no doubt, fill with enthusiasm the hearts of those who will read the same in the columns of the daily papers. The inauguration of a National Fund for national purposes, was proposed and carried with acclamation. It was further proposed that the Indian Association be requested to take charge of the Fund, and make all expenditures necessary for the good of the nation, morally and politically. This proposition, too, was carried.

The object of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji is a highly laudable one, indeed, and the methods he suggested for raising the fund were to a great extent feasible, being in consonance with the ways of both town and village life in Bengal, and not inconsistent with the general manner of raising subscriptions in this country. But one great question underlies the project, and although Babu Kali Churn touched on the point, he did not go deep into it, and left the matter as unsatisfactory as ever. He spoke of the high character of the Indian Association, and added that as accounts would be kept by them and shown to the contributors in meeting, there could be no room for doubt as regards the application of the fund. Let no one dispute Babu Kali Churn's theory; but what will induce people to make the Indian Association, however trustworthy persons they may individually or collectively be, the trustees of their money?

The first point deserving of consideration is "who constitute the nation?" A parcel of schoolboys in tumultuous meetings assembled do not certainly represent the nation; nor will the schoolboy of to-day have the same ideas ten years hence as he has now, so that the rising generation might be depended on for warm sympathy and active co-operation, at least after a few years. Are Hindus and Mahomedans the same nation? Religion aside, are not the interests, moral and social, of different communities and sects at variance with one another? Will the Zemindar be expected to agree with the ryot in his views of landed interests and titles? Let us not multiply examples; and without dwelling on this part of the question, let us briefly refer to the likelihood or otherwise of the people of Bengal, and of India in particular, acknowledging the Indian Association as a representative body of Indians. We assume that the Mahomedans, Sikhs, Hindus, and all other classes of Indians, have the greatest possible respect for the Association; but we cannot suppose that the Association, as at present constituted, will be regarded as able to meet the requirements and desires of the different classes. The National Fund can be used only for purposes common to all Indians; and if that be impossible, the object of the Funds is frustrated, and the grandeur of the scheme vanishes.

To my mind it is clear that if the municipal and political interests of the Indians are to be attended to, there ought to be a body of men representing the feeling and wishes of all classes of the native community. This may be achieved by a system of election and representation, introduced gradually into the country, and extended more and more widely as the contributors to the Fund become more and more numerous. I suggest, therefore, that the nucleus of a National Assembly be formed to which the contributors, according to rules prescribed, will send their representatives, and from which will proceed all

measures of reform and all projects for the elevation of the country in all respects.—Yours, &c.,  
July 18. KANYE LAL MUKERJI.

### THE ILBERT BILL.

["EAST LONDON LEADER AND TOWER HAMLETS RECORD."] INDIA has probably been to British Statesmen the most fertile source of trouble and difficulty from the first hour they undertook the government of that vast empire. Successive Parliaments in this country have had under their consideration weighty matters which have demanded the utmost skill in diplomacy to prevent dissatisfaction and bloodshed among the two hundred and fifty millions who people that great land or a change of Cabinets at home. The latest source of trouble has arisen over what is now becoming well-known as the "Ilbert Bill," which is a Bill remitted home to this country for the sanction of Her Majesty's Ministers, giving magisterial powers and jurisdiction to native magistrates, over Europeans resident in India. With many persons the objections raised to the Bill appear mischievous and out of all reason, when looked upon from the standpoint of equality and honour. It is urged that if a native of India by his perseverance and education attains a position which shall qualify him for the office of magistrate, there is no reason whatever that he should not occupy that office and exercise the functions appertaining thereto. This argument would be both right and proper were all other things equal in that country as they are here at home. It is only when we learn the difference between the laws, habits and customs of the people of India, that we can properly understand why it is the Ilbert Bill is both ill-framed and ill-timed. The fact is that to-day, almost as much as ever it was in the past of that people, the prejudice of caste, religious fanaticism, and hatred of the conquering British possess the minds of those many millions, while in but the smallest possible degree have they improved upon the condition of morals which influenced them fifty years ago. We do not for one moment lose sight of the fact that under British tuition the Indian is becoming better educated and consequently more moral, but until these better principles are accepted and made to influence the life and conduct of those who aspire to high places in the administration of the laws, we cannot commit the interests of our countrymen to the mercy of a native magistrate. The Government which will permit or authorise a native magistrate who believes in and practises polygamy, to decide cases in which English women, be they wives, or daughters, or sisters, are concerned is, to say the least, short-sighted, if not politically degenerate. Until the native gentry of India give to the women of their country the same equality of position we as Englishmen do at home—until they treat them with that honour and respect we are accustomed ever to render our wives and sisters—until then must the native magistrates of India be prevented occupying a position which shall place those we love most and best within the possibility of being treated with that degradation so common to the women of India; and for this reason, if for no other, the Ilbert Bill must not be placed upon the statute book of a people and country, whose one great glory has ever been Christian morality and righteousness.

["COLCHESTER CHRONICLE," AUGUST 11.]

COMPARATIVELY few people understand what is meant by the Ilbert Bill. The Indian Criminal Act Amendment Bill has been introduced into the Council of the Government of India for the purpose of conferring upon certain native magistrates and judges criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. The principal objection to the Ilbert Bill is that the native judges, surrounded by native witnesses, with all their eastern disregard for truth, will have power to deal with the liberty and property of solitary Englishmen who may penetrate to distant parts of India. Those who thoroughly understand the subject, gentlemen who have spent most of their lives in India, have memorialised the Secretary of State, the Earl of Kimberley, to reject the proposal believing that the measure is not justified by any necessity either political or administrative, that it has already created excitement and agitation throughout India, and that it is calculated, if passed, to prejudicially affect the peace and prosperity of our Indian Empire. The social life of India differs so widely from our own that it would be dangerous to Englishmen, and Englishwomen in particular, to remove the safeguard which has hitherto been secured to them—viz, the right to be tried by their own countrymen, who are fully acquainted with their habits and mode of thought, and are able to judge what is and what is not compatible with innocence in their conduct. The non-official class in India occupy a peculiar and exceptional position. Their capital, their enterprise, and their labour have marvellously developed its agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources, and converted that country into England's best customer. Surely they are not asking too much when they claim from the Government they serve so well freedom to carry on their business without being brought before native magistrates who are quite unsuited to deal in a satisfactory manner with criminal charges against

Europeans. The rich and opulent classes will most likely escape, but they are also likely to become victims to extortion; but what will become of the unprotected planter's assistant and the skilled mechanic—the bone and sinew of English enterprise in India—when placed at the mercy of the race we have conquered, powerless, even if they desired it, to avail themselves of the corrupt practices of Eastern officialism? The jurisdiction of native magistrates and judges must continue to be of its present limited character, and should on no account be extended to criminal matters. But the present Liberal Government have all the way through endeavoured to weaken our position in India as well as elsewhere. They have done all they could to facilitate Russian designs on India by way of Afghanistan, and now by Lord Ripon's advice they want to give the natives a power which will make the position of Europeans in India utterly unbearable, and be the thin end of the wedge towards the accomplishment of the design intended by the Mutiny of twenty-five years ago, and which it would appear to be the intention of the Liberals to assist, even to the gradual abandonment of our possessions in India, as they have in other places.

#### LORD RIPON'S ALLIES ON ANGLO-INDIANS.

WELL, these retired Anglo-Indians—who are they? While in India, they were great busybodies. They were Nawabs and Princes. They were rulers of men, arbitrators of our destinies, men who held in their hands the issues of life and death, and were armed with privileges to defy law, common sense, and good conscience. But, in England, they are magnificent nobodies; they are not talked of, they are not heard of; seldom they have a place in England's social circles; seldom they have a voice in her concerns and to know them is “to argue thyself unknown.” Will the reader believe it—Indian students in England are greater personages than their Anglo-Indian *husbands* in their own country? Well, this influential class of Englishmen, these eminent men have rushed forward to swell the ranks of the opponents of Mr. Ilbert's Bill; and this coalition, this unholy alliance is but natural, for there is a sort of affinity between them and Anglo-Indians here, which geographical limits can never destroy. Indeed, it is in consequence of this affinity that they are not treated with consideration by their own countrymen at home. An average Anglo-Indian carries on his forehead a kind of brand, as it were, which makes Englishmen in England shun him and his company. A tyrant here, it is feared lest he should pollute the free atmosphere of that island home of liberty, by saturating it with his queer notions and pernicious principles of irresponsible despotism. Of course, there are some honourable men among this class, and these honourable exceptions only prove the correctness of our observations regarding the majority. So much then for the soldiers themselves. Now, what are their weapons? We all know with what weapons Messrs. Branson and Co. fought their battles here. They had not justice, they had not reason, they had not logic on their side. They fought with the weapons of calumny and invective. They were defeated; their names were covered with unutterable shame, and their cause brought into contempt. And we rejoice to find that their friends in England have also commenced to flourish the same weapons. No argument, no reason, but an unending series of invectives, of insults, of menaces and threats—all kinds of meaningless platitudes, brag and bluster of every description, all possible exhibitions of impotent rage, have been called into requisition by the opponents of the Bill in England.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

#### MORE OUTRAGES ON ENGLISHWOMEN IN CALCUTTA.

To the already long list of recent outrages by natives on Europeans in this city must, we regret to say, be added one more, which, though fortunately it resulted in nothing more serious than alarm, was, in one aspect, quite as daring as any of those that have gone before. At about 3 a.m. on Friday last, a lady living as a guest with the family of a gentleman who fills one of the highest offices in the service of the State, and a proportionately conspicuous position in Calcutta Society, and occupying a room on the ground floor, was aroused from her sleep to find a strange native by the bedside, with his hand on her knee. On she screaming loudly for help, the scoundrel, who appears to have entered through an adjoining bath-room, beat a hasty retreat and succeeded in making good his escape before assistance arrived. The police of the neighbouring station were promptly communicated with, but have been unable to obtain any clue to the identity of the trespasser.—*Englishman*.

#### THE EXPLANATION OF THE OUTRAGES BY THE “AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.”

THE real fact is, the *Englishman* has managed to create a panic amongst the European ladies in India. The lady, alluded to in the above paragraph, was probably reading the *Englishman* before going to sleep, and so she dreamt horrible dreams, how a native had entered her room, &c. In her fright she screamed loudly, and of course found nobody. This theory explains the mystery completely.

#### THE SAFETY OF ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA.

THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer* :—

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “PIONEER.”]

SIR,—If you will kindly insert the following lines in your paper I should be very grateful. It seems to me that the horror and indignation felt by all Englishwomen in India at the proposed amendment of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill are but imperfectly expressed. But though with the exception of Mrs. Beveridge's noble letter and, if I remember rightly one other, we have been silent, let it not be supposed for one instant that we do not feel deeply and intensely the indignity it is proposed to put upon us. Is it possible that Lord Ripon does not see what a cruel wrong he would be doing us in sanctioning this Bill? Can he not see how the mere suggestion of it is bearing fruit already in the outrages on English ladies lately reported in the papers? What is to become of those among us if such a state of things continues, who, from the nature of their husbands' work, are frequently compelled to remain alone for many days at a time? Have we not enough to endure in India, isolated as we often are, suffering from the climate, and separated from our children, without the addition of a constant fear of personal attack? Has Lord Ripon no feeling of regard for his countrywomen that he should seek to expose hundreds of them to an anxiety so cruel? Perhaps he does not understand, surrounded as he himself always is, what it is to be left quite alone and far away from all Europeans. Surely all that has happened lately, and the bad feeling that is so manifestly entertained towards us, are additional reasons for the withdrawal of the Bill. Has Lord Ripon no memory of the events of the years 1857-58? They are fresh in the minds of most of us, and I, as the daughter of one who fought bravely and suffered severely then, claim to be heard, not only for myself, but hundreds of my sisters in India; and I would fain urge those of my countrywomen who are ignorant of the use of firearms, to acquire a knowledge of them without delay, so that, should occasion arise, they may not be found unprepared. It is grievous, indeed, that a consideration of the necessity for such a precaution should be forced upon us. I will not take up more of your space; I only wish that feeling so deeply I could express myself more strongly.

INDIGNATION.

#### A GLASGOW MAN ON THE ILBERT BILL.

THE *Glasgow News* publishes the following interesting letter to a friend from a Glasgow man, Mr. R. R. Dunsmuir, now in Calcutta, with the charge of some important works, on which many native workmen are employed :—

“CALCUTTA, July 6.—I hope that the people at home did not expect that the Criminal Procedure Jurisdiction Bill would not meet with opposition. Did they think that Englishmen here in India were to lose the rights and privileges they have so long enjoyed, and be judged, perhaps for their life, by a Hindoo Pagan, without right of appeal to be judged by one of their own countrymen? It is all very well for people sitting at their firesides at home to talk about equality, &c., but a Hindoo will never be the equal of an Englishman, either intellectually, morally, or physically. As a race, they are treacherous, deceitful, avaricious, and cowardly. . . . They now say, “O, we can do quite well without Europeans—we can get on without Englishmen.” Why, who taught them anything they know—was it not the English? Who made their country what it is—was it not the English? Who now protect them from savage conquerors of their own race but the English? They can do without us, they can fight for their own country, and protect their own homes! It is all a delusion to think it, poor, miserable, effeminate creatures that they are. I speak of the Bengalees, those who have been at the root of all this turmoil, and have been the cause of stirring up all this party feeling and race prejudice; and the evil has been nursed by the silly sentimentality of a thoughtless man who has gone blindfolded into the matter anent this bill, never taking into consideration the vast amount of harm he has done, or will do, towards his countrymen if this bill is passed into law. It would put a fearful amount of power into the hands of these natives, who can be made to do anything by bribery—who would swear black is white for four annas. This is not exaggeration, but simply fact, as has been proved in more cases than one, where these fellows (not the ignorant class, but those highly educated in our colleges) have been known to swear the most atrocious lie for a trifling sum of money. Now, fancy an Englishman in an outlying district coming under the power of native lawyers—perhaps not another white man within miles of him—and brought before a native judge, whose race feeling is all against his prisoner, and where false witnesses can be bought in any quantity for a few copper coins. Is it not rational that Europeans should take steps to prevent, or try to prevent, such from ever taking place? One evil that the Bill has done already is that the people are getting unruly; riots are not infrequent; outrages are becoming common; scurrilous paragraphs are appearing in the native prints. You may have noticed one instance of this in which the editor and proprietor of a native organ was brought before the High Court for a libellous article, tried, and found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine. Young Ba-

hoos, who two years ago would not have dared to do such a thing are now making a practice of assaulting solitary persons, more particularly Eurasians, and after doing so taking to cowardly flight. Those people who talk about putting Hindoos on a level with Englishmen ought to come out here to India, and I could wager any amount that in a very short time they would change their key, and come to despise them, as my experience now forces me to do. Of course, there are exceptions to every rule, and there are some good men among the Hindoos, but they are like a drop in the bucket, I sincerely trust that this present Viceroy will be called out of the country, and a man put in his place who will not tamper with the regulations necessary to ensure the personal safety of his countrymen, not to speak of their comforts and privileges. I don't believe there is a European in Calcutta, except the officials of the Liberal Government, whose heart is not filled with indignation at the attempt to pass this Native Jurisdiction Bill. You have heard of the great public meeting against it; and of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association formed to watch over the interests of our countrymen. The Bill was never dreamt of by the mass of the people until it was got up at the instigation of a few ambitious Bengali Baboos who have their own purposes to serve. The result is this, that there has not been so much excitement stirred up in the native mind since the time of the Mutiny. I believe that this present turmoil has already destroyed much of the advancement made in India during the past twenty years, and has rekindled the old bitter race feeling against the English which was so rapidly dying out, but which a very little excitement is sufficient to bring forth again."

### THE INDIAN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, on the order for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said:—One of the great and cardinal points of the policy of the present Government was that they were going to entirely set aside the wicked policy of their predecessors in Afghanistan, and that they were themselves about to adopt a policy of entire abstention from interference in the concerns of that country. Now, however, we require some further explanation, for we hear that a large subsidy is to be paid to the Ameer. That subsidy is apparently to be given with no fixed treaty or arrangement, but still it is obviously to be given with the intention of making ourselves the masters of the foreign policy of Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) In fact that is very much the policy of the late Government, but we ought to have a clear understanding in regard to the policy which Her Majesty's Government are pursuing, and to the reasons which induced them to think it necessary to offer this large subsidy. It looks as if they thought it more necessary to take precautions against the advance of some other Power than they have hitherto been willing to admit. When I refer to India it is impossible not to say a word on another cause of anxiety which we have in that country. I do not wish, however, to dwell upon it at any length, as we shall have some other opportunity of discussing it; but I wish to express my own feeling very strongly on one point. I think, as I have always thought, that it is of the highest importance that we should take such measures as can be taken for a proper system of the admission of the natives to a share in the administration of justice. At the same time, you must also show that you have had consideration for the interests and the feelings of the Europeans in India, and the reconciling of these two objects is a matter of considerable delicacy and difficulty. Now, it seems to me that the steps taken in India, with no doubt the best possible motives, have been taken at a time and in a manner that tend to make more difficult of attainment the very object which we all desire to attain. The Government have raised a storm which was perfectly unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) They have thrown back the question of the proper employment of natives instead of advancing it, and I cannot but regret extremely the position in which we are placed. I am most anxious that we should abstain from making Indian questions questions of a party character. (Hear, hear.) We are very imperfectly informed on many questions that have arisen, and I should deprecate anything that would interfere improperly with the action of the Indian Government, but so far as our expressions of opinion on this side of the world could go I would be most anxious to impress upon those responsible for the conduct of Indian affairs the very great delicacy and difficulty which appears to us to be in the way they are now pursuing. As to the precise steps which are to be taken when the matter comes next under review, I abstain from saying anything with regard to it. I hope there will be no false pride in the matter and no neglect of that which must always be regarded as the first consideration—what is due to the Europeans in India. They are the men, after all, to whom we must look for much that is to be done in the improvement of India. I speak of the unofficial Europeans. It is to their capital and enterprise that India must in the future largely owe its progress. (Hear, hear.) And it is the confidence that they will inspire, and which our official Europeans will inspire in the whole country, to which we have

to look as the great safeguard of our position there. When speaking of India we must take care that we do not confuse a particular class who are affected by such measures to which I have referred with the whole population of India. The whole population of India goes far beyond those classes, and we must bear in mind the effect which anything which will lower, or appear to lower, the position the English authorities may have upon the great mass of the Indian population, which we collect together under the general title of our Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE, in the course of his reply, said: Then he (Sir S. Northcote) goes to Afghanistan, and he says it was understood we were never to meddle in Afghanistan. Who understood that? Who said that? Who pledged us never to meddle in the affairs of Afghanistan? How was it possible, when we found Afghanistan, once a united and comparatively happy country, broken and smashed into fragments and in a state of anarchy, to bind ourselves to such a proposition? We found Afghanistan broken into pieces, and we have done something towards its restoration—(cheers)—so that, at any rate, the future of Afghanistan will depend on the capacity and inclination of its people, and not on the will of a foreign tyranny. (Hear, hear.) That is something on which, I think, we may look with satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman appears to glance with censure at the payment of a subvention to the ruler of Afghanistan. I do not desire to exclude that from debate or censure. But the right hon. gentleman spoke as if this was a proceeding without parallel or example; but the names of Governor-Generals who are remembered in India with honour and gratitude, Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo, are likewise associated with the rendering of pecuniary assistance to the Ameer of Afghanistan. I am not aware that at any time any member of the present Government was bold enough to commit himself to the view that such a payment should never be made. The right hon. gentleman does not notice any of the things in which we took anything but an apologetic position; but as he refers to the professions that were made before the accession of the present Government, I may remind him that one of the favourite subjects at the election was the state of the finances. We had before us a long series of deficits, which threatened to become unbroken. I am happy to say that series of deficits has ceased to exist, and a series of small surpluses which represents the true principle of the balance between expenditure and revenue has taken their place. (Cheers.) With respect to reticence, I am surprised that the right hon. gentleman should refer to it. I have no wish to go back on former years, but I confess that my opinion is that reticence was never carried so far within my knowledge as in the time of the late Government. Never. It was in March, I think in 1878, that the conferences of Peshawur were held, which virtually determined the Afghan War. It was after these conferences, I think, that assurances were given in the Upper House that there was no substantial change in the policy, and it was eighteen months after these conferences that Parliament became aware that they existed when they had blossomed into the fatal and dreadful Afghan War. (Cheers.) I think it requires some courage to speak of reticence to us. The right hon. gentleman refers to the Government of India. I am glad to hear his speech in favour of the admission of the natives to office, but I am sorry to hear him, by hints and suggestions, convey an impression about the measures and policy of Lord Ripon which can only tend to weaken the hands of that nobleman. The right hon. gentleman says it is a very proper thing indeed to extend the admission to office to natives, but it has been mismanaged—the steps have not been taken at the right time; they have not been taken in the right manner; and, in consequence, the cause has been thrown back and great attention ought to be paid to the sentiments of the Anglo-Indian community. Well, Sir, I have had much to do for a long period with a series of questions, and I am not aware at this moment of any series of great reforms which have been brought about by the courage, and the wisdom, and the foresight of the British Legislature in respect of any portion of this empire which reforms have had the favour and support of the resident English community. (Hear, hear.) I do not remember that the abolition of slavery had the support of those residents in the West Indian colonies whose opinions, from their experience and knowledge, were undoubtedly of considerable weight. I do not remember that the establishment of a responsible Government in Canada and of that new system of relations with colonial institutions which has completely established harmony where before there was perpetual discord—(Home Rule cheers)—I do not remember that that establishment of responsible Government and that introduction of political reform were treated in the colonies by those who, up to that time, laid claim to what was called the British party, and represented themselves as having a monopoly of loyalty—I do not remember they ever received those reforms except with opposition. In 1862 the Government of Lord Palmerston re-united the people of the Ionian Islands with those of their own race, of their own religion, of their own feeling and condition; but there was a British party there, and that British party from point to point resisted everything that was proposed for the benefit of the people. Sir, it is

the same thing all over the world; and it is not because these resident English communities are made up of people who are worse than our ourselves. Do not let it be supposed I have any accusation to make against them; but their position is less favourable than ours for forming a comprehensive judgment. They are doomed almost to narrow modes of examining these questions, and we are compelled to look over the course of history and over the surface of the world. They each of them look at themselves in relation to persons whom they feel to be in energy and certain practical effects inferior to themselves, and there is a tendency to indulge in a spirit of ascendancy which it is the business of this House and of this Legislature and the business of a patriotic Governor General with wisdom and with care, but with decision, to modify and to check. No evidence has come before me and none before this Government to convict Lord Ripon of any want either of courage or discretion in this matter. It is true that there has been great resistance to Lord Ripon. If it is not impatient, I may mention that I have a son in Calcutta who is a thorough approver of Lord Ripon's policy, and I am bound to say his report is he is not certain whether he can find three other men in Calcutta who can agree with him. (A laugh.) This is not the first time that such a state of things has existed. Go back to the time when Indian natives began to be entrusted with judicial functions; go back to the time when the liberty of the Press was enacted in India; go back to the period of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Macaulay, and you will find that the storm which has arisen in India, violent as it is, is less violent and less menacing by far than the storms which then arose. And so it will be in the future. You will go on—you will be compelled to go on. But I hope, what is more, you will be inclined to go on in the noble, and upright, and blessed work of gradually enlarging the Indian franchise. You will have so look this opposition in the face, and you will have to observe all the rules of circumspection and prudence in the measures you take, and no amount of circumspection and prudence will save you from that opposition. It will become milder from time to time. This Anglo-Indian community is made up of honourable and upright men. They may have their prejudices, and I think they have; but as they come nearer to the facts and look them more closely in the face they will begin by degrees to recognise they give to unreal dangers and to shadowy dangers an importance they do not deserve. Every step made in this direction is not only a step towards attaching to yourselves the minds of the vast population of India, but it is a step towards establishing between the different races of that country—between Europeans and natives—a degree of harmony which in former times did not exist. You have not to go back very far when any idea of any rights or capacity on the part of the natives of India was regarded as most unnatural and monstrous. Happily we have outlived that. But we have some other superstitions to outlive. (Hear, hear.) We have a work before us in the performance of which undoubtedly the powers and capacity—the moral as well as intellectual capacity—of this country will be severely strained. I confidently believe we shall continue to go on steadily and steadfastly in that path, and I am persuaded that if we are enabled so to do we shall more and more, from year to year, realise the debt of gratitude we owe to those Governors-General of India, those eminent men of whom we have had many, who have fought and laboured hard among the crushing details of their high office to inculcate among their fellow-countrymen the broad principles of generosity and justice towards the vast population under their charge and rule. (Cheers.) Those men have been the workmen, the most efficient and chiefest workmen, in building up that great and glorious fabric of truly civilised society which it is our duty, and task, and high privilege to administer throughout the vast regions of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said the community in India would read with alarm the concluding words of the right hon. gentlemen. It was a bold thing to say that hon. gentlemen in the House of Commons were better acquainted with the needs and dangers of our great empire in India than those who had spent their lives among the people of that country, and who were enriching it with their enterprise and their capital. It would be unfortunate if the Ministry who had produced anarchy in Ireland, and anarchy in the Transvaal and in Zululand, and anarchy in Egypt, and anarchy wherever their policy had had effect, should produce anarchy in India. That certainly would be the legitimate result of their policy.

Lord G. HAMILTON said he wished to refer to one point—that was, the policy of the Government with regard to Afghanistan. The right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister had claimed that he was following the policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook; but a few words would suffice to show that the Government was affecting a reversal of the policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook. What had Lord Northbrook laid down? That there was to be no fixed subsidy to the Ameer. (Cheers.) The action of the Government in 1873 had led to all the mischief which followed; and if they now gave the Ameer a subsidy they must take care that the money was properly spent. He was glad that the Government had adopted the course of giving the subsidy and of keeping their troops at Quetta, but what they were now doing was proof

that they had blundered ten years ago. He hoped they would deal generously with any advances which might be made by the Ameer.

#### LORD RIPON'S FINANCES AND MR. J. K. CROSS.

THE following important letter appeared in the *St. James's Gazette*. It demonstrates the disingenuousness of Mr. Cross's statement about the £6,000,000 surplus:—

"SIR,—When, about a fortnight ago, Mr. Cross defended the charge thrown upon India for the expenses of the Egyptian campaign, he claimed credit for Lord Ripon in that he had in 1881-82, reduced the expenditure of the Indian Government by £6,300,000, and had promised a further reduction of £1,200,000 in 1883-84. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett inquired whether these reductions included those caused by the cessation of war. Mr. Cross replied in the affirmative; adding that 'money spent on war and frontier railways is at least as irretrievably gone as if it were spent on useful public works.' This truism is quite beside the point at issue. The Afghan war naturally came to an end owing to the victories of our arms; and to give credit to Lord Ripon as if he had put an end to the Afghan war as a measure of economy was simply to throw dust in the eyes of the House. Mr. Stanhope's motion, on which the debate arose, was based on the uncontroverted fact that Lord Ripon's expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary charges for war and famine, was considerably in excess of that of his predecessor. Mr. Cross's reply was in effect that, including these extraordinary charges, Lord Ripon had effected large economies. The figures presented to Parliament will show the actual facts of the case. They are as follow:—

| Administration.   | Year.   | Gross Expenditure. | Extraordinary Expenditure. |                    |           | Ordinary Expenditure. | Increase under Lord Ripon. |
|---|---------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
|   |         |                    | Military Operations.       | Frontier Railways. | Famine.   | Total.                |                            |
| Lytton  | 1880-81 | £ 75,898,558       | £ 11,368,489               | £ 2,293,615        | £ 34,469  | £ 13,696,573          | £ ...                      |
|   | 1881-82 | 69,593,287         | 1,644,927                  | 224,682            | 1,000,000 | 3,369,609             | 62,201,985                 |
| Ripon   | 1882-83 | 69,379,500         | 1,337,200                  | 281,500            | 1,500,000 | 3,118,700             | 66,223,678                 |
|   | 1883-84 | 68,316,300         | Nil.                       | 67,500             | 1,500,000 | 1,567,500             | 4,021,693                  |
| Total increase of ordinary expenditure under Lord Ripon |         |                    |                            |                    |           |                       | £ 4,546,815                |

"The figures in the third column are those on which Mr. Cross's statement was based; those in the last two columns contain the real evidence of the comparative economy or extravagance of Lord Ripon's administration of the finances, so far as it can be gathered from the expenditure.

"I am aware that a portion of these charges for the last two years are defrayed from the balance of the Provincial Governments; but this does not affect the proposition that as a whole the ordinary annual expenses of the Government in India have under the present administration increased by four and a half millions. When the Indian Budget is presented to Parliament it may explain this *prima facie* disagreeable and discreditable fact.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, "T."

Amongst the arrivals at Bombay by the last mail steamer were Colonel C. J. East, late of the Horse Guards Staff, who has recently been appointed to the Brigade Staff in Bengal, *vice* Brigadier General Hughes; and Lieutenant the Earl of Airlie, Adjutant of the 10th Hussars.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XII.  
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LONDON, AUGUST 28, 1883.

[PRICE 6D.]

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|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
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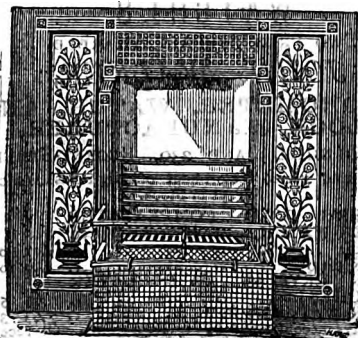
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#### COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a medicine man had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, July 31; Madras and Allahabad, July 30; Calcutta, July 28.

We deal in our leading columns with Sir George Campbell's very remarkable statement, that he had "utterly failed" in finding a substantiation, in the Indian papers, of the telegrams about the outrages on Englishwomen in India. The following is an extract from a letter that has been placed in our hands, written by a gentleman of the highest social and official position in Calcutta, and referring especially to the outrage in Mr. Justice Norris's house:—

"Ever since Surendranath Banerji's case, Norris has been receiving threatening letters, some of them couched in the most obscene terms. The police authorities, knowing the Native feeling against him, without his knowledge placed a constable in plain clothes in his compound, and only removed the man *two or three days before this occurrence*. Another constable is usually stationed in the street near the house. At a certain hour he is relieved, and goes towards the *thannah* to meet his relief. This thing happened at the moment when he was away, and neither the man relieved nor the man relieving heard anything. There is an empty house next door, and the man evidently got in from it over the wall. He entered by the bathroom-door, which had only been fastened by a piece of string, turned down the lamp which she had left in full blaze. . . . She awoke and screamed, whereupon he bolted by the same way as he had come, and got off. When I first heard of Mrs. Hume's case, I did not believe in the theory of 'Superior instigation.' Now, I cannot but believe in it. It is certainly strange that the two cases should have happened, one in the house of the man who was engaged in prosecuting the High Court rioters, and the other in that of the Judge, who has been the object of attack of all the Native papers. The man who attacked Mrs. Hume is to be tried next week, and I hear that he is to be defended by a barrister, a most unusual circumstance in the case of a man in his position. There is a very decided feeling of uneasiness among the ladies here, and it is not to be wondered at, seeing that such cases have not been known before. Should more of them occur, there is every probability of a row."

ONE has heard so much of the rampant Anglo-Saxon and the mild Hindoo that it would be amusing, if it were not so serious a matter, to observe how entirely the tables have been turned under Lord Ripon's auspices. Here is an amusing paragraph which we take from last week's *Friend of India and Statesman*—though it was probably anything but amusing for the unfortunate European guard:—

"BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Monday last a European guard, named Ashman, proceeding up in charge of a goods train, was most brutally assaulted at Mymari Station by the native station master and his staff. The injuries received were so severe that he had to be taken to hospital on arrival of the train at Burdwan."

No one has more persistently denounced the brutality of some low-class Europeans, in allowing themselves to assault natives, than the writer. Therefore, in common fairness, he is bound to denounce the brutality involved in this assault by a number of men on one. Moreover, we cannot but see that, if this sort of thing goes on, there is (as the writer of the letter quoted above aptly remarked) "every probability of a row." We would implore Lord Ripon to remove the irritating cause of all this bad blood between natives and Europeans before a worse thing befall.

THE great news of the week is that of the Town Hall meeting against the Ilbert Bill, held at Calcutta last Thursday. Surely after the testimony offered by this meeting, Lord Ripon will be unable to persist in his mad career. Bitten by vanity, a gad-fly more relentless than Io's, the Viceroy has refused to listen to every warning voice as yet; but now that the result of pressing matters to the bitter end can no longer be doubtful, we trust that wiser counsels will prevail.

Mr. Foggo has again been out into the highways and hedges, in search of "Anglo-Indian supporters of Lord Ripon's policy;" and publishes another list—of six

names! We are glad to observe that there are some real live Anglo-Indians in this list; and not merely Anglo-Indians of that curious species Professor Max Müller belongs to—*Anglo-Indicus Foggianus*—the species that has never been in India. There is, at any rate, in this list of six, the name of Mr. Plowden, Lord Ripon's own Census Commissioner. Only, unfortunately, this distinguished gentleman's name has already been trotted out more than once; and indeed, if we recollect aright, it appeared either among the speakers, or among the adornments, of Mr. Bright's meeting at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Foggo's "five-and-forty pipers"—there are really forty-six, if you count Professor Müller and the other "accidental" Anglo-Indians—make a rare show in the eyes of the British public, when they are marched round and round in this fashion.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, as we pointed out last week, now discovers that it would all along have opposed the Ilbert Bill, if it had not been for the violence of the Calcutta folks. We would commend to our Bombay contemporary the example of the *Western Morning News*, one of the cleverest provincial papers in England. The editor has "views;" and like most viewy people, his views have a Radical tendency, which is probably anything but pleasing to the majority of his educated readers. So he hedges cleverly, by devoting his most interesting column to what he calls "Conservative views, by an Occasional Contributor." The result may be a little confusing to his more impressionable readers, but it is on the whole satisfactory to those who value a "balance of expression." Thus, in one column he holds forth, with Mr. Bright, on the claims of Mr. Gupta to our respectful admiration—claims which have never been denied by the opponents of the Ilbert Bill; whilst in the next column we read as follows:—

"Professor Leitner, who knows India well, has written strongly against the Ilbert Bill, and declares he is aghast at the proposition. In the debate upon the Indian Budget there was, of course, a great deal said. What ought to be done is to refer the varied and difficult questions of Indian self-government, and the social and political characteristics of the many Indian peoples to the proposed Indian Committee of the House of Commons. At present the amount of ignorance, which prevails is extraordinary. The country does not understand the real points at issue, and until some more light is let in, India must remain an obscure problem. Is there any Indian public opinion? Are there any real popular leaders? Do the Bengalee Baboos represent anybody but themselves? These are a few vital questions, and yet how few can answer them satisfactorily."

PROBABLY the calmest "staggerer" that has been put forward by Lord Ripon's supporters in the Ilbert Bill controversy, was Lord Hartington's proposition that the whole English Bench of the High Court of Calcutta was animated by "partisanship" in opposing the Bill. This was a fitting sequel to Sir George Campbell's courteous description of Sir Richard Garth as "an old Tory lawyer!" As to the epithet "old," it is probably far less applicable to the Chief Justice than to any man of his standing in India; and it is to be feared that both "old" and "Tory" were inspired by a remembrance of the *naïve* description of Sir George himself, as given by the Rev. Protap Chunder Mozumdar in his letter to the Rev. Keshub Chunder Sen's paper, the *Liberal*, which we quoted last week:—"It was in their (Sir A. and Lady Hobhouse's) house you meet with Sir George Campbell, like an aged kite, whose youth has ceased to be renovated. Whitening, hobbling, uttering feeble sentences, the fallen hero picks his way through the room. But he is a staunch Liberal for all that, speaking in and out of season."

THE impunity with which Lord Ripon has been able to carry on, so far, his crusade against the rights of property in Bengal, in the Bengal Tenancy Bill, is undoubtedly largely due to the fact that men's minds are all absorbed in the contemplation of "the crushing of the Anglo-Indians" under the Ilbert Bill. For this, if for no other reason, the Viceroy ought to feel bound in honour to give the Zemindars a little longer respite, before putting the knife in finally.

BUT for such a Government as that of Lord Ripon's, it

is rather an advantage to be able to keep before the public eye one huge blunder, so as to divert attention from all the others. For instance, under a less stormy Viceroyalty, what excitement would attend the publication of the following telegram, dated Simla, Aug. 24:—

"Intelligence received here from Afghanistan announces a general rising of the Ghilzais under the leadership of the celebrated Mollah Mushki Alum against the Ameer's authority."

HERE at a blow disappear all the advantages supposed to have been purchased by the Kandahar "scuttles," and by the more recent disgraceful concession of black-mail to the Amir. With a general rising of the Ghilzais, our own frontier will soon be in a blaze. Those friends of Lord Ripon's who petition for an extension of his term of office little know what an ill turn they would do him, by detaining him to see all the calamities of which he has sown the seeds.

We take the following from the *Indian Mirror*:—

"Another act of lawlessness is reported from Hyderabad. As Mr. Conolly, the Municipal Inspector of Chudderghaut, was outriding one morning last week, he met the carriage of Nawab Alum Ali Khan, and knowing that such nobles are not particular as to whom they drive over he kept as much as he could to his side of the road. One of the outriders, however, deliberately made a thrust at him with his lance, the point of which caught the saddle, and ripped it up for about two inches. Mr. Conolly shouted to the Nawab, who passed immediately after in his carriage, to stop, but he merely laughed and did not even turn round to see if Mr. Conolly was hurt. The matter has been reported to the Nizam's Government, but unless the Resident is instructed to bring pressure to bear, there is no more likelihood of justice being done in this case than in the case of the assault on the Police."

MR. STANHOPE'S speech, in the debate on the Indian Budget, was perhaps the most powerful denunciation of the Ilbert Bill that has yet been uttered in England. He cited the High Court's letter with absolutely crushing effect, and fairly gathered into focus all the strongest arguments against this most pernicious measure. In striking contrast with the venom and misrepresentation that rule on the other side is Mr. Stanhope's conclusion—which possibly errs on the side of chivalrous respect for foes—wherein he expresses his confidence that Lord Ripon will voluntarily withdraw the Bill, on learning the enormity of his blunder. Mr. Stanhope said:—

"Now that Lord Ripon had received the opinions of all the local Governments of India we could not doubt they would have weight with him. There was no one who would deny that those opinions ought to be conclusive. Could they conceive that a measure ought to be passed which not one Local Government said ought to pass, and that it ought to be pressed upon an unwilling European population? He fully admitted the difficulty in which Lord Ripon was placed, but he hoped that even at this hour prudent counsels might so far prevail, and that Lord Ripon would not be carried away by the encouragement he had received from Radical clubs in England, but would look only to what were the real interests of India."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S speech was not less effective. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, in opening the discussion, really traversed the whole question; and his exposition of the cruel and mischievous character of the proposed legislation has earned for him the lasting gratitude of Anglo-Indians, and well merited the praise it received from Mr. Stanhope.

THE *North Star* of Darlington thus deals with the latest development of Lord Ripon's Afghan policy:—

"When Lord Beaconsfield sought to guide the Ameer of Afghanistan, and compel him to respect British interests as understood by British officials, Liberals and Radicals denounced such interference as most mischievous and uncalled for, and Mr. Gladstone waxed eloquently wroth over what he indignantly christened a 'bastard Imperialism.' We ought to have nothing whatever to do with the Ameer, they unitedly said; 'let him manage his own affairs as seemed to him good.' And as for fear of wicked designs on the part of Russia—phew! Such a dread was only Russophobia. But what do we find? The Ameer not only dowered with an annual subsidy exceeding in value the united salaries of Her Majesty's present advisers, but given the money on this condition—we quote the words used by the Indian Under Secretary in the House of Commons last night—that 'he should regulate his foreign relations in conformity with the recommendations of the Government of India.' Which simply means this, that he is to do as Mr. Gladstone tells Lord Ripon to demand in all matters touching our Indian Frontier, or the reception at his capital of messengers or envoys from any other Court. If this is not proceeding exactly on the Beaconsfield lines, what is? The dead Tory

Chief saw clearly that Russia was gaining an undue and dangerous-breeding influence at Cabul, and asked that England should be equally honoured. But the Ameer refused—refused with threats. Hence the Afghan War. What would the present Government do if the Ameer were to openly fraternise with Russian agents, and turn our representative out of Cabul? Say nothing at all about it, but turn the other cheek to the smiter—à la the Transvaal? Or do what the safety of our Indian Empire and our honour would demand—compel him to act as he was bid, according as our interests required? If the latter, what are we to think of the denunciations and howlings at the late Lord Beaconsfield? If the former, one more reason is supplied why the Gladstone Ministry should have such power for mischief taken out of its hands."

WITH respect to the Freight Market, the following is corrected up to the 4th instant:—

"Notwithstanding the fact that produce of all sorts is coming down much more freely than it has done for some time past owing to the reduction in railway charges since the first of the current month, our freight market has continued declining, as there is still an ample supply both of steam and sailing tonnage for all our requirements for some time to come. Besides this, new Jute probably is only arriving in very small quantities, and may not arrive freely for some considerable period. The amount of business done has been very small, the demand being almost entirely for steam tonnage. Only three ships have found employment during the week, one for London, one for Dundee, and one for Liverpool. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 51,189 tons."

WITH respect to Tea prospects, Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. report:—

"Our last report was dated 21st July. The weather throughout the manufacturing districts has been more favourable of late, but most gardens have a long way to pull up before they reach last year's outturn, not to speak of their estimates; unless the weather during the next three months is more than usually favourable, it is not likely that the total crop will exceed last year's, even taking into consideration the new extensions coming into bearing."

THE following with respect to Indian Tea Sales is from the circular of Messrs. Hart and Sibthorp, of Calcutta:—

"About 12,000 packages were offered at the usual weekly public sales held on the 26th instant, of which 10,626 found buyers, the balance being withdrawn for shipment or higher prices. There was but little demand for teas with inferior liquor, and for these, of which a large proportion of the lots brought forward consisted, a considerable decline may be quoted, but for teas with point and character, more especially those of Darjiling growth, there was fair competition, and prices obtained were in most cases fully equal to previous rates."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. James Helm, Manager, Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay; Lieut. F. J. de Lisle, European Mountain Battery, Ghoorepoorie, Poona; Mr. Frederick Wilson, Mussoorie; Lieut. Laing Meason, 1st Light Cavalry, Bangalore.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the report of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and condition of the crops throughout India, for the week ended July 24:—

"Although a general break in the rains seems now to have set in, yet during the early part of the week to which the reports relate good rain fell throughout India, except in some districts of the Punjab. In Bombay the fall was heavy along the Western Ghats, but some deficiency is reported in parts of Southern Mahratta Country. In Baroda and Surat the excessive rainfall of previous weeks has been succeeded by light showers. A break would be beneficial in parts of Central India. In Rajputana the rainfall has been light, but favourable; and the tanks have generally a sufficiency of water, except in Marwar, where they are empty. In Burma the rainfall, though below average, has been generally sufficient. Good rain has fallen all over Bengal; at Burdwan the fall was exceptionally heavy, but in some parts of that district and in Rajshahye, Rungpur, and Purneah more is needed for transplanting of rice. Rain continues to hold off in Gauhati; elsewhere in Assam the fall has been sufficient. Seasonable weather prevails over the Central Provinces, and prospects there are very favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ample rain fell in all reporting districts up to the 24th ultimo, and the crops are reported to be doing well. In the Punjab the fall has been very partial, and more rain is much wanted in several districts. Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, and standing crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of Coimbatore and Tanjore, where they are suffering from want of rain. Sowings for the *kharif* have nearly been completed in the Bombay Presidency, Central India, and the Provinces, and are in full progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. The cotton crop is being weeded in the Central Provinces and Berar, and promises well. Transplanting of rice is being pushed on in Bengal and Assam. In the former province harvesting of early rice and jute continues, and indigo manufacture has been commenced. Ploughing is nearly finished in Burma, and rice seedlings are being transplanted. The crops in the Deccan are seriously threatened

by locusts. Cattle disease is reported from most districts. Cholera appears to be prevalent in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and parts of Bengal; and a severe epidemic is said to exist in the city of Agar in Central India. Prices are fluctuating."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, August 26:—

"The public meeting which was held here on Thursday last afforded a conclusive answer to those who maintain that the opposition to Mr. Ilbert's Bill is dying out. All the leading members of the non-official community attended it, and the audience was nearly, if not quite, as large as on the occasion of the previous meeting in February. It is evident that the Anglo-Indian public has not become reconciled to the measure or less determined to oppose it to the uttermost. The speeches were moderate in tone, and not a word was said that could give offence to the natives. But there was an unmistakable bitterness apparent against the Indian Government, arising from the belief that it had resolved to close its ears against argument and to persist with the Bill. This feeling was increased by two telegrams from London which had appeared in the local newspapers that morning. One of these was to the effect that Mr. Cross had stated in the House that the summed-up opinions of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces were against a withdrawal of the Bill. The other telegram announced that Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question from Sir Stafford Northcote, had said that the Anglo-Indians were showing a spirit of ascendancy which must be checked. Whether those telegrams were justified by the facts remains to be seen. They were mentioned by all the speakers; and they have created an impression here that the home Government is as little disposed to treat the Anglo-Indians with fairness as the Government of this country is.

"Mr. Keswick, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who was in the chair, opened the proceedings. He pointed out that even if Bengal and Assam were the only provinces which opposed the Bill, still opinions coming from those provinces were entitled to the greatest weight, as their European non-official population was greater than that of all the other provinces together. Alluding, then, to Mr. Gladstone's statement and Mr. Bright's speeches, he expressed the sorrow which he, as a Liberal, felt at finding the Prime Minister so much misled; and he asked why Lord Ripon did not indignantly defend the Civil Service from the groundless charges made against it. He concluded by reading letters of sympathy with the meeting received from the Behar Planters' Association, the Eurasian Association, and various individuals of position.

"The first resolution was then proposed by Mr. Robert Allen, barrister, and seconded by Mr. Murdoch, merchant. Both gentlemen spoke at some length, and, quoting Lord Ripon's words in the debate of March 9, called upon the Viceroy to redeem his pledge of giving full consideration to the provincial opinions sent in. Mr. Allen especially dwelt upon the misleading nature of the statement which Mr. Cross was alleged to have made in the House of Commons, and said that the opinions of the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab and the North West Provinces, when published *in extenso*, would prove the unfairness of describing those officers simply as being opposed to a withdrawal of the Bill. He also asked whether Mr. Cross spoke only of the opinions of the heads of provinces, or also of those of all the officials consulted. The latter class would show an enormous majority against the Bill, and the public, whose interests were affected, were entitled to have all the opinions before it which had been received.

"The next speaker was a working-man, Mr. Atkins, who attended as a delegate of the United Society of Railway Servants. Hereafter several resolutions passed at meetings of railway operatives held in various parts of India, all requesting him to attend last Thursday's meeting on their behalf to raise his voice against the Bill, and asking him to proceed to England to represent their case to his fellow working-men there. He said that if the Bill were passed, its effects would be most disastrous to the railway artisans in India. They had been watching this movement from the first, in the hope that the Government would listen to the voice of reason, and that Mr. Ilbert's Bill would be dropped. But they found that this cherished hope was not likely to be realised; they saw their right and liberties likely to be sacrificed for a mere utopian idea. They had therefore resolved that he (the speaker) should visit England, go before his countrymen, and tell them the truth. He then went on to point out how the measure would tell with especial severity upon the artisan class.

"The second resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Finter, and seconded by Mr. Wallis, representing the Trades' Association. Both gentlemen delivered eloquent speeches, to which the space at my disposal will not permit me further to allude. The meeting then separated.

"The statement of Mr. Cross in the House of Commons, if correctly reported, would imply that the Governments of Madras

Bombay, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces oppose a withdrawal of the Bill. From what has already leaked out concerning the answers of those authorities, it is abundantly clear that a bare statement of that kind does not adequately represent their views. The report coming from Madras is said to go upon the same lines as that of last year. In that case it would seem that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief give a half-hearted support to the measure, while the civilian members of Council condemn it altogether. The Bombay Government accepts it only so far as it concerns native civilians selected by competition in England, and states distinctly that race distinction is a factor in the problem which cannot be got over by legislation. It may here be noted that the Indian Government in a despatch sent to Lord Hartington last September asserted that if the measure were to be confined to native covenanted civilians it would not be worth while to legislate; and Mr. Ilbert, when introducing the Bill last February, described its object as being to sweep away from the Statute-book at once and for ever all traces of race disqualification.

"The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab grounds his support of the measure on what he considers the unconstitutional nature of the existing law; forgetting that if that law constitutes a breach of the Queen's proclamation so, too, does the statute of the 23rd year of Victoria, which creates a new Civil Service reserved exclusively for natives, and so, too, do the Executive orders of the Government shutting out Europeans from certain branches of the public service. Moreover, Sir Charles Aitchison proposes a modification which would crystallise race disqualifications by imposing on native magistrates before their appointments as justices of the peace a severe test from which Europeans are exempt.

"The opinion given last year by the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces was quoted by the Viceroy in the debate March 9 as being that on which the Bill had been modelled. But Sir Alfred Lyall now asserts plainly that the question of extending the full powers of justice of the peace to native magistrates cannot be said to be a pressing one, that it is objected to by Europeans, and that it is not desired by the native community at large. He would cut down the measure to the smallest possible dimensions, by giving these powers only to such natives as are actually holding the office of district magistrate; while he would deny them to all other native officers, including sessions judges.

"Since Mr. Cross spoke it has become known that the Resident at Hyderabad and the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana have reported against the Bill. Nothing has yet transpired regarding the details of the reports from the Central Provinces, Burmah, and Coorg. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is, however, numbered among the supporters of the Bill. The Chief Commissioner of Coorg was strongly opposed to it last year, and he is not likely to have changed his opinion. The Acting Commissioner of British Burmah was known to disapprove the Bill when it was first introduced. So much for the Heads of Administrations.

"As regards the subordinate and district officials, the 'eyes and ears' of the Government, as they have well been called, it is not denied that the enormous majority of them side with those who oppose the Bill. These considerations will show that Parliament and the British public cannot safely form an opinion on a mere telegraphic statement of the summed-up results, but should wait until they have full reports before them, and have an opportunity of weighing and considering them at leisure.

"A slight fall of rain has occurred in a few districts of the Punjab, but much more is wanted, especially in the south-east, where agricultural prospects are causing much anxiety. The crops are withering fast in the Hissar and Delhi divisions, and are suffering much in the Umballa and Julinder districts. The prospects are bad in the Lahore district.

"The Afridis, at a final interview with the Deputy Commissioner, have declined to accept the decision of the Government, and have left for their homes.

"A rumour was current in Peshawur last week that the Ameer had been assassinated by his nephew, Azig Khan, son of the Ameer Azim Khan. Up to last night, however, the Government had received no intelligence confirming this statement.

"The latest news received at the Foreign Office is that the Ameer was about to leave the camp Mama Kheyli for Cabul, after having given a cordial reception to Khan Bajom and some Orukzai chiefs from Herat. A correspondent at Lahore telegraphs this morning that it is reported the Ameer left Mama Kheyli for Cabul on Thursday last, and that the rumours as to his assassination probably arose from the discovery of some plot laid, but not executed."

"Sir Robert Sandeman has returned to Quetta, after a successful tour among the Kahar tribes, on the north-eastern boundary of Beloochistan. The principal chiefs of the country, including the Bori headmen, visited him, and without exception expressed their readiness to meet his wishes, and obey his orders. The route taken was the old caravan route to India, from Candahar and the countries beyond it, regarding which hitherto little was known, but which may become in the future

of some importance as a trade and military route between these countries and the Punjab. Sir Robert Sandeman was accompanied by Sir Oriel Tanner and a small column of troops taken from the Quetta garrison."

THE following has been received from the same source, dated Calcutta, August 23 :—

"A great meeting of the European and Eurasian community was held here this afternoon to protest against Ilbert's Bill. Business was generally suspended at half-past four, and by five the townhall was densely crowded. The numbers present and the enthusiasm shown were quite as great as on the occasion of the meeting in February last, and it was evident that the feeling against the Bill was as strong as ever. Several speakers, representing different classes, addressed the meeting. The speeches were, without exception, moderate in tone. Among the speakers was Mr. Atkins, secretary of the Railway Servants' Association, who stated that he attended as the delegate of the working-men, and read resolutions passed at meetings of railway *employés* in various parts of India, requesting him to attend as their representative, and to express their strong objections to the Bill. He added that the artisans and working-men of all the railways in India had commissioned him to proceed to England to represent their views to their fellow working-men there; and that he intended to start at once.

"The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

"First, that in the opinion of this meeting, it is a matter of paramount State urgency, in the interest of the whole community, native and Anglo-Indian, that the Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code be at once withdrawn; but, in the event of the Government not consenting to adopt this course, that it is at all events imperative, as an act of public justice and political good faith, that the Government should publish *in extenso*, and without delay, all the opinions, official and non-official, which have been submitted to the Government on the subject; and that the Government should abstain from proceeding with the Bill until such time as both Houses of Parliament shall have had full opportunity of deliberately weighing and carefully considering those opinions.

"Second, that a memorial be drawn up, and circulated for signature, and be duly submitted to the Governor General in Council."

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### RADICAL TACTICS AND THE ILBERT BILL.

OUR Indian Empire contains, according to the best authorities on the subject, an area of 856,547 square miles, and a population of 197,815,508. Its rulers dispose of a revenue of seventy-six and a-half millions, fourteen and a-half of which are expended in Great Britain. It rejoices in a public debt of more than 150 millions sterling, and it maintains an army, European and native service included, of 190,597 men, with power to draw upon tributary chiefs to the extent of some 305,000 men in addition. It might be thought that such an Empire as this would be a source of pride to every English mind. It is not for nothing that England rules over a population equivalent, according to the ordinary calculations of such things, to one-seventh of that of the habitable globe. Strangely enough, however, the affairs of our Indian Empire seem to be of the smallest possible importance in the eyes of the average M.P. Once a year and once only they are brought before the House of Commons in the form of the Indian Budget, but it is found difficult to keep a House, and still more difficult to excite any—even the faintest—interest in the batch of statistics submitted for consideration. A wearied Secretary or Under Secretary, as the case may be, drones through a list of figures prepared for him in the India Office on some hot evening in July; a brief and perfunctory discussion succeeds, and in the course of an hour or two everything is settled and hon. members go off to their other engagements, happy in the thought that India is got out of the way for another twelve months. Such, it may be said, is the ordinary course of proceeding, and bad enough it is. In the present Session, however, Mr. Gladstone has introduced a new arrangement, which will serve to show, if it prove nothing else, how very little space the affairs of England's greatest dependency occupy in his mind.

Under ordinary circumstances the Indian Budget would have been taken on a Government night near the middle of July. Even that date is very late for the important business in hand, but Ministers who depend upon a domestic policy for their popularity are not apt to trouble themselves very much about appearances when anything beyond the four seas is in question. This year, however, the Indian Budget has been postponed from time to time until it is the merest farce in the world to bring it forward at all. After endless delays it was to have been taken last night. The higher powers intervened. The great and wise and good man who had kept a weary fragment of a disorganised House of Commons sitting until nearly half-past two on Sunday morning in order that he might get the Army and Navy Estimates pushed through without unpleasant criticism, found that it was impossible to give up

so important a night as that of Monday, the 20th of August, to Indian affairs, and that it must be devoted to the far more important question of Supply, lest otherwise the House should peradventure be unable to rise on Saturday. It is, perhaps, a little singular in this connection that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett should have given notice of his intention to call attention, on the discussion of the Indian Budget, to the Ilbert Bill and to the effect which the introduction of that most unhappy measure had already produced. The subject, as has been already pointed out in these columns on more than one occasion, is so abnormally grave that it is hard to understand why it should be left to a private member to bring it forward, and it is hard to believe that with a thoroughly competent leadership of the Opposition it would have been left untouched. During the past Session, however, Sir Stafford Northcote has, unfortunately, shown a distaste for the stir and stress of party strife and a general inclination to extenuate measures of which it is impossible to suppose that he could approve, apparently because they were the work of those with whom he was once on terms of cordial agreement. At the last moment, however, Sir Stafford took up the matter, and at the opening of the business of yesterday inquired about the Indian Budget, and also about the views of the Local Governments in connection with Mr. Ilbert's revolutionary measure. Mr. J. K. Cross's reply was in the style which he has unfortunately made familiar to the House since his appointment to the Under Secretaryship. The Indian Budget would not be introduced that night, and as to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill—well, several of the Local Governments of India were opposed to the Bill and urged its withdrawal; some were in its favour, and from some the official reports had not been received. The answer was, in short, one of the true official type, and while partially true, was in the main incontestably false. As regards the further postponement of the Indian Budget, indeed, it was not necessary to say much. After having kept the House of Commons up well into the small hours of Sunday morning engaged upon the important business of Supply without arriving at a conclusion, it was hardly to be expected that so trifling a matter as the pecuniary affairs of India could be allowed to occupy the attention of the house for a moment—wherefore the Indian Budget is postponed once more. It is true that there was a promise on the part of the Government that Indian affairs should be taken yesterday, but we all know pretty accurately what the promises of Mr. Gladstone's Administration mean. After the flagrant breach of faith in the matter of the Army and Navy Estimates most people will be prepared for almost anything—even for Mr. Cross's answer of last night. The calm way in which he announced the determination of the Government to repudiate its engagement was only equalled by the airy fashion in which he disposed of the opposition to Mr. Ilbert's Bill. He must have known, none better, that English opinion in India is practically unanimous in its condemnation of that most disastrous proposal. He says that some of the Local Governments are in favour of it, but he does not mention which they are, and in truth he would be puzzled to do so. If he has taken the trouble to ascertain the most elementary facts in connection with this subject, he will have found out long ago that the Local Governments are unanimously opposed to the proposed change, and that amongst both officials and the non-official class alike there is the strongest and most bitter feeling in condemnation of the innovation upon which Lord Ripon seems bent. We shall hear nothing of all this, however, in the face of Mr. Cross's official answer of yesterday. That wonderful statement has served its purpose, and the Indian Budget and Mr. Ilbert's Bill alike are removed from the pale of reasonable discussion. The Budget will be got through somehow on Wednesday afternoon to a House of half-a-dozen languid and sleepy members—and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's resolution will probably drop for want of a seconder.

There are probably few, even amongst Liberals of the type of those who profess to consider themselves the only "thoughtful" people in the world, who will not consider this way of dealing with our Indian Empire nothing short of a scandal of the very worst kind. We have undertaken the government of a mighty Empire—one of the mightiest in the world, in fact—and we are content to leave the control of its affairs to an office in London. The House of Commons which professes to exercise a direct and interested supervision over all the doings of that office exhibits an ignorant impatience of its duty which is simply grievous. At no time is it possible to get more than a grimly acquiescent hearing when matters of Indian policy come up for discussion, but the Indian Budget—the one occasion upon which the dealing of the Government with the subject race can be fairly treated—is invariably thrust off to the far end of the session, and discussed in a thin and wearied House. This year the scandal has, it is to be hoped, reached its consummation. Delayed until the very last week of the session—for Mr. Gladstone has determined that the House shall rise on Saturday—the Indian Budget is postponed from the day for which it was last fixed, and will, when the time comes for bringing it forward, inevitably be got through in a fashion which to call per-

functory would be to use a flattering epithet. Radicals of the Caucus kind may think this a right and proper way of getting rid of a serious and solemn duty, it may be doubted if the English nation, when it awakens from the wretched torpor under which it seems to be crushed at the present moment, will by any means endorse their verdict.—*Manchester Courier.*

#### PROGRAMME OF THE MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1883-4.

| OUTWARD.     |              |              |                     |                  |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Ship.        | To Leave.    |              | Leaves St. Vincent. | Arrives at Cape. | Leaves Cape. | Arrives at Bombay. |
|              | Ports-mouth. | Queens-town. |                     |                  |              |                    |
|              | 1883.        | 1883.        | 1883.               | 1883.            | 1883.        | 1883.              |
| Malabar ...  | Sept. 4      | —            | Sept. 14            | Sept. 30         | Oct. 3       | Oct. 21            |
| Euphrates... | Sept. 8      | —            | Sept. 18            | Oct. 4           | Oct. 8       | Oct. 26            |
| Jumna ...    | Sept. 12     | —            | Sept. 23            | Oct. 9           | Oct. 13      | Nov. 1             |
| Serapis ...  | Sept. 16     | Sept. 19     | Sept. 30            | Oct. 16          | Oct. 20      | Nov. 7             |

| HOMEWARD.     |                  |         |                  |              |                     |                         |
|---------------|------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Ship.         | To leave Bombay. |         | Arrives at Cape. | Leaves Cape. | Leaves St. Vincent. | Arrives at Ports-mouth. |
|               | 1883.            | 1883.   |                  |              |                     |                         |
|               | 1883.            | 1883.   | 1883.            | 1883.        | 1883.               | 1883.                   |
| Malabar ...   | Oct. 31          | Nov. 18 | Nov. 22          | Dec. 9       | Dec. 18             | Dec. 18                 |
| Euphrates ... | Nov. 6           | Nov. 24 | Nov. 28          | Dec. 15      | Dec. 24             | Dec. 24                 |
| Jumna ...     | Nov. 11          | Nov. 30 | Dec. 4           | Dec. 21      | Dec. 31             | Dec. 31                 |
| Serapis ...   | Nov. 17          | Dec. 5  | Dec. 9           | Dec. 26      | Jan. 4              | Jan. 4                  |

The first four voyages will be made *via* the Cape of Good Hope, the remaining voyages of the season being left for future consideration. On the outward voyages the Malabar will coal in Table Bay, the other ships in Simons Bay, and on the homeward voyages all the ships will coal in Simons Bay.

#### THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA" CONCEDES A POINT.

IN a recent issue we discussed those assertions of the opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill, which might possibly contain some grain of good faith. We forgot to maintain one of their great arguments—the lady argument. They say that the passing of the Bill will be an outrage against the honour and delicacy of Anglo-Indian ladies. From the beginning up to this time, in everything they have said against the Bill, they have invariably urged this point. They bring it forward so feelingly that there really seems to be a little ring of sincerity in this contention. If it is so, why do they not separate women from the men? Why do they not suggest a compromise to exempt the fair Anglo-Indian ladies from the jurisdiction of the swarthy judges of the land? Indeed, in making such a suggestion they will, in decency, be called on to couple with it another suggestion—viz., to exempt Hindu and Mahomedan ladies from the jurisdiction of European magistrates. But they can have no objection to this. In fact they assume the exemption of native ladies from the jurisdiction of European magistrates. They might easily allow this assumption to be turned into a fact. Thus, if the real sore point of the Bill be its touching ladies, this can be easily remedied. For the people of this country, Hindoo and Mahomedan, will be the last to object to any indulgence granted to the softer sex. And if this indulgence be conceded, there remains nothing for the Anglo-Indian gentleman to ask for as regards the Bill, which might be consistent with their pretensions to manliness and with their indignation at being called cowards. Surely, the manly Anglo-Indian does not require the protection of lady's apron! Surely they can well face the swarthy brow of a Native judge without fainting away! Why not, then, if you really feel concerned for the sake of ladies, boldly ask them to be exempted, and provide for similar exemption for ladies of this country? The whole thing may thus end in a compromise which none is likely to object to. They talk of compromise. But this is a compromise which might offend none.

#### RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

THE Indian Government are about to construct a line from Calcutta *via* Midnapore to the Central Provinces. This will form a most important addition to the Indian railway system, for when completed it will be the direct route from Bombay to Calcutta, and it will also open up a very rich district of the Central Provinces. The extension of the Nizam's Railway from Hyderabad to Sironcha, on the banks of the Godavery, is also to be effected, and a line is also to be made between Sironcha and Chandah, by which the railway communications between Madras and Calcutta will be greatly facilitated and an easy outlet afforded for the extensive coalfield with which that portion of the Deccan bounds. The completion of the Nizam's line and the junction line between Chandah and Sironcha will connect by a base line the two existing lines running into

Bombay from Northern India and from the north-west, thus avoiding the necessity, as it at present exists, of travellers and goods from the north to the south and *vice versa* being obliged to go all the way round by Bombay.

#### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1881, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination:—

| Name.                               | Presidency or Division of Presidency to which assigned. | Total No. of marks. |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Partridge, William Reginald ...     | { North West Provinces, Punjab and Oude }               | 2,975               |
| Fenton, Michael William ...         | { North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude }              | 2,718               |
| Rand, Walter Charles ...            | Bombay ...  | 2,666               |
| Holmes, John Mitchell ...           | { North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude }              | 2,400               |
| Hartnol, Henry Sullivan ...         | Burmah ...  | 2,398               |
| Teunon, William ...                 | Bengal Lower Provinces                                  | 2,377               |
| Forbes, George Forrest Greenlaw     | { North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude }              | 2,297               |
| Wilson, Thomas Corby ...            | { North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude }              | 2,274               |
| Carnduff, H. W. Cameron ...         | Bengal Lower Provinces ...                              | 2,264               |
| Harvey, William ...                 | Bombay ...  | 2,254               |
| Shaw, Arthur Trevor Ambrose ...     | Bengal Lower Provinces ...                              | 2,235               |
| Hughes, Herbert Alfred ...          | Bombay ...  | 2,070               |
| Miller, Leslie Creevey ...          | Madras ...  | 2,030               |
| Dodgson, Cyril George ...           | Bombay ...  | 1,991               |
| Cookson, Hugh Cecil ...             | { North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude }              | 1,890               |
| Cobb, William Hey ...               | { North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude }              | 1,809               |
| Campbell, Gerald Edward Lyon...     | Madras ...  | 1,804               |
| Lyon, Percy Comyn ...               | Bengal Lower Provinces                                  | 1,741               |
| Cholmeley, Norman Goodford ...      | Burmah ...  | 1,729               |
| Maude, Walter ...                   | Bengal Lower Provinces                                  | 1,643               |
| Gamble, Reginald Arthur ...         | Bombay ...  | 1,625               |
| Lucas, Arthur ...                   | Bombay ...  | 1,602               |
| Cadell, Arthur Wm. Rees ...         | Bengal Lower Provinces                                  | 1,598               |
| Herald, John Lumgair ...            | Bengal Lower Provinces                                  | 1,469               |
| Elwin, Edgar Alfred ...             | Madras ...  | 1,434               |
| { Campbell, John Stratheden ... }   | { North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude }              | 1,327               |
| { Fitz-Maurice, J. Day Stokes ... } | Bombay ...  |                     |
| Monahan, James Henry ...            | Bengal Lower Provinces                                  | 1,320               |

The following gentleman, who was selected in 1880, has also passed this examination:—

|                             |            |       |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------|
| Shipley, Reginald Heber ... | Madras ... | 1,494 |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------|

#### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In reply to a question asked yesterday by Mr. Sumners in the House of Commons, with reference to the earnings of all the Indian railways as given in my small work entitled "The Economic Revolution of India," the Under Secretary of State for India is reported in *The Times* to have made the following statement:—(1), That the total sum advanced by the State for interest on the guaranteed lines capital, may be put at £21,629,000, *i.e.*, £23,647,000, minus £2,818,000 representing the surplus profits of the East Indian Line; (2), that the net revenue on all the lines, even when allowance is made for outlay in the shape of past interest charges, is still 4·6 per cent, although it is admitted that if loss by exchange on past transactions is calculated the net revenue would be less.

Will you allow me to say a few words in support of my figures? First, Mr. Cross forgot to mention the sum, roughly estimated in my book at £2,500,000, but shown in the recent return moved for by the Hon. E. Stanhope, to be considerably over £4,000,000, paid by the State as interest on the State railway capital, nor did he give an estimate of the item of "loss by exchange" directly caused by the railway remittances during the last few years. This item has now reached the sum of about £4,000,000, accepting therefore Mr. Cross's lower estimate of the sums advanced for the guaranteed lines, inclusive of the East Indian Railway, there is still a sum of about £30,000,000 over and above the net earnings of the railways up to the year 1881-82. If compound interest were charged we should arrive at a still larger sum. And as regards the past surplus profits of three railways, it must be pointed out that they have been largely due to the earnings of these lines during the famines and Afghan wars, and were paid by the State out of one pocket, at the same time that it put them into another. Thus the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula earned abnormally high profits during the years 1874 to 1878, and the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi line, which in the year 1881 only earned 2·55 per cent., earned a surplus profit of £3,872 in the year 1880. In short, the so-called surplus profits would sink to nearly *nil* if these payments out of taxation were eliminated.

In explanation of my seemingly excessive estimate of past interest charges for the guaranteed lines, I may refer to pages 29, 32, of Mr. Juland Danvers's railway report, 1881-82,

where the net amount of interest advanced for guaranteed lines is stated to be £24,962,440, and appears to be reckoned after the deduction of the surplus profits received by the State. I understand Mr. Cross to say that this is not the case; if so, it is difficult to reconcile the figures given in the annual railway report and the last financial statement. In the former the interest in excess of revenue for the guaranteed railways for the year 1881, is stated to be £161,827, and the State's share of surplus profits is said to be £326,097. If then we deduct the first sum from the second there is a surplus of £164,270 whereas in the financial statement for the year, March 1881 to March 1882, there is a deficit of £63,275 (the rupee being reckoned at 2s.) This difference has to be explained if a clear gain is to be shown as accruing to the State.

It is so important that the real results of the Indian productive public works should be thoroughly sifted, that I hope you will be able to find room for these remarks, which, in connexion with the discussion on the Indian Budget, may not be inopportune.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. K. CONNELL.

August 22.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### RECENT HINDI BOOKS.

Nirmāna-vidyā: dwitīya Bhag. (Civil Engineering: Part II.)

By SRI NAVINA CHANDRA RAI. Lahore, 1882.

THIS is a continuation of a work on civil engineering, the former portion of which appeared last year. The first part treated of construction in general, and dealt with the strength of materials, the nature of supports, the formation of foundations, wall-building, bonding, &c. This second part consists of road-construction and bridge-building; and, in consequence of the extraordinary meteoric phenomena in India, there is much to be learnt by Europeans from Indians writing on these topics. The author has evidently mastered his subject fully, and writes thereon with confidence, explains with accuracy, and supports his statements with mathematical proofs. Books such as the one before us show most clearly the great change which is passing over Indian society. The era of loose diction, random assertion, and miraculous fable has passed away, and an age of scientific accuracy both as to language and thought has commenced. The Sanskritised form of Hindi which the writer here adopts is defensible in such books; for it is necessary to resort to some precise and flexible language in rendering technical terms, and no language is more suitable or ready to the Indian than Sanskrit. One noticeable feature in this book is the excellence of the illustrations. They are well drawn and carefully printed, and really illustrate the subjects to which they are attached.

Nyaya-Bodhini. A Treatise on Logic in the Hindi Language. By PANDIT SUKH DYAL. Lahore, 1882.

THE author of this book has prudently modernised the intricate method of discussing logical subjects in ancient Sanskrit works, and has not unsuccessfully laboured to bring the subject within the comprehension of ordinary University students. This author, also, of necessity uses many Sanskrit terms, from the simple fact that they have been the terms employed for thousands of years by all Indians who have studied dialectics. The gradual introduction of these precise terms from the ancient language is a great benefit to modern Hindi, and differs widely from the reckless use of Sanskrit words merely to give a high-sounding flourish to commonplace notions. The English reader will not fail to notice that these books not only teach the mental processes of reasoning, but discuss the physical constitution of the universe, and the nature and attributes of matter and spirit. Indeed the set purpose of the various schools of Indian philosophy is to lead up, by logical processes, to a right appreciation of the Divine Being, and the practical duties of man. Of the six schools whose disquisitions have reached our time, the Nyāya is that which most nearly accords with European methods of investigation; hence it has been wisely chosen by Sukh Dyal as the basement of his present book. Similar use was made of this system of philosophy in the very able Hindi book called the *Siddhānta Sangraha*, published at Agra, in 1855. This latter work was a bold and decidedly successful attempt to reconcile Eastern and Western science, actually introducing the test of experiments in aid of abstract discussion.

Ranadhra aur Premamohini. A Drama by LALA SRI NIWAS DAS. Delhi: Sudadars Press, 1881.

A MONTH or two ago we called attention to the first novel written in the Hindi language, we now offer a short notice of an original play by the same author. In the present stage of development of Hindi the books which are produced consist almost exclusively of translations from books previously existing. We are well aware that bushels of original verse are annually printed, the greater part of which is not worth the paper on which the old, old subjects are reiterated with dreary monotony in the same old jingling rhymes. This is a survival

which the practical requirements of modern life will gradually supersede. Of course among a people so eminently poetic as Indians are, poems of exceptional merit occasionally appear. The recent Hindi version of the *Megha-Dūta*, by Rāja Lachhman Singh, is of this limited number. The appearance of a really original book in prose is, therefore, an indication of healthy development, deserving special mention. Sri Niwas Das is a man of cultivated intellect and wide reading; and, as a consequence he writes with freedom and propriety. His play appears to us a more finished performance than his novel; but both of them are of rare value to the student of Hindi from the circumstance that the Author writes in the actual vernacular of his district, instead of resorting to artificial literary diction. While the mass of the book is in colloquial Hindi, the author illustrates the curious mixture of dialects in Northern India, by making one of his characters speak Urdū, another speak Braj Bhāshā, and a third Marwari. His book is thus of uncommon interest to students of the modern Aryan languages of India. It is to be hoped that this facile writer will add more such books to his country's literature, and that other Hindus will emulate his good example by endeavouring to cultivate Hindi more by the care with which they form their sentences, the attention they give to excellence in details, and to the refinement of the ideas imparted, than to futile attempts to bedizen commonplace notions with grand words borrowed from the ancient classics of India.

Prachīn Itihas. A Manual of Ancient History. By BHAI GUR-MUKHI SINGH. Lahore, 1881.

THIS is a good-sized book of 360 pages, carrying the history of ancient nations from the most remote times up to the end of the Greek period, the last event recorded being dated A.D. 69. The book ends abruptly in the middle of an unfinished sentence, so that, at some future time, a continuation may be expected. It was published for the practical purpose of imparting some notions of ancient history to Indians reading up for degrees. The information it contains is, therefore, derived from European sources, and requires no remark from us. We are, however, pleased to note the intellectual development which the publication of these books marks, and the conscientious care which their authors give to their production. Each of such books imparts additional flexibility to the Hindi language by adapting it to the expression of new ideas.

### EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.\*

THE report that has been issued this year by the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab deserves notice, both on account of the special matter it contains, and also because it may be taken as a final pleading on behalf of the educational system which it is the task of Dr. Hunter's commission to investigate and report upon. The director points with satisfaction to the fact that there are now 2089 schools under his surveillance, with upwards of 110,000 pupils; and that nearly 16 lakhs of rupees have been spent upon these institutions during the year. Taken by itself such a statement seems fairly satisfactory; but the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, which accompany the report, show that in the opinion of that officer at least, there is small cause for gratification, because of the little that has been done for elementary education. The Director of Public Instruction declares it to be his opinion that his department was not created for the spread of primary education, and candidly avows that his main endeavour has been to extend the middle and high schools. In so doing he conceives that he has been carrying out the principle of the various education despatches; but, oddly enough, admits that it was the intention of Lord Lawrence's policy to give a school to every village. On this point the Lieutenant Governor remarks that less money (in proportion to the education grant) is spent in the Punjab on primary education than in any other province in India; that only half per cent. of the population is under instruction in Government and Aided Schools; and that only one such school exists for every 26½ villages in the Punjab. This he considers very far from a due execution of the spirit of the despatches, and gives it as his opinion that the Director's attitude in this respect is "one of too much passivity." There seems a fair amount of evidence to support this opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, for the Director evidently looks with contempt upon indigenous schools, and, as a matter of fact, has almost completely ignored them. Another officer in the Punjab, however, has named no less than 6,362 indigenous schools, with 86,023 pupils, which are carrying on their useful work silently,—unknown, unhelped, and unrecognised in any way by the Department. In adverting to this fact, the Lieutenant Governor with justice exclaims that "a wide field here exists for work in the cause of education." The reason assigned for ignoring this vast educational machinery is that, in their present condition, these schools are inefficient, although the Director states in one paragraph that, in some of these indigenous schools, the pupils "obtained at least a considerable knowledge of Persian literature." But, as the Lieutenant

\* "Report on the State of Education in the Punjab and its Dependencies, for the year 1881-82." By Lieut. Col. W. R. M. HOLROYD, B.S.C., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Lahore, 1882.

Governor keenly remarks, the present inefficiency of these schools, so far from being a reason for ignoring them, is the best reason for endeavouring to improve their condition. Another feeble excuse of the Director is that the Department could not take over all these schools; yet he boasts that the majority of the Persian schools, which he considers the best among them, have been so absorbed. The Punjab Government, however, differs from the Director on this point also; for the Lieutenant Governor remarks that he is "very strongly opposed" to the principle of absorbing indigenous schools, and considers it to be "to the last degree objectionable" to cast the whole education of the country in one mould. The truth seems to be that the Director takes too easy a view of his duties. He is very much departmental, being satisfied with the administration of the system of which he is the head, without endeavouring to improve, enlarge, and adapt it to the growing requirements of the people. After reading such a report as the one before us it is easy to understand the outcry which has recently been made for some real efforts to give education to the people in return for the money which they pay for it.

There is a paragraph in the comments of the Lieutenant Governor upon the Report which calls for particular notice, because it shows that the Punjab Government have conceived the idea that an undesirable amount of activity has been manifested by the Director of Public Instruction in one direction. The Director is called upon to submit a special report upon the Government Book Depot; he is to state its origin, organisation, operations, and financial results, with special reference to its bearing a private enterprise in the book trade. It is well known that the supply of school-books to a province is a very lucrative undertaking, because of the tens of thousands of copies of books required. Not unnaturally such a field for enterprise is an object of desire among publishers, who eagerly strive with each other to produce books likely to win the approbation of the dispensers of such wholesale patronage. The Punjab has, however, been practically closed against this healthy competition by the operation of the Book Depot which the Lieutenant Governor seeks to have explained. The most startling feature in this affair, is that the Director of Public Instruction himself has occupied the market, by preparing a series of school-books, which in his official character, and even as President of the School-Book Committee, he is able to introduce into whatever schools he pleases. We should have hesitated to comment on this subject had not the Director of Public Instruction himself admitted that he was engaged in the trade. In his Report for 1877-78, page 8, part 8, he informs the Government that he has been engaged in a series of experiments in photo-zincography, that he has printed three books, and handed them over to "the Secretary of the School of Carpentry, and any profits that might be realised would be credited to that Institution." The words "might" and "would" read very awkwardly in this sentence, and give to the statement the character of a confession. The report from which it is quoted goes on to state that a First and Second Reader had also been produced by him, "and introduced, with the sanction of the Government, into the Government schools of the province." These books had been supplied "to the Book Depot at a rate which admitted of a suitable profit to the Depot;" and, as if to make the nature of the transaction perfectly clear, comes the statement—"the risk of publication was borne by myself; and it was intended, if any profit should accrue to me, to devote it, after obtaining the sanction of Government, to some object connected with education." Here, again, we learn that something "was intended," intimating that, in the document quoted, we are dealing with an *ex post facto* explanation. And then we read that "some other books have been published at my risk, and numerous experiments have been made."

There being, then, no dispute as to the facts, we have only to inquire whether it was a philanthropic or a profitable transaction; and whether it is a desirable operation for a Director of Public Instruction to be engaged in. Touching the first point, the Director again comes to our aid with the remark—"I can take no credit to myself for the expenditure I have incurred, as I did not anticipate that my experiments would involve any ultimate loss." Clearly, then, it was considered a safe investment; and a few figures will demonstrate that there was good ground for this opinion. Let us take the First Reading Book as a sample. The pages of this book measure 36 square inches, and it consists of 32 pages; at the ordinary price for producing photo-zincographic plates, the cost of the plates in question will be £28 16s. To produce 10,000 copies from these plates, the paper, printing, folding, and stitching would make the total cost of the first 10,000 amount to £56 6s. or 1½d. per copy. The selling price is 2 annas, or 3d., thus leaving a margin of 1½d., or more than 50 per cent. for trade allowance and profit. The allowance made to Government is 20 per cent. on retail prices; therefore the retail price of 10,000 copies at 3d. each being £125, 20 per cent. reduction leaves £100 as the amount received for books which, we have just seen, could not have cost more than £56 6s.; being a handsome profit of £43 14s., or 80 per cent., on the first 10,000 copies. But

it must be remembered that the plates are bought only once; therefore, from the second, and every subsequent 10,000, no less than £28 16s. must be deducted from the cost; thus making the cost of every 10,000 after the first amount to no more than £27 10s., and the profit on the £100 at which they sell, £72 10s., or more than 250 per cent. profit! No less than 67,000 copies of this book were sold last year alone; but taking the average sales at 60,000 copies per annum, there must be a comfortable profit of £435 a year arising from the sale of this little book alone to solace the enterprising man who "took the risk of publication" on himself.

The Second Reading Book is not far behind the First in profit. It contains 48 pages; the cost of the plates being £43 4s., and the cost of paper, printing, and folding being £43 15s.; making £86 19s., or less than 2d. per copy. The selling price is 4½d., giving 100 per cent. profit on the first 10,000; and no less than 200 per cent. on every subsequent 10,000. Of this book between 20,000 and 30,000 copies are disposed of annually, yielding upwards of £200 profit; thus the First and Second Books together produce a revenue of £600 or £700 a year to divide among those concerned in the printing and publishing of them. The prices quoted in the above calculations are not wild statements or guess-work assertions; they are deliberate quotations of actual prices, with full knowledge of the nature of the work. The cost of the original manuscript is purposely omitted, because a manuscript has to be provided for any book, although for photographic purposes more care is certainly required in its preparation; but, as the director observed in his report, "the expenditure incurred in obtaining a good manuscript in the first instance is a matter of small importance."

The foregoing is sufficient to show that somebody must be reaping a good harvest out of a series of books which the Director acknowledges to be his children, even if he does not share in the profit. We cannot feel surprised that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab should direct an investigation into the working of the Book Depot. It seems clear that the Director's anxiety in the matter of books, has got him into an anomalous position. He has produced books as an individual, which, as President of the School-Book Committee, he is naturally disposed to recommend, and, as Director of Public Instruction, to approve. The "Government," whatever that may mean, then introduces them into schools, and thus practically closes the market to the general publishing trade. It is fairly open to question whether this can be for the good of the province. The Lieutenant Governor for one frankly expresses his "doubts whether the maintenance of such an institution (as the Book Depot) on its present footing, is consistent with the policy of encouraging private enterprise."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### OUR INDIAN STEWARDSHIP.

SIR,—In the *Nineteenth Century* for this month you will find an interesting article by Miss Florence Nightingale, in which that lady endeavours to defend Lord Ripon.

In page 331, she writes:—

"The change from the Company to the Crown, though in many respects a mere change of name, has had a mischievous effect in lulling the wholesome jealousy and watchfulness of our public men in England, so that people are apt to indulge in a careless optimism, trusting that all is well, and that our great official hierarchy is administering India with singleness of heart for the good of the people, unswayed by personal interests, or by the prejudices of class and race."

In page 337, Miss Nightingale urges that one of the chief grounds of complaint against British Administration is the great cost met by excessive taxation.

Lord Ripon's measures will have no effect in decreasing taxation; our foolish system of active extortion, which was abolished by the East India Company, but restored under Her Majesty's Government, will be extended and left without check. Lord Ripon's ideas of Municipal Government in India will only create a hankering after the negotiations of loans, and for throwing taxation from off the shoulders of municipal councillors on to those of active paying labourers. The idea of delighting the native community by authorising native magistrates to try Europeans and to sentence them to fines and imprisonment has nothing whatever to do with the substitution of good native judges in the place of young, ignorant, inexperienced Europeans.

Lord Ripon's idea of self-government have no sort of similitude to local government by Rajpoot communities. We have by our own measures incapacitated ourselves for returning to the ancient order of things. Imbued with fallacies regarding free trade in land, we have destroyed Rajpoot self-government, and by the encouragement of auction sales of Rajpoot lands, have introduced hornets into bee-hives. We can no more restore the ancient order of things than we can restore a porcelain vase which has been foolishly dashed into pieces.

If Miss Nightingale would only study the histories which describe in official language how knaves have year after year been purchasing cheaply the rights of the ancient Rajpoot land

proprietors, she would learn how hopeless it is to expect good self-government for communes under the influence of these knaves and of their heirs.—Your obedient servant,  
August 14th.

T.

#### THE OFFICIAL OPINIONS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

A FEELING of irritation, not unnatural in the light of recent experience, is growing up at the silence of the Government of India regarding the result of the official opinions on the Criminal Procedure Jurisdiction Bill.

Such a feeling is, perhaps, a little premature, seeing that the time that has elapsed since the whole of the opinions were received by the Government of India has been hardly sufficient for the purpose of printing the somewhat voluminous Blue-book they may be expected to form. Nevertheless, owing in part to a very general impression having got abroad that June 15 was the date fixed for the submission of the reports by the Local Governments, such a feeling exists, and the Government of India will do wisely to allay it by publishing the reports as soon as possible.

Unnecessary delay in adopting this course will be inevitably interpreted as not only corroborating the prevailing belief, that the immense majority and weight of the opinions received is against proceeding with the Bill,—that would be of small consequence,—but as indicating that the Government harbours the intention of disregarding the verdict which it voluntarily challenged, and by the result of which it publicly pledged itself to shape its course. The suspicions of the public will, indeed, go further than this. In view of the imminent prorogation of Parliament, it will be generally inferred that the chief motive of the delay is to prevent the publication of the opinions from exercising on the minds of that body an influence which the Government conceives would be inimical, if not fatal, to the course of action it has decided to take. Such a stratagem would, it is true, be equally short-sighted and futile. For, if the result of the official opinions is what it is generally understood to be, no Secretary of State would incur, or be permitted by his colleagues to incur, the tremendous responsibility of disregarding it, the more especially that, in so doing, he would also be acting counter to the advice of his own Council and to a mass of publicly expressed opinion at home, stronger than has ever before declared itself on any Indian question. Still, the present Government of India has recently treated the world to an exhibition of short-sightedness so closely parallel to that which we are now contemplating, that the public can hardly be expected to credit it with the wisdom of shaping its conduct according to its ultimate rather than its proximate results.

No thing could be more unfortunate at the present moment than the adoption by the Government of a course which, while certain to add to its ultimate humiliation, would in the meantime destroy still more completely the confidence of the European public in its honesty and prudence, and provoke demonstrations pregnant with political embarrassment, if not danger.

It need scarcely be added that, in the face of past experience of the editing and summarising qualifications of the Government of India, no mere *precis* of the official opinions submitted,—nothing less than the *ipsissima verba* of the reporting officers,—can be expected to satisfy the public, or will be accepted by them as an honest fulfilment of the implied conditions of the pledge given in February, and ratified in March, last. The Government may weigh opinions, if it pleases, and is, no doubt, justified in doing so. But the public have a right to know in what manner of scales the process is performed, and on what principle the weights are made up. In other words, they have a right to know what and whose the opinions are; and any attempt at concealment will admit of but one interpretation.

Vehement as the late agitation was, it was very much modified by the knowledge that the Government had to call for the opinions of its officers before proceeding further with the Bill, and to be guided by the result; but in proportion as it was modified by this cause, it will be exacerbated if it should be discovered, or believed, that Government has made up its mind to evade or to repudiate the test to which it thus appealed.—*Englishman*, July 23.

#### A MARATHA BRAHMAN AND THE "INDU PRAKAS" ON THE PROSPECTS OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDU-PRAKAS."

SIR,—In your views of Prof. Wordsworth's admirable letters on British Indian policy occurs the sentence, "Those who dream of the period when India will be free from 'foreign yoke,' and will be fit to be governed by her own people, indulge in a speculation which is as wild as it is unprofitable." This proposition struck many of us here in the Deccan with much surprise. Such a proposition, no public writer in the Deccan would ever venture to make even in a fourth-rate country paper. We have not yet descended so low as to lose all touch of our ancestry, of the glorious traditions and history of our country, and of the times when Raja Raghu and Raja Ramachandra, Raja Dharm and Raja Vikram ruled a prosperous, happy, and contented people. By the *punya* of our forefathers, we still love these great and dear names, and their lives and deeds are still familiar to our daughters and sisters. Perhaps in the hybrid and *bania* atmosphere of Bombay these names are unknown and forgotten. But in the Deccan the days of our national independence are still remembered. Truly we have lost that independence, since the tremendous wave of barlatic force, which overwhelmed our country about the tenth century of the Christian era. But we had nearly regained it, and there are among us men, who in their boyhood breathed the free air of national independence.

2. That at present the country has not the elements which constitute "a nation," and that we are not yet fit to rule our country is a self-evident truth or fact. But because this country is composed of many races differing in language, customs, and manners, it has small chance of being ever able to govern itself is an assertion belied by past as well as present history. India was in ancient times governed by its native kings, in subordination to a paramount king—a *Rajadhiraj*.

The instance of the Great American Republic, where there are many races and languages, but who are all bound together by a common religion, forming a federal nation, clearly stands out as a practical model, which the people of this country (provided they have not forgotten that they are men like their rulers and not an inferior race of beings) may well copy. British statesmen, like Mr. Bright, view such a contingency quite possible, may very likely. Excepting the Indian Mohammedans, all the races of this country are bound together by a common religion, by common traditions, and a common national literature. Education is needed, of course, to bring them yet closer together, and our present rulers (what ever their shortcomings) are earning the eternal gratitude of a great nation by nobly, generously, and unreservedly bestowing it on it. As well observed by an able writer in the course of an article in the last number of the *Poona Sarvajanic Sabha's Quarterly* "the ægis of British protection is an acknowledged necessity, and none feels its need with greater emphasis than the leaders of native thought." "But," the same writer continues, "there can be no question that a nation of 250 million of people can never be permanently held down by sheer force, and sooner or later in God's Providence, and under the encouragement of British example and discipline, the people of this country must rise to the status of a self-governed community, and learn to control their own affairs in subordinate alliance with England."

3. We all of us have come to look upon the learned principal of our chief college, as our guide, philosopher, and friend. He is universally respected and loved by all the natives. I do not know among the Englishmen in this country his equal in learning, especially historical reading, and in the breadth and liberality of his views. But even Mr. Principal Wordsworth, where he took to the study of our ancient history and literature, would admit that a people who produced a Ramchandra and a Janak, a Shivaji, a Mahadji, a Madhavarao, and a Nana Fadenvis, cannot be altogether wanting in the art of government and in men able to govern and guide the destinies of a free and independent nation.

4. In the concluding portion of your review you lay down the dictum, "given a good and impartial rule, it does not matter in the least to them (the people of India) whether it is foreign or not." This is a most untrue and unnatural dictum, or to put it more tenderly, "something less than what reason would dictate." The people of India are not such slavish creatures as you assume them to be. I do not believe your dictum can be true of any people on the face of the globe. Certainly men cannot be divided into two species—one created to rule, and the other to serve. All men are born free, but a people, who, at a given time and place, happen to possess some advantage in energy, organisation, honour, &c., over other races, become, for the time being and only while the advantage lasts, a dominant and ruling race. The people of this country had their days of superiority and dominance, not many years since, and the torch of freedom, though it now glimmers before the dawn of superior light, is most certainly destined, under the rule of a people pre-eminent for their love of, and sympathy with, freedom, to revive and shed a glorious lustre over the land.

A MARATHA BRAHMAN.

We have already observed that the question, which our correspondent discusses in the foregoing letter, is not of any practical interest at the present moment, nor will it be so for many years to come. We must state, however, that our correspondent has misunderstood us on some points. In saying that so long as the rulers in India are impartial, the people do not care whether they are foreign or not, we did not mean to imply that the people were disposed to be slavish. However, it is no use discussing a matter, that is of no practical concern at present.—[Ed. I. P.]

#### MAIL NEWS.

There was a serious increase in the mortality from cholera in Bombay in the week previous to the departure of the mail, 101 deaths being registered, against forty-nine in the previous week. The return from the Deccan districts also show a heavy mortality from the same cause.

Cholera is prevalent in a very severe form at Kamptee, no less than 1,200 people having been carried off within the short space of a month and a half. A similar outbreak has occurred at Ellichpore, where 2,159 people have died in a few weeks.

Eight surgeons and forty Mahomedan hospital assistants have been ordered to Egypt to render medical aid. Drs. Little, Gimlette, Macdonald, Pierson, Young, Macdonald, and Hawkins have been selected.

Rules have been passed by the Bombay Government for the inspection of vessels leaving Bombay, and for the enforcement of quarantine at Aden against arrivals from Bombay.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on July 30, a sweeper named Hurroo, *alias* Greedhari, was convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for an attempted criminal assault on the wife of Mr. J. Hume, Government Prosecutor, Calcutta.

The Maharani of Baroda has been safely delivered of a son and heir. The event has occasioned great rejoicings throughout the Gekwar's dominions.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition was held on the 26th July, under the presidency of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Satisfactory progress reports were read by Mr. Joubert and by the Secretary.

The rain fall has been very scanty during the past few weeks, and fears are entertained for the safety of the crops in some parts particularly in the Punjab.

Bhawan, one of the ringleaders in the recent Bheel dis-

turbances in the Ali Rajore State, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A serious accident has taken place to a special train between Ohattra and Morari on the East Indian Railway. One of the passengers was killed, and a large number of others were more or less injured.

A special army circular has just been issued intimating that soldiers in the British Army of from four to six years standing, who extend their service for ten years, receive a bounty of 120Rs. Those who extended their service two years under the army circular of 1882, and received 50Rs., will be allowed 70Rs. on completing ten years.

Orders have been issued for the construction of entrenched barracks at Mooltan.

A resolution has been published acknowledging the services of Colonel R. Murray on his retirement from the Director-Generalship of Telegraphs.

Certain regulations have been issued from the Army Headquarters on the subject of soldiers' shooting parties.

Lieut. F. J. de Lisle, a young Artillery officer, who recently joined the European Mountain Battery at Ghorepore, Poona, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

A Cabul correspondent of a contemporary has had an interview with the Russian agent at Cabul. The agent states that Russia has contemplated the invasion of India for the last four years, and he considers that a move will be made within the next two years.

The Kohat Pass Afreedees are trying to get the tribes in Tirah and Bara to assist them in their quarrel with the British Government. It is believed that the Kuki Kheyil and Mahidin-Kheyil have promised their co-operation.

Lieut. Col. E. W. West, acting political superintendent of Sawant Wadi, has been appointed political agent in Kattywar in succession to Col. L. C. Barton, who retires from the service.

The Government of India have made alterations in the rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries so as to enable dissenting ministers to officiate in the consecrated portion of such cemeteries under certain circumstances.

The Bombay Millowners' Association have under consideration a project for the despatch of a travelling agent to various trade centres in Europe, Asia, and Africa, for the purpose of opening up new markets for the sale of Bombay piece-goods.

Rao Bahadoor Nandashankar Tuljashankar resigns the post of Dewan of Cutch in favour of the former Dewan, Rao Bahadoor Mahibhai Jushbai.

On July 20 the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

From an official return we learn that 139,339 bales of cotton, valued at Rs.1,18,25,416, were exported from Bombay during the month of June.

Attempts are being made by a representative of the Bombay Telephone Company to establish a Telephone Exchange at Allahabad.

The subscriptions to the Surat Relief Fund, up to date, amount to Rs.74,232-7-6. Intending subscribers are requested by the committee to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

A farewell dinner is to be given to Mr. Balfour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, at the Byculla Club, on Saturday week, the 11th proximo. We understand that Mr. Balfour has also accepted an invitation to a dinner to be given during the same week at the Bombay Club, of which he was for some time president.

A criminal information has been laid by the Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph before the Kurrachee City Magistrate against Messrs. Ralli Brothers in connection with the alleged nuisance arising from their grain-cleaning operations. Several witnesses have been named for the prosecution, including the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the district, Dr. Peacocke.

Owing to the increase of the mortality from cholera in Bombay during the past week, the Town Council on Wednesday sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 3,500 for the employment of seven medical men, and the opening of a special hospital or hospitals, as necessity may arise. In accordance with the suggestions brought forward by the acting Municipal Commissioner, the medical men are each to receive Rs.100 per mensem and travelling allowance; and the special hospital is to be placed in charge of Dr. D. MacDonald.

Miss Mary Edith Peehey, of Leeds (who has just been appointed by the Medical Women Fund Committee to come out to India) is a Doctor of Medicine of Berne, of 1877, a Licentiate of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and Licentiate in Midwifery of Ireland of the same year. She studied at the London School for Women, in Edinburgh, and at Berne. She was lately House Surgeon at the Birmingham Midland Hospital for Women. In 1880 she contributed an interesting paper to a monthly periodical called the *Sanitary Record* on "Egypt as a Winter Residence for Invalids."

The *Hindoo Patriot* thinks that the subsidy to the Ameer will bring home to the taxpayers of India the sweets of self-government.

*Reis and Reyhet*, in the course of an article comparing the

social condition of Bengal with what it was seventy years ago, states that every afternoon scores of Hindoos descend from their carriages at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, and openly lunch there without fear of reproach.

The *Indian Mirror* hopes that Babu Protap Chunder "will use more discretion in writing his future letters from London. He should be also more precise in his statements. For it was not quite correct for him to have said, as he is represented to have done lately in England, that 50 per cent. of educated natives of India die from drunkenness."

Captain Fee, of the British ship *Pythomene*, which recently arrived in Calcutta, reports that on his passage from Liverpool his ship passed through a large quantity of case oil on 21st June, in latitude 40.29 S., long. 40.19 E. Many of the cases were partly burned. The only marks noticed were as follows:—"Devoe's brilliant refined oil, patent cans."

In addition to the list of subscriptions to the Ripon Scholarship Fund, founded by the National Mahomedan Association, which was published a few weeks ago, further subscriptions have been received amounting to Rs.4,410. The two principal donors are Prince Mahomed Furrokh Shah and Hajee Noor Mahomed, who have given Rs.1,000 each.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., joint secretary and chief engineer in the Bengal Public Works Department, to be executive chief engineering officer of the Calcutta International Exhibition Works. Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E., has accordingly taken over charge of the Public Works Secretariat, Mr A. J. Hughes continuing to act as superintending engineer of the Soane Circle. Messrs. H. M. Jackson, C.E., and C. S. Bayly, C.S., act as secretaries of the exhibition under Colonel Trevor.

The *Englishman* says:—"Among the European officials in Bengal who, at the request of the Government, have sent in their opinions regarding the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, there is a minority of one only in favour of passing it. The native officials consulted are divided in their opinions. We cannot say with certainty which side has the majority, but we believe the difference is not very great either way, and, if we are rightly informed, one of the strongest opinions against the bill is that of a native officer who, if it were passed, would receive the extended jurisdiction it would confer."

A local paper states that Delhi is to have a new hotel next cold season, the largest building in the station having been taken up for the purpose. The management intend to spare no efforts or expense to render it, not only the most comfortable, but the most attractive place of its kind in Delhi.

The Hon. Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice of the North-West High Court, accompanied by Lady Stuart, left Allahabad for Naini Tal on the 21st inst.

So far as is at present known, nothing has yet been settled as to the winter tour of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; but His Honour will no doubt visit parts of the frontier, and will very likely go to Calcutta, to be present at the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition.

The *Englishman* says:—"The Government of India is in a position to furnish its quota of assistance towards reducing the probable pressure for accommodation in Calcutta next cold weather by keeping the bulk of its office establishments at Simla, and bringing down only camp offices. The idea, we believe, has been suggested to the Government, but it seems the proposal has not advanced far towards acceptance. The advantages of the proposal are two-fold. Those portions of the Government offices which would remain up at Simla would be relieved of the heavy rent charges which house proprietors and lodging house keepers appear to have made up their minds to demand during the coming season. At the same time available accommodation would be increased by the withdrawal of so much competition."

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.—The gigantic strides which the Indian wheat trade has made during the past few years is attracting considerable attention in Australia, and the colonists are beginning to fear that the Indian trade may ultimately result in driving the Australian cereal out of the English market. A writer in a recent number of the Melbourne *Argus*, after drawing attention to the vast facilities for the production of cheap wheat which India possesses in her wide expanses of fertile agricultural land and her unrivalled supplies of cheap labour, expresses an opinion that if railway charges are reduced so as "to place Indian growers on a footing of equality with those of the United States in every particular, except the item of freight from New York and the other Eastern shipping ports, we may expect to see the wheats of Hindustan supplying a steadily increasing proportion of the English demand, and lower average prices ruling in the English markets than any that have yet been reached." When the cost of transport has been reduced the area under wheat cultivation will be immensely increased, and improved methods of tillage will result in a larger average yield. Altogether the Indian grain trade has a great future in store, and we may expect to hear many alarming notes, such as that sounded by the *Argus*, before the trade has reached the height of its prosperity.—*Times of India*.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL AND THE OUTRAGES  
ON ENGLISHWOMEN IN CALCUTTA.

THE extraordinarily unfair tactics by which the supporters of the Ilbert Bill are defending the criminal resolution of Mr. Gladstone's Government to persevere with this iniquitous measure must surely sooner or later bring upon them the indignant contempt of the British public. From the time of the imposture of the "cooked telegram," that purported to be a "Reuter" and was really an official concoction, paid for by Lord Ripon—an imposture that was only discovered by the merest accident—the opponents of the Bill have had to complain of incessant misrepresentation and sharp practice. We have already adverted more than once to the monstrous perversion of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's reference to the Calcutta outrages, that was given currency to by Lord Kimberley's remarks in reply to the Anglo-Indian deputation. The obvious, the only possible, meaning of Sir A. Arbuthnot's reference was, that these outrages, unparalleled since the Mutiny, afford a clear proof of the terrible exacerbation of race-antagonism, and the decline of English prestige, wrought by Lord Ripon's vanity and folly. To affect to treat the reference as meaning that respectable Native Magistrates would be likely to have any sympathy with such brutal outrages, was in itself an outrage on the common-sense of the reader, and would have done no harm—provided that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's words, as well as those of Lord Kimberley, were both placed impartially before the reader; but unfortunately, as we have shown, in the report sent round to the provincial press, Lord Kimberley's words were given, but Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's were not.

We regret to observe that the very same subject has been made the occasion, in the House of Commons, of a misrepresentation even more flagrant. Sir George Campbell, in a speech characterised by the most virulent party-spite, and by the worst possible taste in

speaking ill of his opponents, thus spoke of these deplorable outrages:—

"They were told of telegrams that had been received describing outrages that had been committed on European women. It was now six weeks or two months since those telegrams arrived, and he had searched the Indian papers for some substantiation of them and had utterly failed to find any."

Now, Sir George Campbell's speech will, of course, be widely reported. Moreover, it is well-known that he was Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and he will naturally be credited with having the best information of what is passing in Calcutta. And he has the audacity to state, in his place in Parliament, that he has "searched the Indian papers," and "utterly failed" to find any substantiation of the telegrams about the outrages! What are the facts, as known to all our readers who see any Calcutta papers? Why, we dare to say it would be impossible to find any Calcutta paper that does not treat of the dreadful case of Mrs. Hume as a thing absolutely familiar to all its readers! We have ourselves extracted, from time to time, articles and paragraphs upon it from Native as well as from English papers. In the Native print called *Reis and Rayyet* of July 28, to hand by the mail that arrived just before Sir George Campbell's speech, we find this paragraph:—

"The next or the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court commences next Monday, Mr. Justice O'Kinealy presiding. The board is not a heavy one, and it includes the sensational case of Mrs. Hume v. the Mehter."

And for the subsequent case, in the *Pioneer* that arrived by the same mail (Sir George Campbell will hardly tell us that a "search" in the Indian papers did not include the *Pioneer*—and even if it did not, we may add that most of the other Indian papers contained similar references), we find the following account of the outrage in Mr. Justice Norris's house:—

"A feeling of deep indignation has been aroused, and is unquestionably prevalent, among Europeans in this city in connection with the recent case of attempted criminal assault on a young English lady, to which the *Englishman* is responsible for referring in its issue of the 17th instant. Endeavours—doomed from the first—to keep the occurrence profoundly secret, have signally failed, and the matter is to-day such an open secret—names being freely mentioned—that I now venture to refer to it with some degree of candour. The occurrence took place early on the morning of Friday last, in a room on the ground-floor of a house a few hundred yards south from Park Street, in occupation at present by a Judge of the High Court, who unfortunately, but naturally, has become an object of great aversion and antipathy to Lord Macaulay's friends—the Bengalis—in connection with the recent commitment of Surendra Nath Banerji to the Presidency Gaol for contempt of the High Court. Ever since Surendra Nath Banerji's commitment the learned Judge to whom I refer has been constantly annoyed with anonymous letters couched in the most offensive language, and many of them containing dire threats of vengeance in *re* Banerji against his lordship, offering him the grossest insults, promising him an early death, and so on. One letter, received by his lordship in the High Court the other morning, indicated to him that an early opportunity would be taken by its courageous Bengali writer and his allies of cutting up his lordship into eighty pieces! Not only have threats of personal injury been uttered against the Judge I allude to, but he has been informed, I believe by letter, that outrages similar to that attempted upon the wife of the Public Prosecutor here some time ago would be committed on the ladies of his household, and the revelation of the foiled villany of last Friday morning seems to be that an attempt to carry out one of these cowardly and blackguard threats of insult combined with injury has now been made. The circumstances of last Friday morning's occurrence it is unnecessary to detail, but there is great reason to suppose that the attempt was committed by some low caste native paid to commit the villainy. Owing to the precaution which the villain took on entering the lady's room of putting out the light, no one saw his face before his precipitate flight; and although efforts are being made to trace the scoundrel, under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. G. Wilkins, there is next to no prospect of the rascal ever being caught. I may say that the present indignation is much greater than that which was aroused by the attempted assault on the wife of the Public Prosecutor for several reasons, one being that in the last case of assault the indications are clearer that the offence was instigated by men who have at least so far been educated as to be able to write anonymous letters. One or two more instances of occurrences similar to that which took place in Hungerford-street last Friday morning will cause, in all probability, such a storm of indignation and ill feeling amongst Europeans that serious results may be expected to follow. Secretly planned assaults on defenceless European ladies by paid villains certainly cannot be tolerated."

The opponents of the Bill would not have complained if Sir George Campbell had argued that the outrages have had nothing to do, in their origin, with the Ilbert Bill, and that it is purely a coincidence that they should happen just now, and two of them should happen in the houses of Mr. Justice Norris and the Public Prosecutor. The Native papers are unanimous in maintaining this position; and it was of course open to Sir George Campbell to take this view, in what after all must be a matter of opinion. But for Sir George Campbell to state publicly in Parliament, in a speech certain to be widely circulated, that the Indian papers have not substantiated the telegrams about the outrage on Mrs. Hume, is—well, simply “a staggerer.” And in addition to these two *causes célèbres*, we should like to ask whether Sir George Campbell’s “search” failed to find in any Indian paper the judgment in the Jhelum case? It was reproduced in every Indian paper that came under our own observation, and was transferred to our pages.

We do not doubt that Sir George Campbell *fancied* he had searched the Indian papers for the substantiation of the telegrams, and that he *fancied* that he had “utterly failed to find any.” But is this the kind of accuracy that we have a right to look for, in those whose Parliamentary position gives them opportunities of guiding public opinion?



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 28.)

**TUOHY**—The services of Surgeon J. F. Tuohy are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

**RUSSELL**—The services of Surgeon E. G. Russell, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Gauhati, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**POYNDR**, Surgeon J. L., of the Madras Medical Service, is appointed to be Civil surgeon of Balaghat in the Central Provinces.

Consequent on the appointment of Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forests of the 1st grade, as inspector general of forests to the government of India, the following permanent promotions are made, with effect from April 24 :—

**GREIG**, Mr. G., conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in the Central Circle of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh and officiating as conservator of forests of the 1st grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**BAILEY**, Major F., R.E., conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the School Circle of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh and officiating as conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**HOME**, Mr. A. L., deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in Bengal and officiating as conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**JACOB**, Mr. W., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in the Central Provinces, and officiating as deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

**VOSSION**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Major L. P. Vossion, of the French Consular Service, as vice-consul for France at Rangoon.

**WILLIAMS**, Mr. J. S., consul for the United States of America, at Aden, resumed charge of his office on July 2.

**MUTTANA**, Mr. M., sub-assistant conservator of forests, will be in charge of the office of the deputy conservator of forests in Coorg, during the absence of Mr. Dickinson on leave.

**TREMENHEERE**—Notification No. 5, dated May 25, appointing Mr. J. H. A. Tremeneheere, M.C.S., to officiate as civil and sessions judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore, during the absence on privilege leave of Col. H. G. Thomson, is cancelled.

**OLDFIELD**, Lieut. F. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been posted to the Lucknow Division, military works, which he joined on July 10.

**SCOTT-MONCRIEFF**, Lieut. G. K., R.E., officiating deputy consulting engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, passed, on July 2, the examination in Persian by the higher standard.

**TEBBS**, Mr. F. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

**LOGAN**, Mr. R., B.S.C., is appointed to officiate as accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and deputy commissioner of paper currency at Allahabad during Mr. Sinkinson's absence on leave.

**FINLAY**, Mr. J. F., M.A., B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the department of finance and commerce during the absence of Mr. Logan on deputation.

**STOREY—LITTLE**—During the absence on three months' privilege leave of Major G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., manager, Indus Valley Railway, Mr. H. F. Storey, the superintendent of Ways and Works, of the line, will act as manager, and Major J. A. Little, executive engineer, will act as superintendent, Way and Works.

**TOMKINS**, Major W. P., R.E., superintending engineer, class 3, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan in the P. W. Department, in respect of civil works.

#### FURLONGS.

**LAWRENCE**, Mr. W. R., C.S., assistant agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is granted three months' privilege leave from July 15, or subsequent date.

**MOORE**, Lieut. G. H. J., officiating adjutant, Merwara Battalion, returned to duty on July 8 from the privilege leave granted him.

**DICKINSON**, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests in Coorg, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**WATSON**, Major General J., C.B., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, resident of the 1st class, and agent to the Governor General of Baroda, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 12, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**LUCAS**, Mr. G., uncovenanted assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 16, or subsequent date.

**TUPP**—Privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days is granted to Mr. A. C. Tupp, B.C.S., officiating accountant general, Bengal, with effect from Aug. 15.

**SIMKINSON**—Privilege leave for two months and four days is granted to Mr. E. J. Simkinson, B.C.S., officiating accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and deputy commissioner of paper currency at Allahabad, with effect from Aug. 27.

**GIRDLESTONE**, Mr. C. E. R., C.S., resident of the 2nd class, and resident in Nipal, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 25, or subsequent date.

**UPCOTT**, Mr. F. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted six days' subsidiary and fifteen months' furlough to England, with effect from June 25.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**COUPER**, Lieut. E. E., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment, July 1.

**PHILLIPS**, Lieut. A. L., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 28th N.I., July 7.

**CHAMBERS**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. R., Bengal Staff Corps, having vacated the command of the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on April 1, is permitted to reside in Europe.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval in the Bengal Staff Corps :—

**WEBSTER**, Major H. W., to be lieutenant colonel, July 26.

**GRAVES—HUTCHINSON**—Captain H. A. Graves, July 16, and Captain J. B. Hutchinson, July 18, to be lieutenant colonels.

**WHEELER**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, July 18.

**PEMBERTON—CUBITT**—Lieut. Colonel W. W. Pemberton, Madras Staff Corps, July 13, and Lieut. Colonel W. G. Cubitt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, July 26, brevets to be colonels.

**BARLOW**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. J. P., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

The following promotions are made of departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers for services during the recent campaign in Egypt, with effect from July 16, in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

**RUSSELL**, 1st Class Apothecary H., to be senior apothecary.

**DUFFY**, 2nd Class Apothecary D., to be 1st class apothecary.

**WAKEMAN—MILTON**—Sergeant A. Wakeman and Sergeant W. H. Milton, to be sub conductors.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**WILLIAMS**, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) L. H., B.C.S., commandant, 14th N.I., private affairs for seventy-two days.

**PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE**, Lieut. G. T., Bengal S.C., medical certificate for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**HARTSHORNE**, Major A. G., General List, Infantry, medical certificate for six months.

**CAMERON**, Capt. E. H., R.E., medical certificate for six months.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 24.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BEAVER, Lieut. G. G. G., 9th N.I., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

TREVOR, Lieut. H., 15th N.I., 2nd Battalion Cheshire regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

TULLOCH, Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brigade Surgeon, J. Tulloch, promoted to deputy Surgeon General, is to proceed forthwith to England.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Perstan on July 2—Lieuts. P. R. Brainsfather, F. Hawkins, and G. U. Brownie, Staff Corps; W. Guiles, Suffolk regiment, attached 1st N.I. on probation; G. G. Parsons, Cheshire regiment, attached 1st N.I., on probation; H. F. Loch, Royal Irish regiment, attached 1st N.I., on probation.

Passed Hospital Apprentice E. A. Beddell, Sub Medical Department.

The non-commissioned officers named below have been awarded silver medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuities of £5 each on discharge:—Sergeant Major J. Hanretty, Viceroy's Band; Sergeant Instructor J. Hancock, E. Bengal Railway V. R. Corps; A. Hill, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps; Sergeant H. Theobald, Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway, Volunteer Rifle Corps; Sergeant C. G. A. B. Clements, A. Wakeman and E. T. Chase, Commissariat Department; G. Carruthers, Hospital Sergeant, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar; Sergeant T. Poole, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Meerut; Sergeant A. Carpenter, Bazar Sergeant; Bugle Major A. Turner, 25th N.I.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 28.)

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, on July 2.

Major G. S. Burton, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Captain A. A. Rawlinson, 8th Hussars; Lieutenants F. T. Cole, Royal Artillery; G. H. B. Gordon, Royal Engineers; H. R. B. Donne, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; W. R. C. Baird, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; W. M. Carpendale, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; J. A. H. Reilly, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment; F. W. P. Macdonald, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; R. T. Crowther, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; M. Cowper, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; G. Lamb, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; G. S. Ommanney, Norfolk Regiment, attached 10th N. I. on probation; J. H. Christie, West Yorkshire Regiment, attached 21st N. I. on probation; M. A. Kerr, Leicestershire Regiment, attached 1st Goorkhas on probation; H. Trevor, Cheshire Regiment, attached 15th N. I. on probation; C. J. Corfield, King's Own Borderers, attached 2nd N. I. on probation; S. H. B. Hobbs, North Lancashire Regiment, attached 14th B. L. on probation; C. E. Johnson, South Yorkshire Regiment, attached 27th N. I. on probation; E. W. Codrington, Manchester Regiment, attached 3rd Sikh Infantry on probation; W. Stewart, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached 10th B. L. on probation; and F. W. Repton, Leinster Regiment, attached 28th N. I. on probation.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on July 2:—

Majors J. H. Tulloch, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; A. Tower, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; C. J. B. Steward, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; L. F. B. Cary, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Captains C. J. Long, Royal Artillery; C. C. Carter, Royal Engineers; C. Hackett, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; L. Griffiths, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; C. H. Alexander, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenants G. W. Biddulph, Royal Artillery; P. W. D. Brockman, Royal Artillery; E. W. Briscoe, Royal Artillery; C. T. Bell, Royal Artillery; H. E. Bruce-Lane, Royal Artillery; C. A. R. Browne, Royal Engineers; E. H. Hemming, Royal Engineers; B. Grant, 8th Hussars; R. McFarlane, 9th Lancers; S. H. Godfrey, Fitzj. M. Edwards, and H. D. E. Parsons, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; F. Neville, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; G. Tidy, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; A. J. H. Luard, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; A. C. Becher, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; C. Cheyne, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; G. H. McCausland, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; R. A. Vowell, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment; H. S. Marshall, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; C. F. de L. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; R. J. Cooke, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; E. T. Taylor, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; C. W. O'Brien, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment; A. P. G. Gough, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; R. H. W. Dunn, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; C. J. E. A. McArthur, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; J. B. T. Pratt, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; W. E. A. Blakeney, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; A. H. Magee, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers; S. R. Master, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment; C. E. Hodgson, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; J. P. Wood, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; P. E. Dun, South Lancashire Regiment, attached 8th N. I. on probation; A. A. E. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; W. H. Savage, 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment; D. Beams, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; C. J. Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; R. P. Warren, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; E. O. Wathen, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment; Brigade Surgeon B. C. Kerr, M.D., Army Medical Department; Surgeons R. Fowler, Army Medical Department; F. P. Nichols, M.B., Army Medical Department; W. L. Reade, Army Medical Department; A. G. Kay, M.B., Army Medical Department; J. Gibson, M.B., Army Medical Department; R. D. Murray, M.B., Indian Medical Department; W. W. Webb, Indian Medical Department; Assistant Apothe-

cary W. Cooper, Sub-Medical Department; and Sergt.-Major W. Jarrett, L-3 Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

TROTTER, Capt. R. F., 7th Bengal Cavalry, (Staff Corps,) to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from August 18 to October 15.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 30.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WOLLEY, Lieut. T. S. M., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Stockley, transferred to 8th N.I.; and Adjutant, vice Roberts, removed.

STOCKLEY, Lieut. V. M., 8th N.I., squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be wing officer, vice Webb, deceased.

MASSEY, Lieut. H. S. (Staff Corps,) 19th Bengal Lancers, is temporarily placed on duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department, from June 15 to October 15.

HUNT, Lieut. C. H., Leicestershire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is attached to the 2nd Battalion of that regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief as to his final disposal.

(Headquarters, Simla, July 31.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CARPENDALE, J. M., Lieutenant 8th Bengal Cavalry, Staff Corps, (on furlough,) lately attached to the 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Woolley, transferred to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

DOWNIE, K. M., Surgeon, 44th Native Infantry, Indian Medical Service, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

(Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 1.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

MURRAY, G., Lieutenant Native Infantry, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

## FURLONGS.

CROFTON—The six months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant R. M. Crofton, Military Battery Bengal Brigade, R.H. A., is extended to November 18.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CAVE, Capt. C. D., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regt., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

LLOYD, Lieut. H. B., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

WHISTLER, Lieut. A. E., Wiltshire Regt. (wing officer on probation 3rd N.I.), to Calcutta, for four months from the date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

CHOLMELEY, Major H. J., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regt., for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

HUNT, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regt., for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

GEOGHEGAN, Quartermaster (Honorary Captain) T. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Worcester Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

O'BRIEN, Lieut. D. J. T., Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer on probation, 14th N.I., to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

WRIGHT, Lieut. H., 11th Bengal Lancers, Staff Corps, to Singapore and Batavia, on private affairs, from August 1 to October 15.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FRENCH, Lieut. Hon. R., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 11.)

SAMUELS, Mr. C. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Bankoora, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, with effect from April 27.

SKRINE, Mr. F. H. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Gya, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, during the absence on leave, of Mr. H. Mosley.

COLLINS, Mr. A. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rampore, Hat, Beerboom, on leave, is transferred to Hazaribagh, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

WHITE, Mr., barrister at law, is appointed to act as deputy superintendent, and remembrancer of legal affairs, during the absence, on leave of Mr. G. C. Kilby.

BOXWELL, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. Kemble.

PRICE, Mr. J. C., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Durbhunga, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Boxwell.

RABAN, Mr. C., assistant superintendent of police, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Col. W. L. N. Knyvett.

FRENCH, Mr. G. H., assistant superintendent of police, is allowed leave for three months.

BRODRICK, the services of Mr. L. St. J., officiating assistant superintendent of Police, Sarum, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

JERDON, Mr. C. M., sub-deputy, opium agent, is appointed to act as

sub-deputy opium agent of Cawnpore, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

RIDSDALE, Mr. W. D., sub deputy opium agent, Ghazipore, is appointed to be sub deputy opium agent of Faizabad, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment, vice Mr. T. A. M. Gennoe, deceased.

PATERSON, Mr. C., officiating sub deputy opium agent, Cawnpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as sub deputy opium agent of Ghazipore, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. M., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to act as sub deputy opium agent of Bareilly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H. J. F. Pratt.

PHILLIPS—The undermentioned gentleman is appointed to be honorary magistrate for the Sudder Bench at Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class:—Dr. J. L. Phillips.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be honorary magistrates for the Sudder Municipal Bench of Chittagong, and are vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class—Dr. E. Sanders, the Rev. J. DeCruze, Mr. T. F. Mill, Mr. W. Halliday, and Mr. H. Percival.

GROUSE, Mr. E. F., assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

HASTINGS, Lieut. W., officiating cantonment magistrate, Dinapore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences, mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SHIRCORE—The undermentioned officer of the Purneah district is vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882:—Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, deputy magistrate.

FRASER, Mr. A. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a cantonment magistrate under Section 3, Act III of 1880, within the cantonment of Cuttack.

#### FURLOUGH.

RAMPINI, Mr. R. F., officiating superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, is allowed furlough for eight months.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 28.)

FLOWDEN, Lieut.-Col. C. H., deputy commissioner, returned from the privilege leave granted him and received charge of the Saugor district from Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner on the 21st current.

DODSWORTH, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, surrendered, and Mr. R. Warder, executive engineer, assumed, charge of the Kanban Division, on the 19th idem.

LUCKSTEDT, Mr. H., executive engineer, reported his return from the leave granted to him in Central Provinces, Public Works Department, and assumed charge of the office of superintendent, Ways and Works, from Mr. P. B. Milsom, executive engineer, on the 23rd instant. The unexpired portion of Mr. Luckstedt's leave is hereby cancelled.

PALMER, Mr. C. S. R., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Jubbulpore Division to the Hoshangabad division.

### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 4.)

The following appointments are made:—

WYER, Mr. T. R., officiating joint magistrate, Azamgarh, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Kennedy, or until further orders.

BUDDEN, Mr. H. O., to be lieutenant in the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HARDY, Mr. R. G., joint magistrate, Budaun, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bijoor, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

DARRAH, Mr. H. Z., assistant director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.W. Provinces, to officiate as assistant director of Agriculture and Commerce, Oudh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Major D. G. Pitcher.

CAMERON, Surg. Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Fyzabad, to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, at Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Surg. Major J. C. Whishaw, M.D.

The following promotions are made:—

With effect from July 15, vice Mr. J. Simson, retired—Mr. W. Lane, C.S., officiating commissioner, N.W. Provinces, to be confirmed in that appointment; Major W. E. Forbes, officiating commissioner, Oudh, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr. H. W. Gibson, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Mr. H. S. Boys, C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. J. White, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment; and Mr. E. B. Alexander, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad.

THORNTON, Mr. L. M., assistant magistrate and collector, from Bijoor to Budaun, as a temporary arrangement.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J., M.B., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Naini Tal to Fyzabad, during the deputation of Surgeon Major J. Cameron, M.D.

WILKIE—With effect from March 26, Surgeon D. Wilkie to officiate as superintendent of the Bareilly Central Prison.

The following promotions and reversions are made:—

With effect from May 31, the date on which he received charge of his office, Mr. C. Bagshawe, deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 2nd grade; Mr. W. G. Allan, officiating deputy conservator, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator, 3rd grade; and Mr. A. Smythes, officiating deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

CHAPMAN, Sub-conductor T., sub-engineer, district engineer, Gorakhpur, is appointed to officiate as sub-divisional officer, Gorakhpur Sub-division, Benares Provincial Division, in addition to his own duties,

vice Mr. A. W. Slater, executive engineer, on sick leave.

SHERIDAN, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, re-posted to the charge of the Aligarh District, Meerut Provincial Division.

TICKELL, Major R. P., R.E., officiating superintending engineer, will continue in charge of the Betwa Canal.

ROSS, Major D. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Meerut division, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of works, and is placed in charge of the 1st circle, Irrigation works, vice Major Harrison, R.E., superintending engineer.

PERRIN, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Agra Canal, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Meerut division, Ganges Canal, vice Major Ross, R.E., executive engineer.

BOYCE, Mr. H. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Weir division, Betwa Canal, vice Mr. Willcocks, executive engineer, on leave.

ATKINSON, Mr. R. P., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Good.

#### FURLOUGH.

KENNEDY, Mr. J., officiating magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from August 15.

JERMYN, the Rev. E., chaplain of Bareilly, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th August, 1883.

SPANKIE, Lieut. J. P. W., cantonment magistrate, Jhansi, privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from August 15.

BOYD—Capt. H. S. Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for three months.

MOULE, Mr. H. F. D'O., officiating magistrate and collector, Bijoor, privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 8th September, 1883.

PUMETT, Mr. H. B., officiating joint magistrate, Jaunpaur, privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 24.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. B., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, extraordinary leave from 23rd May to 7th June 1883, inclusive.

WHISHAW, surgeon-major J. C., M.D., civil surgeon, 1st class, Lucknow, privilege leave for one month, with effect from August 17, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

BRAIDWOOD, Mr. J. M., deputy conservator of forests in charge of the Naini Tal and Ranikhet division of the Central Circle, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd August 1883, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 26.)

WADE, The Rev. T. R., of the Church Mission Society, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Amritsar, vice the Rev. E. Guildford, with effect from July 1.

The following police officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed the colloquial test in Punjabi on July 10:—Mr. J. D. C. W. Bean, Mr. W. F. L. Bean, Mr. B. Egerton, and Mr. A. R. Foster.

The following orders are confirmed:—

5th Punjab Infantry—Regimental order, dated June 23, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from April 20, consequent on the departure of Captain G. Gaisford, wing officer, and officiating second in command, on duty to Biluchistan.

YOUNG, Major C., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Captain G. Gaisford, and in addition to his duties as wing officer.

MEIN, Lieut. F. B., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major C. Young, and in addition to his duties as wing officer.

COOPER, Lieut. L. E., officiating wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

5th Goorkhas—Regimental order, dated July 3, 1883, consequent on the return of Major L. R. Battye, wing officer, from Staff employ, making the following temporary appointment:—

BATTYE, Major L. R., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his duties as wing officer, vice Lieut. A. R. Martin, who reverts to his former appointment, and until the return of Major W. H. Unwin from leave.

#### FURLOUGH.

ROBINSON, Mr. J. A., extra assistant commissioner, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from July 16.

WATERFIELD—It is hereby notified that the furlough to Europe granted to Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C. S. I., commander and superintendent, is held to have commenced on June 4, 1882.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. D. P., M. A., Chaplain of Jullundur, has obtained two months' privilege leave with effect from August, or subsequent date.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 21.)

The following transfers are ordered:—

OLIVE, Mr. J. W., superintendent of police, 4th grade, from the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy District, to the charge of the police of the Moulmein Town District.

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., superintendent of police, 5th grade, from the charge of the police of the Moulmein Town District, to the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy District.

FFORDE, Mr. T. F., superintendent of police, 4th grade, received charge of the Moulmein Town police from Mr. G. M. S. Carter, superintendent of police, 5th grade on July 11.

BAILEY, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Tavoy Division, is appointed to the charge of that division, with effect from July 1.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 28.)

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., district superintendent of police, received charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy District, from Mr. J. W. Olive district superintendent of police, on July 16.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., made over charge of the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate and of the Court of Small Causes at Thayetmyo to Mr. W. C. Midwinter on July 5.

DAVIES, Mr. H. N. K. J., assistant superintendent of police, availed himself of the furlough granted to him.

MCLEOD—The Chief Commissioner specially empowers Mr. R. McLeod, extra assistant commissioner, 5th grade, a magistrate of the 2nd class, to pass sentences of whipping.

ALGIE—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. W. Algie, executive engineer, to be a member of the Pegu Town Committee.

MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Thayetmyo, on July 5.

JENKINS, Captain T. M., assistant commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties at Bassein on July 15.

WARD—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. L. Ward of his appointment as paymaster of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.

CORRIGAN—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan of his commission as Lieut. in the Toungo Volunteer Rifle Corps.

GOW—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. H. Gow of his commission as Lieut. in the St. Paul's Cadet Company attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

GRIERSON—The Chief Commissioner directs that the furlough to Europe for one year granted to Major J. Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, Examiner P. W. Accounts, shall begin in India from the end of his subsidiary leave, namely, from April 5.

#### FURLOUGHES.

GORDON, Mr. R. Mice, executive engineer, 1st grade, and superintendent of works, British Burma, is granted furlough to Europe for 16 months from August 3, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, with subsidiary leave from the 24th July 1883.

PERCIVAL, Mr. R. D., assistant engineer, 3rd Division Rangoon and Sittang Valley State Railway, is granted three months' language leave, with effect from the 9th July 1883.

MORSE, Mr. A., assistant engineer 2nd grade, British Burma State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from July 9.

### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 31.)

CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., to act as district and sessions judge, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. S. T. McCarthy on furlough.

MOORE, Mr. L., to act as collector and magistrate of Salem, during the absence of Mr. Macleane on privilege leave.

POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to act as sub collector, joint magistrate, and principal assistant to the Government agent, Godavari, during the absence of Mr. Cumming on other duty.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. Col. T. K., deputy inspector general of police, Central Range, to be commissioner of police, Madras City, vice Col. W. S. Drever, deceased.

PORTEOUS, Lieut. Col. C. A., superintendent of police, Godavari District, to be deputy inspector general of police, Central Range, vice Lieut. Col. T. K. Guthrie, but to continue to officiate as deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range, during the absence of Lieut. Col. F. J. Hicks on furlough or until further orders.

ROLLAND, Lieut. Colonel A. T., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be superintendent, 1st grade, vice Lieut. C. A. Porteous, but to continue to act as deputy inspector general of police, Central Range, during the employment of Lieut. Colonel C. A. Porteous on other duty.

HOLE, Major F., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut. Colonel A. T. Rolland.

BLAIR, Major H. W., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel R. G. Jenkins on furlough.

HOSKINS, Major W. H., superintendent of police, Kistna District, to be superintendent of police, Godavari District, and to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, vice Lieut. Colonel A. T. Rolland on other duty.

FULLERTON, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna District, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade, Kistna District, vice Major F. Hole.

MILLER, Mr. P. S., to be assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, vice Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, but to continue to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Coimbatore district, during the employment of Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson on other duty.

GUTHRIE—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. T. K. Guthrie, commander of police for the town of Madras, to be a justice of the peace within the limits of the town of Madras.

CARR, Miss, superintendent government female normal school, Madras, to act as inspectress of girls' schools during the absence of Mrs. Brander on privilege leave.

ROSS, Mr. H. T., acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, Malabar, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Tellicherry, in the place of Mr. T. von D. Hardinge, resigned.

TATHAM, Mr. R., merchant, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Tellicherry.

WHITLOCK, Major C. J. T., district superintendent of police, to be a lay trustee of Christ Church, Salem.

CAREY, H., Lieutenant R.N., to be lay trustee of Christ Church, Salem, in place of Mr. Cecil Scott, who has left the station.

COLE, Mr. P. A., Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, Coimbatore, to be temporary deputy collector and magistrate for general duties in the same district.

JOHNSTON, Mr. A. G., 1st Grade Assistant Inspector in the Salt Department, is promoted to 4th grade inspector with effect from August 1.

The following transfer is ordered:—

BURLTON, Mr. C. H. B., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Godavary Eastern Division to the Cuddapah Division.

#### MILITARY.

CLARK-KENNEDY, A. H., Lieutenant, Staff Corps, Sub, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

REDMAN, sub-conductor G., of the Barrack Department, is promoted to the rank of conductor.

KENNEY HERBERT, Major A. R., Madras cavalry—To be Lieut. Col. Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieut. General A. C. Silver, Madras infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Head-quarters, Ootacamund*, Aug. 2.)

BRADSHAW—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Capt. F. B., Bradshaw, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire, L.I., has been selected for the appointment of adjutant of the 3rd battalion of that regiment that officer is directed to proceed to England in time to take up the duties of the appointments on or about November 15.

BROMHEAD, Major C. J., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is appointed commandant of the Depot at Poonamallee with effect from date of joining, vice Major Williams, who vacates on transfer to the 1st battalion of that regiment.

O'HARA, Surgeon A. J., will do duty in the Eastern District under the senior medical officer, native troops and details, Saint Thomas Mount.

FULTON, Captain G. W. R., No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division, has been posted to O Battery, 1st Brigade R.A., on exchange with Captain W. A. Maynard, of the latter battery.

McKEE—The services of Surgeon G. M. E. McKee are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

The following orders are confirmed:—

COLQUHOUN—By the general officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Col. H. Colquhoun, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to assume command of the garrison of Rangoon from the 6th inst., during the absence of the major general commanding the division on duty.

#### FURLOUGHES.

MCCARTHY, Mr. S. T., district and sessions judge, Kistna, furlough to Europe for one year from or after Aug. 15.

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., acting collector of Cuddapah, privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 16th inst.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., acting collector and magistrate, Salem, privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, from or after Aug. 5.

KEESS, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., senior medical officer, General Hospital, Madras, privilege leave for two months, from or after Aug. 1.

DOBIE, Surgeon S. L., superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, privilege leave for three months.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 2.)

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WEST, Lieut. Col. E. W., S.C., acting political superintendent of Savantvadi, to be political agent in Kathiawar, vice Col. L. C. Barton, who retires, on the expiry of the two months' extension granted to him by the Secretary of State, *i.e.*, on Sept. 24 next.

FENTON, Capt. L. L., acting second in command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the police superintendent, Savantvadi, to act as political superintendent as a temporary measure, on the departure of Lieut. Col. E. W. West to take up the political agency of Kathiawar and pending the return of Col. G. R. C. Westropp.

ATKINS, Mr. J. De C., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Thana, is invested with additional powers.

SPENCE, Mr. L. H., is appointed, on his being relieved at Kaira by Mr. Gibbs, to act as district superintendent of police in the Thana District during the absence of Mr. Yates.

VINCENT, Mr. R. R., is appointed to be district superintendent of police in the Kaira District.

GOLDSMID, Mr. F. L., is appointed to be district superintendent of police in the Kaladgi District, but he is to continue to act as district superintendent of police in the Ratnagiri District.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., is appointed to be 1st assistant district superintendent of police in the Karachi District, but he is to act till further orders as district superintendent of police in the Kaira District.

MACKAY, Mr. E. V., is appointed to be assistant district superintendent

## INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.  
CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. W. Thellusson, F. Fuchs, G. P. Sanderson, L. R. Smith.  
*Madras Estab.*—H. P. Gordon (Cov.), H. M. Winterbotham (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—J. Pollen (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.  
CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. H. Corkery, S.C., six months; S. Jacob (Cov.), eleven months; J. M. Kirkwood (Cov.), one month; R. W. Laing, S.C., six months; F. J. Johnstone, three and a-half months; W. M. Tidy (Cov.), three days; W. Conman, one week; A. C. Goodfellow, seven days; J. W. Alexander, S.C., three months; H. A. Anderson (Cov.), one week; H. J. H. Fasson (Cov.), one month; W. B. Christie, four months; W. Monement, S.C., three months; W. A. Darling, S.C., six months.  
*Madras Estab.*—C. J. Weir (Cov.), S.C., three months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—A. L. P. Larken (Cov.), S.C., six months; W. K. Thyne, seven days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.  
CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. A. Deane, B.S.C., W. R. Green, C. V. M'Ivor, H. J. G. Read, J. W. Gardiner (Cov.), W. M. Tidy (Cov.), H. M. Darand (Cov.), E. P. Henderson (Cov.), H. J. H. Fasson (Cov.), J. Conder, A. R. Bridgnell, A. H. Giles, D. Joscelyne, W. B. Oldham (Cov.), A. E. T. Sarfas.  
*Bombay Estab.*—W. K. Thyne, W. H. White.

AUG. 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Tiruwarur Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

## HOME NEWS.

**CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS COMPANY.**—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), payable on and after September 1.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills and telegraphic transfers on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Bombay, Rs. 50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 20,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and Bombay, Rs. 7,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d., or a total sale of Rs. 28,00,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7½d. will receive it full, and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7½d. 50 per cent., and above in full. Up to August 21 the amount of remittances sold during the current financial year has reached Rs. 7,70,36,350, realising £6,233,326. The India Council notify the further sale of 12 lakhs of telegraphic transfers drawn on Calcutta. Five lakhs have been sold at 1s. 7 17-32d., five more at 1s. 7 9-16d., and two at 1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee.

**THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.**—On Thursday the amount of business done in bar silver was trifling. The price was unaltered, at 50½ per ounce, and Mexican dollars were nominally quoted at 49 5-16d. Eastern rates of exchange on London showed no variation, but Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was easier at 83½ to 84, the Four per Cents. remaining at 80½ to 81.—In the silver market yesterday the bars brought by the Chilean steamer *Araucania*, and the West India boat *Moselle* were sold at 50½d. per oz., and the Mexican dollars by the first named vessel realised 49 5-16d. These prices are the same as previously current. The latest exchanges from the East are as follow:—Bombay (telegraphic transfers), 1s. 7½d. per rupee, Calcutta (telegraphic transfers), 1s. 7 17-32d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 8½d. per dollar; and Shanghai, 5s. 0½d. per tael.

**OBITUARY.**—It is with sincere regret that we record the death of T. W. H. Tolbort, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, who succumbed to a severe attack of bronchitis and debility, at Dorchester, on the 4th inst. The deceased gentleman was a man of rare energy, tact, and knowledge; and brought himself to an early death at the age of 41, by the passionate earnestness with which he laboured while Deputy Commissioner at Umballa. Originally a chemist's assistant, he applied himself to acquire the knowledge necessary to win a place in the Civil Service of India; and achieved the distinction of passing first among those who completed with him. Continued diligence gave him the rare honour of passing first also at the Final Examination, after the enforced two years of probation. Besides his knowledge of the vernaculars he was an accomplished Persian scholar, and published a translation of "Robinson Crusoe" in that language in the Roman character. He also published a version of the first half of the "Arabian Nights" in Urdu also in the Roman character. He was, indeed, an energetic advocate of the Roman character, believing it to be the means by which education might be disseminated far and wide in India. Just before starting on his last visit to India he told the writer that he would devote his life to that cause. In

of police in the Karachi District, but he is to continue to act as district superintendent of police in the Ahmedabad District.

**DODERET, Mr. W.**, assistant collector in the district of Puna, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Puna.

**LE MESURIER, Mr. T. A.**, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from July 3.

**WAITE.**—The appointment of Mr. W. E. Waite as superintendent, Government Photozincographic Office, Poona, is to have effect from 16th June 1883, the date on which he received charge of that office.

**OZANNE, H. E.** the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., to be Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

**H. E.** the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**KYTE, Mr. C. J.**, to be substantive *pro tem* 2nd grade deputy collector, with effect from April 6, vice Mr. J. F. Fernandez, whose services have been transferred to the Political Department.

**JACOMB, Mr. H. E.**, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from July 25.

**COOK, Surgeon Major H., M.D.**, to be Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Brigadier Surgeon C. Joynt, M.D., resigned.

**LE QUESNE, Mr. W. H.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade, and executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is appointed to take charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Poona, in addition to his own duties as assistant chief engineer for irrigation, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Hughes, on privilege leave.

**DANGERFIELD.**—During the absence of Mr. H. Dangerfield, manager Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, on privilege leave or until further orders, Mr. D. W. McPherson, deputy examiner of accounts, will act as manager, in addition to his own duties.

**ANDING, Mr. J. C.**, additional district deputy collector, Ahmednagar, handed over the talukas of his late charge to Mr. G. D. Panse, assistant collector, Ahmednagar, on the 23rd inst.

**SALDANAH, Mr. J. J.**, to be substantive *pro tem* 4th grade head accountant, Kaladgi, vice Rao Saheb Balkrishna Jiwaji, transferred to Sattara.

**KENNEDY, Mr. M.**, district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, is granted three weeks' privilege leave of absence from 25th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**LAUGHTON, Col. G. A.**, superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, and Major T. M. Ward, assistant superintendent in charge Janjira State Survey, made over and received charge of office of the superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona, and Nasik, on July 30.

**DAVIDSON, Surgeon D. C., M.D.**, and A. F. Ferguson, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira District Gaol on the 27th inst.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecaries A. G. Cazalet, from general duty, Mhow, to Civil Medical Department; F. Viegas, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Mhow; A. G. Kinneally, from Civil Medical Department to general duty, Presidency.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned are granted leave from the date of departure:— Assistant Apothecary S. Pais, ninety days' privilege; Hospital Assistant Samuel Israel, thirty five days, on full pay.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 2.)

**G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps.**—The following appointments are made:—

To be Lieutenants—Mr. T. B. St. J. Bashford, Mr. J. E. Berkley, and Mr. G. W. Hillier.

**MARDALL, Lieut. C. E.**, of the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 30th N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from April 26.

**ATKINSON, Capt. A. H.**, adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, on urgent private affairs, from August 1.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Aug. 3.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**ALBAN, Lieut. W. G.**, 5th N.L.I., S.C., (wing officer and quartermaster 13th N.I.) to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Seddon, deceased.

**MILNE, Surgeon A.**, 14th N.I., to officiate in medical charge during such time as Surgeon M'Cartie may be employed in the Civil Department or until further orders.

**MARDELL, Lieut. C. E.**, 30th N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

**DEWAR.**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt. D. S. Dewar, 8-1 Cinque Ports Division R.A., has been placed upon the seconded list; and Capt. F. W. Campbell, R.A., has been posted to the above battery vice Dewar.

The following order is confirmed:—

**DALGETY.**—Regimental order, dated May 8, York and Lancaster Regiment, appointing Major R. W. Dalgety, interpreter to the battalion with effect from April 29, vice Lieut. Dittmas, there being no qualified subaltern available.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**HUBBERTY, R. N.**, Major Royal Irish Fusiliers (2nd Battalion) for 6 months, on medical certificate:—

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

**ROBINSON, A. B.**, Surgeon Major A.M.D., to remain in England from July 21, till required to embark in the first troopship for India.

redemption of this pledge he founded the Roman-Urdis society, and established a monthly journal, which he carried on with vigour until broken health compelled his return home. His amiable disposition and disinterested kindness won for him many friends who will deeply regret his loss.—Major George Edmunds, an old Indian officer, died at Bicester on Friday, aged sixty-one. Joining the service in 1842 he fought against the Indian mutineers and distinguished himself in several engagements.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

### MARRIAGES.

WALL—ASHBY—Aug. 22, at the parish church, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, James Cresswell Wall, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of J. C. Wall, Redland Lodge, Bristol, to Ida Marion, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Ashby, Barbados, West Indies.

### DEATHS.

ROWCROFT—July 31, at Weston, Bath, Anne Josephine Felicite, widow of General F. E. Rowcroft, C.B., of H.M. Indian Army, aged 71.  
MARQUIS—Aug. 18, at St. Aubyn, 22, The Avenue, Upper Norwood, James Ramsay Metcalfe Marquis, youngest son of Major General Marquis, late Commandant 11th Regt. N.I.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ACWORTH—July 31, at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. A. Acworth, C.S., a daughter.  
BAILEY—July 23, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. John Charles Bailey, S.M.D., a son.  
BERTRAM—July 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sergeant Major J. J. Bertram, Naini Tal Depot, a son.  
CHESNEY—July 23, at Dagshai, the wife of Lieut. H. F. Chesney, R.E., a son, prematurely.  
CLIFFORD—July 26, at Mozuffernagar, the wife of W. N. Clifford, P.W.D., a son.  
CROZIER—July 27, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain Burrard R. Crozier, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, a son.  
DICK-LAUDER—July 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. W. D. Dick-Lauder, Opium Department, a son.  
DUNN—July 27, at Dum Dum, the wife of R. H. Dunn, Esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.  
FERGUSON—Aug. 19, at Abbotsford, Lindula, Ceylon, the wife of A. M. Ferguson, Jun., a daughter.  
FREYER—July 29, at Moradabad, the wife of Surgeon P. J. Freyer, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, a son.  
HANDLEY—July 29, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. F. Handley, a son.  
HENDERSON—August 2, at Darjeeling, the wife of Gilbert S. Henderson, barrister at law, a son.  
KENSINGTON—July 29, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain C. H. M. Kensington, Royal Engineers, a daughter.  
MACDONELL—July 29, at Dacca, the wife of Alexander Macdonell, Bengal Educational Department, a daughter.  
MACKENZIE—July 28, at Jetwarpoor, Tirhoot, the wife of W. Mackenzie, a daughter.  
MACARTOON—August 1, at Madras, the wife of Edward Macartoon, a son.  
MCGOWEN—July 31, at Guria Ghat, the wife of W. McGowen, C.E., B.A., F.R.S.S.A., a daughter.  
MCIVER—Aug. 1, at "The Beehive," Nepean-road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Daniel McIver, a daughter.  
MONTGOMERY—Aug. 16, at Lucknow, India, the wife of Captain Montgomery, Paymaster 10th Hussars, a daughter.  
MOULSON—July 27, at Frizeopore, the wife of the Rev. J. Moulson, chaplain, a daughter.  
NEILL—July 23, at Calicut, the wife of James C. Neill, a daughter.  
PATTERSON—July 30, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. George Patterson, a daughter.  
REEVES—Aug. 21, at Ellagalla, Ceylon, the wife of E. Gordon Reeves, a son.  
RITCHIE—July 29, at Cuddalore, the wife of Surgeon Major J. H. Ritchie, a son.  
STISTED—Aug. 1, at Kamptee, the wife of Lieut. C. Heathcote Stisted, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, a son.  
TAYLER—July 31, at Suri, Birbhum, the wife of H. Graham Tayler, assistant superintendent, Buxar City Gaol, a son.  
TINLING—July 30, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Major Tinling, Bombay Army, a daughter.  
TAYLOR—July 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. B. Taylor, C.S., of a daughter.  
WALKER—Aug. 22, at Bombay, the wife of A. C. Walker, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BURTON—WILLSHIRE—May 21, at Saugor, by the Rev. J. B. Cockin, Chaplain of Saugor, C. W. W. Burton, Esq., adjutant, 8th Regiment, M.N.I., son of General E. F. Burton, to Emily Sophia Willshire, daughter of J. L. Marshall, Esq., and grand-daughter of the General Sir Dyson Marshall.  
GERRARD—WALDMANN—July 28, at All Saint's Church, Coonoor, by the Rev. J. M. Walker, Arthur Hilgrove, youngest son of the late Captain J. Gerrard, to Alexandra, daughter of Herr Julius Waldmann, Hannover.  
HALL—REED—July 31, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, William Hall, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late H. Reed, Esq., P.W.D.  
SLATTER—PRIESTLEY—July 30, at Allahabad, William Anderton Slatter, Travelling Audit Department, East Indian Railway, to Lily

May, daughter of the late C. W. Priestley, assistant secretary to Government, P.W.D.

TATHAM—HAZEN—July 31, at Dagshai, Punjab, by the Rev. J. S. Sandys, Ralph, eldest son of Ralph Tatham, late of Ceylon, to Cecilia Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Hazen, C.E., of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

VENIS—DE HOXAR—July 30, at Benares, Arthur Venis, to Emma Catherine, daughter of C. F. F. de Hoxar.

### DEATHS.

BAKER—July 21, drowned whilst bathing in tank at Kelly, Den, Nowgong, Assam, Alfred A. Baker, assistant, Kelly Den Tea Concern.  
BONNAUD—Aug. 1, at Calcutta, Mary Domitilla, wife of Alfred P. Bonnaud.  
BROOME—July 27, at Pollay Betta, Amutty, Coorg, Arthur Henry, son of the late Major Arthur Broome, Madras Army, aged 22.  
DOUGLAS—July 27, at Simla, Catherine Douglas, aged 74.  
DURNING—July 30, at Badnaira, East Berars, Norah Anne, the beloved wife of J. A. Durning, and third surviving daughter of the late J. W. O'Connell, sub engineer P.W.D., of Suttara.  
GARDINER—July 17, at Ajmere, the infant son of Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., aged 5 months and 9 days.  
GRANT—July 27, at Ootacamund, Charles Edward Henry, infant son of Henry C. Grant, Moyar Coffee Company, Limited, Goodaloor, aged 7.  
HARINGTON—July 26, at Kherwara, Rajputana, the son of Surgeon V. Harington, I.M.D., aged 5 months.  
HELM—July 30, at his residence on the Mill Premises, Girgaum, of diarrhoea, Mr. James Helm, manager, Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, aged 49.  
HUDSON—July 30, at Calcutta, Christopher, infant son of Mrs. and Mr. G. R. Hudson, aged 1 month 21 days.  
KAY—July 29, at Dinapore, Anniebella Emily, daughter of Kay, of Broomfield, Ayr, N.B., and late of the H.E.I. Co.'s service.  
MARSHALL—July 20, at Simla, George Leycester Knox, youngest son of Major and Mrs. G. F. L. Marshall, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 20 days.  
MCWILLIAM—June 22, at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, suddenly, Robert McWilliam, late chief engineer in the B.I.S.N. Co.'s service, aged 49.  
MEHTA—July 31, at Charniwady, Rustomjee, the eldest son of Dr. Cooverjee Dorabjee Mehta, late assistant surgeon of the Coorla Charitable Dispensary, aged 22.  
MORTIMER—July 25, at Chakrata, suddenly, of heart disease, Margaret Ann, wife of Sergeant H. W. Mortimer, Commissariat Department, aged 46 years.  
NEUBOLT—July 24, at Chukrata, East Indies, Major John Rice Neubolt, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 47.  
O'CONNELL—July 3, Padnaira, East Berars, at his sister's residence, James William, the only surviving son of the late J. W. O'Connell, sub. engineer P.W.D., of Sattara, aged 27 years.  
VOSS—July 8, at Naparima, Trinidad, West Indies, John Harris Voss (Colonial Company's Service), eldest son of Jabez Voss, Esq., of Croydon-road, Anerley, aged 22.  
WELBORNE—March 31, at Sea, on voyage home round the Cape, Joseph E. Welborne, of Jaipur, Assam, aged 40.  
WILSON—July 24, at Mussoorie, Mr. Frederic Wilson, aged 66.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*.)

Brigadier General C. J. East assumed command of the Sialkote Brigade on Aug. 1.

Sir F. Roberts, accompanied by Colonel Campbell Stewart, returned to Ootacamund on August 2.

The Duke of Connaught, in addition to the Commander in Chief in India and the Commander in Chief of Bombay, is expected to be present at the Bangalore camp of exercise. It is also probable, a local paper says, that representatives of the Armies from the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, as well as from the N. W. P., and Burmah, will be present.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morton has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh Division, *vice* Farrington, on furlough, and will be succeeded as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rohilkund District, by Major Brind, Connaught Rangers.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel O. R. Stokes, commanding Royal Artillery, Allahabad Division, from 16th August.

Lieutenant Colonel C.A.E.S. Carter, Acting Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, proceeds to England on three months' privilege leave. Major C. J. Durand, the Pay Examiner, will perform the duties of Colonel Carter's office in the mean time.

Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, has sent in his papers to retire.

Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope, 26th Bengal N.I., officiates as commandant, 14th Sikhs, *vice* Williams on furlough.

Major Hubbersty, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence, from August 17, has been granted to Major P. D. Jeffreys, brigade major, Allahabad.

Major A. E. Brind, of the Connaught Rangers, who has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Rohilkund District, officiated for over two years as Brigade Major at Multan, during the time his battalion was stationed

there, and whilst Major Fitzgerald, the permanent incumbent, was stationed at Quetta.

Captain J. Menteith Brebner has been elected Commandant of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers.

Captain Frederick Charles Napier Goldney, 43rd Regiment, Assam Native Infantry, has proceeded on four months' leave from Calcutta, under the regulations of 1875.

Capt. F. W. Campbell, R.A., who went home last year for the long course of gunnery at Shoeburyness, has been appointed to the Department of the Director of Artillery; and Capt. D. E. Dewar replaces him in the course at Shoeburyness.

Capt. F. M. Campbell is posted to 8-1 Battery Cinque Ports Division, in place of Capt. D. S. Dewar, placed on the seconded list.

The following postings are reported:—Lieutenant Colonels Shaw, V.C., and Wray, Royal Irish, both to the 1st Battalion, the former in command. Major Kennett and Captain Earle, South Yorkshire, to the 1st Battalion. Major Kennett is now adjutant of the 1st Durham Volunteer Rifle Corps. Captains Rawlins and Sheehan, Scottish Rifles, to the 2nd Battalion. Captain Forbes, Rifle Brigade, has been removed to the 4th Battalion. Lieutenant Blake, 2nd Scottish Rifles, has been attached to the 1st Battalion at home as a supernumerary, and comes out next trooping season. Lieutenant Heygate, 1st Border Regiment, remains in England on leave until September 15 next.

Lieutenant W. G. Alban, wing officer and officiating quartermaster of the 13th Bombay N.I., is transferred to the 5th N.L.I., as wing officer and adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant Seddon, whose unfortunate death by the violence of his Pathan servant was reported a short time since.

Lieutenant H. E. Irwin, adjutant of the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, stationed in Fort William, left Calcutta on July 27 on sick leave to England. He had only just returned to the battalion from three months' leave in the Madras Presidency.

Lieutenant G. F. Pickard-Cumberland, Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has proceeded on twelve months' furlough on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Carpendale, late 12th Bengal Cavalry, now on furlough, has been appointed to the 8th Bengal Cavalry as permanent Squadron Officer.

Lieut. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers, is temporarily placed on duty in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department.

The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Sub Assistant Commissary General Lieut. H. R. Marrett as assistant to the superintendent of the Hissar Cattle Farm.

The appointment of Major Thomas, East Yorkshire Regiment, to succeed Colonel Gillespie as assistant adjutant general for musketry appeared in the last batch of Bombay General Orders, and will give general satisfaction. Major Thomas has been acting in the appointment since Lieutenant Colonel Wooldridge was appointed chief of the transport in this presidency, and the only doubt which was raised as to his being permanently appointed lay in the fact that he was not a Staff Corps officer. But we believe the understanding that was arrived at, when first the appointments of assistant adjutant generals for musketry were created, was that two were to be held by officers of the British service, and one by a Staff Corps officer. This distribution is not in any way disturbed by the appointment of Major Thomas to the chief musketry appointment, as Captain Wetherall, D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Belgaum, belongs to the Staff Corps, and Captain Nares, at Mhow, is in the British service. And there is no doubt that as assistant adjutant general for musketry of the Bombay Army, Major Thomas is the right man in the right place.

An Afghan dinner is to be given at Simla at Peliti's Rooms on the 1st September. Those who are desirous of joining should apply to General Sir Charles McGregor.

Colonel Moorsom, East Lancashire Regiment, has assumed command of Meean Meer, *vice* Colonel Harward, proceeded on leave of absence.

Majors William Scott, W. S. Seton, and W. F. Sandwith, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are promoted to lieut.-col on completion of twenty-six years' service.

Major S. Smith, R.E., will be employed in the P. W. D., Madras.

The following appointments have been made:—Major Michell, 14th N.I., to be second-in-command 13th N.I., *vice* Stevens, deceased; Lieutenant Walker, 40th N.I., to be wing officer on probation, 13th N.I.; Lieutenant Johnstone, Leinster Regiment, to the 5th Punjab Infantry, as probationer for the Staff Corps.

Captain Wynter, 14th Hussars is to be placed on probation for the Army Pay Department.

Captain Thomson, 1st Leinster has been appointed to the regimental depot at home.

Lieutenants Leygate, 1st Border, and Mackenzie, 1st Suffolk, on sick leave in England, have been attached to the 2nd Battalion of their regiments as supernumeraries and come out next trooping season.

Lieutenant Grenfell, 10th Hussars, proceeds to Egypt for employment in the army there.

Lieutenant Stockley, 2nd B. C., has been transferred to the 8th N. I. as Wing Officer, *vice* Webb, deceased, his place being filled by Lieutenant Woolly, now with the 8th B. C., who also gets the adjutancy, *vice* Roberts, removed.

Lieut. Brinkley, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, *vice* Captain Archdale.

Lieut. E. Bickford, No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, has been appointed to No. 9 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain and Adjutant A. H. Whitehorne, R.A., Allahabad, from September 1.

Lieut. W. Wright, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, is promoted to captain.

Privilege leave of absence from July 26 to September 23, is granted to Lieutenant A. A. Lane, 28th P.N.I., Allahabad.

Surgeon P. M. Grant, of the 1st Regiment C.I. Horse, and attached to the Political Agency, Western Malwa, died of cholera at Agar on July 22.

Forty-one batteries of artillery and regiments have announced their intention of taking part at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to be held in Lucknow in November.

The arrangements for the concentration of troops belonging to the Bengal Army, for field-exercises and manoeuvres, during the ensuing cold season, have been completed and sanctioned by the Government. The Meerut Camp, which will be considerably the largest, will be formed about December 1 and kept up till February 1. The total force will be thus constituted: Cavalry Brigade—E-A., R. H. A.; 13th Hussars, 13th Bengal Lancers; and two squadrons 5th Bengal Cavalry. First Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers; 2nd Goorkha; 29th Punjab Native Infantry. Second Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; 3rd Goorkhas. Artillery—G-A., R. H. A.; G-4, R. A.; and L-3, R. A. The Umballa Camp will also assemble approximately on December 1. The force will be: Cavalry Brigade—F-A., R. H. A., 9th Lancers, 11th Bengal Lancers; one Infantry Brigade containing the three battalions above named of British Infantry; one battery of Horse Artillery, and a Mountain Battery. At Meean Meer the 6th Dragoon Guards and 19th Punjab Native Infantry will be brought in from Sialkote; 1st Goorkhas from Dharmasala, and 4th Goorkhas from Bukloh, a detachment from the King's Rifles at Ferozepore; the 8th Hussars on relief from Pindi; and K-B., R. H. A., from Umballa. The force altogether will consist of one brigade of cavalry, two brigades of infantry, and P-3, R. A.; and it will be assembled about December 12. At Rawul Pindi the camp will consist of D-A., R. H. A., King's Dragoon Guards (after December 20), 15th and 19th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment from Jhelum, a regiment from England; 1st Bengal Native Infantry, 21st Punjab Native Infantry, and 45th Sikhs from Jhelum—in all one brigade of cavalry and two of infantry—5-I., R. A., and 5-1 Southern Division R. A.

The camp of exercise at Umballa this winter will include such volunteer corps as can make it convenient to join. The Lahore paper remarks:—There are sundry small obstacles of the nature of expense to be overcome; but these, it is to be hoped, will be vigorously grappled with, as nothing can add more to the efficiency of volunteers than working all with regular troops.

The following relief of regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force will take place, the Allahabad paper says, during the winter of 1883-84:—The 1st Punjab Cavalry, from Dera Ismail Khan, to be divided between Kohat and Edwardesabad. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Dera Ghazi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan. The 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from Edwardesabad and Kohat to Rajanpur. The 5th Punjab Cavalry from Rajanpur to Dera Ghazi Khan. The 1st Sikh Infantry, from Abbottabad to Dera Ismail Khan. The 2nd Sikh Infantry, from Kohat to Abbottabad. The 3rd Sikh Infantry, from Bannu to Kohat. The 4th Punjab Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Dera Ghazi Khan. The 6th Punjab Infantry, from Kohat to Bannu. The dates of arrival and departure of the above regiments have not yet been announced.

We have received a specimen copy of what is quite a novelty in India. It is a newspaper called the *Military Instructor*, and it is described as "a weekly journal containing translations of military orders, regulations, &c., published by the permission of His Excellency the Commander in Chief." Its object is to circulate throughout the native army in the vernacular all general orders, circulars, &c., so that the sepoy may know everything that is going on. But this is not all. The enterprising originator of the paper hopes to be favoured by commanding officers with "copies of regimental orders, making minor promotions, as also the historical records of their regiments, with a view to their translations being inserted in the *Military Instructor*." Translations of books of drill, memos. of tactics, and other

works of interest and utility to the native ranks will also appear in the new paper. In short, it seems to be the aim of the *Military Instructor* "to provide the native army with reading that shall be both instructing and interesting, and as in these days Jack Sepoy cannot get on unless he knows how to read, it is just as well that somebody is going to provide him with wholesome reading. The managing proprietor of the new weekly is Mr. Bhasker Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, head-clerk in the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Puna Division, and we wish him every success in his venture. That a newspaper should be published in the interests of the sepoy is a sign of the time worth noting, and the idea is an excellent one if it can only be carried out successfully.

The appointment of Colonel Aylmer S. Cameron, V.C., of the King's Own Borderers, the command of the 2nd Battalion of which he held, to the Headquarters Staff at the Horse Guards, *vice* Colonel East, has given, or will give, an up-country paper notes, most unexpected promotion to Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay and Major Carwithen, both of the 1st Battalion in this country, the former obtaining command of the battalion at home, and the latter his lieutenant colonelcy in the battalion at Umballa. Both these officers entered the service in 1857 within four months of each other, and have served in the Borderers the whole time. Colonel Cameron was employed in India on the Garrison Instructor Staff from 1871 (September) till July 1876, during six months of which he officiated as Superintendent, and was a Chief Instructor for the last two years. Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay and Major Carwithen served with the Peshawur Valley Field Force in 1878-79. The command of the 1st Battalion, King's Own Borderers, on the 21st June year after next, when Colonel Harvey will have completed his five years in command, will now fall to Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hope, who entered the service in 1854, three years before Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, his promotion being less rapid owing to his having exchanged with the King's Own Borderers for the 7th Fusiliers in 1864; he, however, commenced his career in the 10th Foot. Although of longer service, still he is a year and a half younger than Colonel Ramsay, who will be forty-eight next December.

A great decrease has taken place in the consumption of rum and beer in this country by the European soldiers, with a correspondent spread of sobriety among the rank and file. Curiously enough, while rum has lost much of its popularity in the canteen, beer has not taken its place; our boy-soldiers are really very moderate drinkers indeed. Thus in the year 1877-78 the total consumption of rum among British troops in India was 253,254 gallons; in 1881-82 it had fallen to 149,801 gallons. Comparing the same year as regards beer-drinking, we find that the figures are respectively 76,942 and 74,748 hogsheads.

The Government have sanctioned the temporary continuance of the family pension advantages to the heirs of such of the native troops and followers as may die while on service in the Quetta District, the *Pioneer* states. The abrogation of this privilege a short time back was the subject of much complaint in Bombay, and the present decision of the Government will give proportionate satisfaction.

**A SOLDIER CHARGED WITH WOUNDING A COMRADE.**—At a district court-martial, held at Ferozepore on the 3rd and 5th July, 1883, Private E. Linklater, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, was charged with committing a civil offence, that is to say, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, in that, at Ferozepore on the 1st June, 1883, he feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded Private Anthony O'Donnel, with intent in so doing to do some grievous bodily harm thereby. The prisoner was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. The sentence has been confirmed by Major General R. Hume, C.B., commanding Lahore Division, who has remitted one year of the imprisonment awarded, on account of the prisoner's previous good character, and in the absence of evidence of premeditation, the serious crime of which the prisoner has been convicted having resulted from sudden passion under considerable provocation.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

**DECORATED OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS ARMY.**—The number of officers of the Madras Army who, according to the latest published accounts, have received the decorations of the Bath, the Star of India, &c., appears to be as follows:—Military Knights Commanders of the Bath, one; Military Companions, nine. Military Knights Grand Cross, Civil Knights Commanders, and Civil Companions, none. The Star of India—Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders, none. Companions, six, which, however, must be reduced by one owing to the lamented death of Col. Drever. Of the Order of the Indian Empire there are four Companions, which seems to be the only grade in the Order. Of officers decorated with the Victoria Cross there is only one, viz., Colonel Prendergast, of the Royal Engineers. Six officers of the Madras Army have received Turkish decorations, viz., four that of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, and two that of the Osmanieh. The orders of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick appear to have no representatives in the Madras Army, and the same may be said

of the foreign orders of the Crescent and St. Ferdinand; nor are there any knights bachelors in the ranks of the old Coast Army.—*Madras Times*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 15. Burgemeester Den Tex (s), Batavia.—16. Antrim (s), Colombo; Stesso, Capetown; Andrea Papa, Rangoon.—17. Gehon, Sourabaya; Il Nazareno, Rangoon.—18. Lorenzo, Tuticorin; Caribou, Moulmein; Atahualpa, Mauritius; Tourmaline, Calcutta; Etna (s), Colombo; Milan (s), Calcutta; Mozart (s), Karachi; Lucia, Bombay; Meriden, Java.—19. Brandon, Calcutta; Cenisio (s), Rangoon; Pericles, Calcutta; Eustace (s), Bussorah.—20. Marchesino, Rangoon; Malwa (s), Bombay; Noach III, Batavia; Hispania (s), Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 16. Macleod, Capetown.—17. Grantully Castle (s), Capetown; Union, Sourabaya; Knight Commander, Calcutta.—18. Carbet Castle, Mauritius; Ranmoor (s), Bombay; Mira (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Parthenope, Calcutta; Marie Louise, Hong Kong; Moud (s), Zanzibar.—19. Nenuphar, Mauritius; Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Preston (s), Bombay; Santo Domingo (s), Manila; Terpsichore, Calcutta; Grecian, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Quetta*, sailing August 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cavell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Willard, Miss Vernie, Mr. Coombe, Mr. Sage. For Malta: Major Gehle, R.E., Major Rogers.

For Suez: Mr. Jago.

For Colombo: Mr. Hadow.

Per s.s. *Bulimba*, sailing August 29.

For Brisbane: Rev. T. and Mrs. Worthington and five children, Mr. Topson.

Per s.s. *Canara*, sailing August 29.

For Karachi: Mr. Rest, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Derrick, Mr. Holdsworth.

Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 4.

For Moulmein: Mr. and Mrs. Law, four children, and European nurse.

For Calcutta: Mr. Gomess, Miss King.

For Cochin: Mr. Black.

For Madras: Miss Gass, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Laker.

For Colombo: Mr. Vidal.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Rose, Mr. C. Rose.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, sailing Sept. 12.

For Karachi: Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Sinclair.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 19.

For Calcutta: Surgeon Major and Mrs. Robertson and two Misses Robertson, Mr. A. West, Mr. P. P. Andrews, Mr. Midwinter.

Per s.s. *Goa*, sailing Sept. 23.

For Karachi: Mrs. Collingwood, Miss Davy.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 2.

For Madras: Captain Henkin.

For Zanzibar: Mr. and Mrs. Stoker.

For Colombo: Mr. J. F. Moir.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Fenwick.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, sailing Oct. 17.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Heely, Miss Wray, Miss Dutton and maid.

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, sailing Oct. 24.

For Karachi: Rev. H. Macduff.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, sailing Oct. 30.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Buller.

List of passengers per Clan Line steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailing from Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the 23rd inst.

Liverpool to Madras: Mr. W. T. Brown, Mrs. Sarah Parker.

Liverpool to Calcutta: Mrs. Syme, Miss Kate Syme, Miss Maggie Syme, Mrs. Maud Russell, Mr. W. F. French, Mr. William Robertson, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Maggie Hopkins, Miss Katie Hopkins, Miss Bella Hopkins, Miss Lillie Hopkins, Master Oris Hopkins, Master Edward Hopkins, Master Freeman Hopkins, and Miss Brown.

Liverpool to Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, four children, and ayah.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, left Colombo for London on July 27.

Colombo to London: Mr. Curtis, Mr. Soavy.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Indus*, August 4.—For London: Mr. T. A. LeMesurier, Mr. H. Hastings, Major Arbuckle, and Colonel Grant.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, August 7.—Mr. G. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. M. Grant, Major T. C. Manderson, Deputy Surgeon General H. W. Bellew, Surgeon Major T. Robinson, Col. G. C. Bird, Major S. H. Cowan, Mr. John Elliott, Lieut. Col. Douglas, Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Mr. A. Wickes, Col. W. C. Chowne, Major B. E. Gowan, Major F. J. Cholmley, Mr. C. Maclean, Mr. E. Rushton, Mr. J. F. H. Collet, Mr. F. Gyde Heaven, Capt. Adamson, Mr. J. H. Down, Lieut. G. C. Russell, Mr. P. Keast, Mr. C. E. C. Cardeiv, Mrs. Armstrong, child, and two infants, Mr. March, Mr. J. Dunlop Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Gee, Mr. J. E. Waller, Senor Francisco de Souza Fraga.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Four per Cent.                | Rs. 99 1-16 to 99 3/4 |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent.     | 104 to 104 1/2        |
| Fifteen Years Debenture Loan  | —                     |
| Ten years                     | —                     |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 110 0                 |

## BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS                 | Paid-up | Cash |
|------------------------------|---------|------|
|                              | Rs.     | Rs.  |
| Bank of Bombay               | 500     | 750  |
| Bank of Bengal               | 500     | 850  |
| Bank of Madras               | 500     | 640  |
| Agra                         | 500     | 130  |
| Chartered of India and China | 20      | 330  |
| Chartered Mercantile         | 25      | 275  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai       | 28      | 700  |
| National of India            | 12 1/2  | 96   |
| Oriental                     | 25      | 160  |

## LAND COMPANIES

|              |       |     |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba   | 700   | 810 |
| Frere        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon      | 9,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning | 1,400 | 350 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton           | 2,850 | 1,130 |
| Albert Ginning         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi        | 1,100 | 1,120 |
| Apollo (small shares)  | 2,200 | 400   |
| Bellarv                | 1,000 | 600   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning   | 500   | 605   |
| New Indian             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning  | 250   | 70    |
| Carwar                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dholera Ginning        | 300   | 220   |
| East India             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort                   | 8,500 | 2,825 |
| French                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind                   | 750   | 555   |
| Mofussil               | 400   | 455   |
| Prince of Wales        | 500   | 670   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart                | 400   | 770   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                |       |        |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Ahmedabad                      | 1,000 | 1,415  |
| Anglo-Indian                   | 100   | 135    |
| Alfred Manufacturing           | 70    | 554    |
| Alliance Spinning              | 500   | 950    |
| Shownugger Mills               | 100   | 42     |
| Bombay United                  | 1,000 | 1045   |
| Bombay Saw Mills               | 1,000 | 505    |
| Central India S. and W. Co.    | 500   | 40     |
| Coorla Mills                   | 1,000 | 935    |
| D. Spinning                    | 2,000 | 640    |
| Hindustan                      | 1,000 | 1,150  |
| Hyderabad Spinning             | 1,000 | 1,250  |
| Khandeish                      | 1,000 | 940    |
| Madras                         | 1,250 | —      |
| Madras United                  | 1,000 | 12,500 |
| Manchester Spinning            | 50    | 260    |
| Mazagon Spinning               | 250   | 1020   |
| National Spinning              | 1,000 | 1080   |
| New Great Eastern              | 625   | 765    |
| Oriental                       | 500   | 340    |
| Prince of Wales Spinning       | 1,000 | 1,400  |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,660  |
| Sholapore Mills                | 1,000 | 885    |
| Victoria Mills                 | 1,000 | —      |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock    | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 40 Shares                    | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do.                              | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do.                              | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do New 61 Shares                     | —        | —   |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) | 106-15-5 | 352 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory       | 100   | 118   |
| Bombay Burma Trading         | 1,500 | 3,850 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship  | 70    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co.             | 500   | 1,130 |
| Thacker and Co.              | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 7% Promissory Notes           | Rs. 98 1/2 to 98 1/2 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885)             | 100 8 to —           |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | Paid off             |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893)          | 103 8 to —           |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)  | 103 8 to —           |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882)     | Pd. off              |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 100 14 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 101 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 102 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 103 4 to —      |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) | 107 12 to —     |
| 6 of 1873 (1891) | 108 12 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 108 12 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                             | Paid. | Price.     |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra                        | 500   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad                   | 100   | 170 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla           | 100   | 128 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal              | 500   | 850 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London            | 500   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India           | 100   | 91 to 92   |
| Simla Bank Corporation      | 500   | 510 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100   | 32 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                   |      |            |
|-------------------|------|------------|
| Asiatic Jute      | 200  | 74 to —    |
| Bally Paper Mills | 500  | 160 to —   |
| Barnagore Jute    | 100  | 175 to 118 |
| Bengal Coal       | 1000 | 1500 to —  |
| Bengal Ironworks  | 100  | — to —     |

|                                |      |                    |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------------|
| Bengal Mills                   | 100  | 1200 to 1300       |
| Bengal Silk Co.                | 100  | 100 to —           |
| Bonded Warehouse               | 445  | 387 1/2 to 392 1/2 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills           | 100  | 46 to —            |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills         | 80   | 125 to 127         |
| Burrakur Coal                  | 100  | 131 to —           |
| Calcutta Docking               | 700  | 310 to —           |
| Calcutta Hydraulic             | 100  | 165 to —           |
| Calcutta Steam Co.             | 15   | par                |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100  | 124 to 125         |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press       | 100  | 128 to 130         |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway    | 100  | 114 to —           |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills            | 100  | 68 to 69           |
| Eastern Bengal Railway         | 100  | 300 to —           |
| East Indian Railway            | 100  | — to —             |
| Equitable Coal                 | 250  | 220 to —           |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory  | 100  | 83 to —            |
| Goswary Cotton Mills           | 300  | 240 to —           |
| Gouripore                      | 100  | 120 to 121         |
| Great Eastern Hotel            | 250  | 107 to —           |
| Howrah Docking                 | 500  | 150 to —           |
| Howrah Mills                   | 100  | 125 to —           |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1720 to —          |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills           | 50   | 150 to 160         |
| Labour Transportation          | 100  | — to —             |
| Landing and Shipping           | 100  | 113 to —           |
| Merchants' Steam Tug           | 500  | — to —             |
| Murree Brewery                 | 100  | 150 to —           |
| Naini Tal Brewery              | 95   | 90 to —            |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press         | 500  | 118 to 119         |
| Nanthore Indigo                | 30   | — to —             |
| New Beerhoom Coal              | 100  | 100 to —           |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing    | 100  | — to —             |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway     | 100  | 150 to —           |
| Rajmahal Stone                 | 100  | 65 to —            |
| Ramkistopore Press             | 100  | 103 to —           |
| Raneengunge Coal Association   | 100  | 69 to —            |
| Riverside Press                | 90   | 104 to —           |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas     | —    | — to —             |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co.       | 500  | 255 to —           |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail.  | 100  | 280 to —           |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing     | 100  | 106 to 107         |
| Strand Bank Press              | 100  | 112 to 114         |
| Watson's Patent Press          | 100  | 134 to 135         |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                |     |            |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)    | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam)               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amuckie                        | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar)           | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Assam                          | 100 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling)            | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Baree (Kangra)                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar)                | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory               | 80  | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam)              | 200 | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam)                | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam)              | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkholah (Cachar)             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar                 | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling)      | 100 | 73 to 74   |
| Chandypore (Cachar)            | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore                  | 100 | 73 to —    |
| Cinnatollah                    | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam)               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar)             | 100 | 78 to —    |
| Cutlcherra (Cachar)            | 100 | 110 to 112 |
| Darjiling                      | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Debur Kosh (Cachar)            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam)                 | 90  | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam)      | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| Durrung (Assam)                | 100 | 63 to 69   |
| Eastern Cachar                 | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Giele (Darjiling)              | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Gowhaty (Assam)                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam)                   | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra)                 | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam)              | 100 | 103 to 104 |
| Hoolongorie (Assam)            | 100 | 97 to 88   |
| Indian Terai                   | 500 | 590 to —   |
| Jellapore (Cachar)             | 250 | 200 to 220 |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)           | 100 | 45 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar)            | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Kangra Valley                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafull (Chittagong)         | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar)           | 100 | 33 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling         | 250 | 156 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 200 | 140 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai             | 100 | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar)                | 100 | 232 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet)             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling)           | 100 | 105 to —   |
| Loobah                         | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam                    | 100 | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam)             | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar)              | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling)                | 100 | 80 to 85   |
| Monacherra (Cachar)            | 100 | 53 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90  | 40 to 41   |
| Moran (Assam)                  | 80  | 30 dis     |
| Mothola (Assam)                | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam)              | 100 | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam)                | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Falloddi (Darjiling)       | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| New Gholah Ghat (Assam)        | 100 | 100 to —   |
| New Mutual (Cachar)            | 30  | 130 to —   |
| Nutanwore (Cachar)             | 200 | 120 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cacha.)               | 85  | 79 to 80   |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling)         | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Puttarea (Sylhet)              | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Rajabare (Assam)               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat                        | 100 | 140 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar           | 56  | 10 pm      |
| Seemah                         | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murmah           | 100 | 708 to 110 |
| Singell (Darjiling)            | 100 | 109 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling)               | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Springaside (Darjiling)        | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong)      | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Teendarra (Darjiling)          | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling)      | 100 | 125 to 130 |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling)          | 80  | 114 to —   |
| Tukwar (Darjiling)             | 100 | 207 to 203 |
| Upper Assam                    | 100 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—July 27.

|                                       |     |                  |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Four per cents                        | 100 | dis to 3/4 dis   |
| Four and half per cents 1879          | 100 | 3/4 pre to 4 pre |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)   | 100 | 3/4 to 4 do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)   | 100 | par to 1/2 do.   |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)   | 100 | to do.           |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | 100 | to do.           |
| Bank of Madras Shares                 | 26  | to 27 do.        |

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|                 | BOMBAY.      | CALCUTTA.    | MADRAS.      |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Banks demand    | 15 7 15-32d. | 15 7 15-32d. | 15 7 1/2d.   |
| Do. Tele.       | 15 7 13-32d. | —            | —            |
| Do. 6 mo. sight | 15 7 1/2d.   | —            | 15 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 4 do.       | —            | 15 7 23-32d. | 15 7 1/2d.   |
| Do. 3 do.       | 15 7 1/2d.   | 15 7 21-32d. | 15 7 11-16d. |
| Do. 6 mo. sight | —            | 15 7 15-16d. | 15 8d.       |
| Do. 3 do.       | —            | —            | 15 7 1/2d.   |
| Do. 6 mo. sight | —            | 15 7 15-16d. | 15 8 1/2d.   |
| Do. 3 do.       | —            | —            | 15 7 1/2d.   |

## LONDON.—Aug. 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.         |
|--|----------------|
| 3 1/4 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931        | 102 to 102 1/2 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888                 | 103 to 103 1/2 |
| 4 India Enfranchised Paper             | 80 to 81       |
| 4 Do. do. 1885                         | — to —         |
| 4 Do. do. 1893                         | 83 to 84       |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882              | — to —         |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)     | — to —         |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)    | — to —         |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100 to 100 1/2 |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883                | 100 to 103     |
| 4 Do. Mauritius, 1882                  | 103 to 105     |
| 6 Do. 1895-96                          | 112 to 116     |
| 4 Do. Straits Settlements Government   | 104 to 106     |
| 4 Do. Straits Settlements Government   | 100 to 102     |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks.        | Paid. | Price.     |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c.    | 100   | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. | 100   | 105 to 107 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c.    | 100   | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c.        | 100   | 105 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 p. c.          | 100   | 115 to 117 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                     |     |                |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.  | 100 | 142 to 144     |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.   | 100 | 154 to 156     |
| E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 | —   | 25 to 25 1/2   |
| Do. Ann. B 1/2 per ann. (less 1/4)  | —   | 24 to 24 1/2   |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4%          | —   | 132 to 134     |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c.      | 100 | 140 to 142     |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.      | 100 | 124 to 126     |
| Do. do. 5 do.                       | all | — to —         |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do.                   | 100 | 118 to 120     |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do.                   | 100 | 112 to 114     |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.      | 100 | 125 to 127     |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c.   | 100 | 124 to 126     |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares              | 5   | — to —         |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.     | 100 | 125 to 127     |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do.                   | —   | — to —         |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua.   | 100 | 120 to 123 1/2 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                   |     |                  |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------|
| Eastern                           | 10  | 10 1/2 to 10 7/8 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883      | 100 | 100 to 102       |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887        | 100 | 100 to 103       |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference        | 10  | 12 1/2 to 13     |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China    | 10  | 11 1/2 to 11 1/2 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891      | 100 | 106 to 109       |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sec., 1900 | —   | 102 to 106       |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900    | —   | 102 to 106       |
| Indo-European                     | 25  | 31 to 32         |

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|                                 |     |        |     |
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| Delhi and London .. .. .        | 25  | — to — | —   |
| Chartered of India, A., and C.  | all | 23 to  | 24  |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. | 25  | 15 to  | 16  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28½ | 59 to  | 61  |
| Land Mortgage of India ..       | 2½  | 3½ to  | 3%  |
| Oriental Corporation .. ..      | 25  | 11½ to | 12½ |

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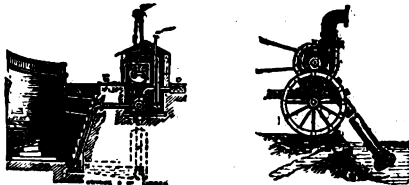
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# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

*A PLAIN STATEMENT ABOUT THE ILBERT BILL FOR ENGLISH READERS,*

AND

*A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE ILBERT BILL, BY C. FORJETT, LATE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF BOMBAY.*

ALSO,

*SPEECHES BY MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, MR. STANHOPE, LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, AND THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON ON THE ILBERT BILL IN THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET*

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

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## A PLAIN STATEMENT ABOUT THE ILBERT BILL FOR ENGLISH READERS.

AT a time 'when so much controversy rages around what is known as the "Ilbert Bill," a little information about it may not be out of place.

The parties to the controversy are the Viceroy of India, and Her Majesty's European British subjects in that country.

Though few in numbers, the latter claim a hearing for two reasons.

The first is that the Viceroy is the aggressor, and wishes against their will to bind them as they were never bound before.

The second is that the proposed act against which they protest is aimed at them exclusively, and that the whole of those whom it will affect are united in protest.

What does the Viceroy propose doing? It is, in a few words, to bind, for the first time in history, the European British subjects of Her Majesty in the interior of India, to submit to be tried, on criminal charges by a Native of the country, provided he belong to the Covenanted Civil Service and get the power from Government. Europeans criminally accused have hitherto been able to claim a trial by one of their own countrymen. The right of making this claim is to be taken away.

Now, it is a wholesome English maxim that to invade any man's freedom, to bind him where he was not bound, is an evil in itself, justifiable only to remedy some greater evil. When this proposal was made thus to bind the Europeans under his care, it was the Viceroy's duty at once to inquire what was the existing evil to be remedied.

It might have been that there were not enough of Courts. But, even if Lord Ripon's prophecy that, many years hence, the natives in the Civil Service would be one-sixth of the whole, were to come true, there would still be one European member of the Service for every five or six European families in the part of the country to be effected by the Bill. All those who ought to know say that it will never be difficult to get a European man or woman tried by a European. In this very Bill too, provision is made for gradually abolishing many good and efficient courts—those presided over by Europeans outside the Civil Service.

It might have been that Europeans are unruly and unmanageable. There is the Viceroy's own testimony that they are orderly and law-abiding. It does not fall to one qualified magistrate out of five or six to try a case against a European

once a year. They are well in hand, and it is not suggested that the control of natives will improve them.

These two considerations, viz., that there are plenty of Courts, and that Europeans are doing well as they are, ought to have proved to the Viceroy that the Bill was not needed, that there was no evil to be remedied.

But the Bill is to remedy injustice. Injustice to whom? It is said that for want of having Europeans bound to submit to trial by them, three or four natives now, and three or four score hereafter, will not be able to get promotion. It might be answered, "What if their promotion is stopped? Is an evil to be inflicted on many thousands, in order to remove an obstacle in the path of a few already fortunate ones?" But there is another answer. The want of this bond will not hinder their promotion. They can get the same pay, rank, and work, whether the Bill is passed or not. The trial of a European is so unusual an occurrence that it can easily be arranged for otherwise.

But it is said that if Europeans are not bound to submit to trial by them, a "slur" will be cast on them, and, through them, on all the people of India. What has that to do with it? No native ever had this dignity, and there can therefore be little slur in refusing it now to a few natives. The highest authorities are constantly declaring that there would be no slur. But if there be any slur, it does not lie in the mouth of the authors of this Bill to use it as an argument for the Bill. The same Bill which is to soothe the feelings of three or four natives now, and three or four score in the future, by declaring them eligible for appointment to try Europeans, insults (if there be any question of slur) the whole European community outside the Civil Service, by declaring its members for the first time ineligible, and retains the slur upon all the native communities in India except these few persons. The Bill is declared a *final* measure, so the slur on all, Europeans and natives, outside the Civil Service, is designed to be permanent. No one talked of "slur" in connection with this matter before; but now the blot has been seen, and recognised, and is to be allowed to remain.

The Bill asserts the equality of the European and the native in a double form. The native is as good as the European, and the European is no better than the native.

Inside the Civil Service the Europeans have always been trusted, and are to be a majority. Therefore the natives inside are to be levelled up, and trusted too. So Government officials are different flesh from the rest of mankind.

Outside the Service the natives have always been deeply

distrusted, not only by the Government, but by one another. This is the most patent fact in all Indian administration. This fact has prevented the Government from following the English custom, though India is so poor a country, of appointing respectable natives as unpaid justices with power to try even natives. No native has power to try natives even, unless in the pay and under the strict control of Government, cut off from local interests, and moved about from place to place. To gratify his 250 million native subjects, the Viceroy professes—not confidence in them, but—distrust of Europeans. Among these natives whom it refuses to confide in are all the editors, associations, orators, nobles, and gentry of the country, including the fathers, brothers, heads of families, relatives, friends, and companions of those in whom it professes the most sublime confidence. This is the natural state of man, not redeemed by holding office.

But is not a native who is fit to try a native fit also to try a European? The Viceroy himself answers "No," for he permanently disqualifies numbers of native magistrates trusted to try natives. The Europeans tried to avoid the question by saying that, even if they were fit, their services are not needed. But if further pressed, they may answer that the fitness from one work does not follow from fitness for the other; they are utterly different. Then the question is asked "Europeans try natives; why not natives Europeans?" The Europeans might reasonably say that they prefer Europeans to natives, and Europeans are available. They might say that there are 250 million natives and not half as many thousand Europeans. Somebody must try the former, and Europeans are found to do it as well as natives with efficiency. The latter are so few in number and cases against them so few that the Europeans need no help. But further, a European magistrate trying a native has in his court native ministerial officers, a native bar, native police, and a native crowd. He is in the midst of native manners and customs. The Court language is the vernacular of the place. He has a long and varied experience of natives. The native magistrate trying a European has all these native surroundings which are strange to the European accused. The latter is probably utterly alone, disturbed in mind, and in trouble about nearly everything. The native magistrate is not familiar to him. The native magistrate has probably not been to England, and has not seen one European, for every hundred thousand natives the European magistrate has seen. The native has no knowledge of Europeans, and little means of gaining it. Granted equal intelligence, the European magistrate trying a native has enormous advantage over the native trying a European. With all this, native agitators say the European cannot try the native properly. With what force can they say that the native can try a European?

It was anticipated by the Viceroy when the Bill was first introduced that it would meet with no opposition. That was a mistake, and that the opposition was not factious perhaps reason has been given above to show. In order, however, that the dispute may not be conducted as in a debating society where nothing depends on the result, let the reader remember that this controversy is likely to affect the fortunes and lives of many good and honest men and women. Unfortunately if harm is done it is not likely to be sensational, so it will be all the worse to remedy.

Take, for instance, John Smith and his wife Jane. John is not a travelling M.P., or a sportsman out for the winter's shooting, or a great official on high pay. He is earning an honest living as a tea or coffee or indigo planter's assistant, a merchant's agent, a trader, or manufacturer, a driver, guard, or way-inspector on the railway, a tester or mechanic in a mill.

They have a prospect of many years of hard work before them, and cannot do much more than make both ends meet. John's duties take them out to live at a place far away from the presidency towns, out of reach of European neighbours, European barristers, newspapers, High Court. They have none but people of the country around them, it may be Burnese, Bengalis, Marattas, or others. These are in thousands. John does business with them; perhaps Jane keeps a stock of medicine and doctors them, and John decides their little disputes.

But John gives offence to some one, in one of hundreds of ways. It may be a neighbour with whom he has a land dispute, or who wants to get him out of the country as Shylock did Antonio; it may be a clerk whom he has caught embezzling, or a servant who has been stealing the horse's food, or carelessly giving bad water to him or Jane to drink (which means cholera), or a hand who has carelessly broken valuable machinery.

The offended person lays a plot. There are hundreds of persons available as witnesses, and as is done every day by natives against natives, a criminal case is concocted, made as plausible as possible, and probably rehearsed in action, both the act to be charged and the scene in Court, magistrate, witness, and bar all being represented. The complaint is laid, and John is summoned. If it is his busiest time, so much the better. The Court is not at his door. He has to go ten or twenty miles to Court. He will find no hotel, no lodgings, no suitable food or drink. He must take his food with him; and, anxious about his work and his wife, whom he has to leave unprotected, he has to set out. When he arrives at

Court, he finds natives everywhere, all the understrappers, the police, the bar, and the crowd of idlers. He is a stranger, and alone. Perhaps there is great delay before his case is called, and he has to wait on a hot day in May, or a dripping wet day in the rains, hour after hour. Perhaps he employs some one of the native lawyers of the place, but they, though ingenious enough, don't understand a European.

The case is called. Prosecutor and witnesses stand up, confident and well-coached (unfortunately, as nearly all witnesses, true or false, are coached up, it is not easy to distinguish) and he is called on to cross-examine. John is no better lawyer than his countrymen in general, and it is doubtful whether his questions or the ingenious but ignorant questions of his lawyer would do most harm. He may want to call his wife as a witness; and, if they are allowed, the other side will try to break her credit in cross-examination with questions which no modest woman will face. Then there is the judgment after more or less delay. If John is convicted, he is punished; if he is not convicted, he is punished. It has been loss enough to have to leave work and home, to risk illness and dawdle away his time and money in the stuffy Court. It is nothing to the natives on the other side, who are possibly paid for their outing, and even if not, probably enjoy it.

Now, here John is on the defensive, and cannot retaliate in kind. Being a law-abiding, orderly man, he is not likely to retaliate by violence. He needs the utmost protection that the law can give him. He cannot afford a wily detective to expose the plot; without the independent press, and bar and public; with no adviser but perhaps Jane; with no appeal (how could the Court of appeal upset a plausible decision on plausible evidence?) or resort, John is in a bad case.

At every stage in the case he takes comfort from the fact that the magistrate who will try him if accused, will be a European whom he trusts, because he feels a European will understand him. Before any case is instituted, he knows that his enemies will not be so bold in alleging crimes against him of which he is innocent, when they know that the case will pass through the hands of one with some knowledge of the European character. You can persuade a man who knows nothing about them, that turnips grow on trees, but ten thousand witnesses will not make one who knows, believe it. Then the European magistrate will see that there is no undue delay in taking up and disposing of the case; will not fancy insult where none is meant, and will perhaps be more patient with petulance caused by grief of mind. He will be able to understand in all its points the story of the accused, and take the allusions to customs and facts which a native would not understand. He will be able to clear up doubtful points by a few questions put to the witness, which John for want of skill, and the native pleader for want of knowledge, would not think of putting. If Jane comes into the box as a witness, he will be able to understand her feelings and stop all attempt to give her unnecessary pain in a way that a native who has quite a different idea of womanhood, would perhaps, from thoughtlessness, not think of doing. He could strip a false or exaggerated charge of much falsehood or exaggeration as a native, from ignorance of European habits and customs, could not; and would have much greater certainty in attributing its proper weight and significance to each word or action. If he convicted, he would be better able to tell what would be the proper punishment to give.

John and Jane are able with this assurance to walk about as freely and fearlessly in India as at home, though they have no public round them, no press, no European neighbours, and cannot get an English lawyer to defend them if they are attacked. They feel that without the safeguard of a European tribunal, even should they never come before it, they must go about like a crab without its shell, shrinking at every touch, yielding to every one, sneaking into holes. What the public, the press, the bar, and the court are to a law-abiding, law-loving citizen at home, all these the European tribunal is to honest, homely John and Jane in the lonely places of that far-off Eastern land. With all respect to the native *protégés* of Government, they do not feel that these can possibly be a proper substitute. So, if Lord Ripon insists on saying his native *protégés* (so very few there are of them) will do as well, John and Jane will have to go about shrinking and trembling for the rest of their time in India, because they do not agree with him, and he, having a giant's power, insists on using it as a giant.

A LETTER to the Right Honourable JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., on the ILBERT BILL, by C. FORJETT, late Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To the Right Honourable JOHN BRIGHT, &c., &c., &c.  
147, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, W.  
August 15, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I may begin by informing you that I was born and bred in India; was there for more than fifty years; completed a service of thirty-five years; so lived amongst and was so associated with the

people, that for more than seventeen years the English language was practically of no service to me.

To evince to you that I was no mere lay figure in the service, and that the *welfare of the people* was what I most earnestly aspired to forward, I beg to quote the following, left on record some thirty years ago, by the Chief Magistrate of the Southern Mahratta country, a province equal in extent to Scotland, of which I was in police charge. "Without fear of contradiction," wrote this officer, "that a more active and industrious officer does not exist than Mr. Forjett, who, on all occasions, has been found ready to sacrifice self for the public good." I beg also to append one of the resolutions of the Bombay Government of Lord Elphinstone's time, that "The improvements in the Bombay Police effected by me, was such as to have entitled me to the *gratitude* not only of The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, but of every member of the community." In appreciation of my services, especially during the period of the Indian Mutiny, the European and Native communities of Bombay, with the sanction of Government, presented me with flattering addresses and testimonials of the value of £3,850. What was most gratifying to me, the native cotton merchants, after I had retired from the service and quitted India, sent me a handsome address and a purse of £1,500 "in token of strong gratitude for one whose almost despotic powers and zealous energy had so quelled the explosive forces of native society that they seem to have become permanently subdued." The Back Bay Reclamation Company too, after I had quitted the shores of India, allotted to me five shares in their Company which they afterwards sold out, and remitted to me £13,580. These manifestations of private appreciation of official merit, will, no doubt, be viewed as of some significance because of their being *without a parallel* in the annals of British India, and possibly in those of any other country.

At a great annual Hindoo festival at which from ten to twenty thousand people assembled, women, in a state of nudity, walked through the crowd in fulfilment of vows, to worship at the temple of their god, and it was the cause of much crime. Believing that they were not at liberty to interfere because of its being a religious rite, successive magistrates, in correspondence with the Government, came to the conclusion that *interference would be dangerous*, and the only course open was to influence the leading men amongst them to speak to and induce the people to abandon the practice. But these men, one and all, declared that such efforts would prove of no avail.

Such was the state of matters when I took charge. Aware, from long experience, of the idiosyncrasy of the people, I was by no means surprised that kindly magisterial interference had proved ineffective. Pitching my tent in the midst of the assembled multitude, I issued a notice that the practice would be no longer tolerated. The first four women who appeared in a nude state were brought to a stand, and proceeding to the spot with the necessary garments, and women whom I had in attendance for the purpose, had them clothed and taken into custody. The festival continued during the week, *but there was no renewal of the scene*, and after it had come to an end, and the people had all departed, some of the very men whom the magistrates had consulted, came to me at night and heartily thanked me for what I had done, and for the manner in which it had been done. During the seven years I was subsequently in charge, there was no attempt to renew the disgraceful practice, and I hope there has been none since.

When information of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny reached Bombay, I was desired by Lord Elphinstone, after consultation with General Shortt, who had been one of my predecessors in the command of the police, to speak to the leading members of the Mahomedan community which numbered more than 150,000, and interest them in the preservation of order. If I had done so it would have been looked upon as a show of weakness, if not of fear. I therefore respectfully declined to carry out the order, and the reasons urged by me were deemed by Lord Elphinstone to be sound (*vide my book on "Our Real Danger in India,"* pages 106 to 108), and the sequel completely justified my resolve.

During the same eventful period, *I was the only man in Bombay from Lord Elphinstone downwards*, who, under convictions prompted by long experience, doubted Sepoy fidelity, disobeyed the order of Government, and saved Bombay (Malleon's "History of the Indian Mutiny," Vol. III., page 47 to 53, and my book, page 127 to 144).

And in convictions, equally strong and well grounded, I now beg respectfully to inform you that the Ilbert Bill is a *great* mistake. In eighty or a hundred years hence, when the present generations with their ingrained domestic and social peculiarities shall have ceased to exist, and education and moral training shall have swept away the profligacies of Indian life, her sons may then be admitted to the exercise of a jurisdiction co-ordinate with the European.

If the operations of the Ilbert Bill could be limited to the "three or four" natives, men of highly intellectual cultivation, and members of the covenanted Civil Service, who were alluded to by you, no abuse might be apprehended, but the Bill passed and the opening effected, it will not be possible to limit its operation to the Civil Service. This is acknowledged by Lal Mohun Ghose himself, the representative man introduced by you to the audience in Willis's Rooms. He boldly asserted that the "*Bill was a very small measure, HARDLY WORTH FIGHTING ABOUT; but that it was a step in the right direction.*" The Bill passed, it would lighten up the ambition of every administrative officer, from the Tesildar, Mamletdar, and Mhalkuree, to the lowest Kotwal; it would place India in a seething state of agitation and, if the privilege be not extended so as to reach them, it would inspire them with hatred and deep malevolence.

As a rule, these men are *corrupt and untrustworthy*. Any European official or non-official who has freely mixed with the lower grades of India would fully affirm this. I know it to be the fact. My intercourse with them was of the freest kind. I had their fullest confidence, and every attempt at extortion was freely made known to me. They were aware that I would not throw upon them the onus of proof, for which they were in no way fitted, but would undertake it myself. They have no reliance, moreover, on each other—knowing how easily they are to be cajoled or bribed. Many a sixty and seventy miles' ride I have had in disguise, in pack saddles, in the endeavour to trip up malversation,

The element of caution largely abounds in the Indian official, and there are no magic means or intuitive efforts by which bribing and extortion can be brought to light. Every successful effort, too, unfortunately, becomes immediately everywhere known. The only mode of discovering their secret thoughts and baffling their iniquitous plans is to meet cunning with greater cunning. Often rolled in a mattress, or shut up in a corn basket, or otherwise packed near them, to be within hearing of the demand that is made, and to be enabled to bring the guilty official to justice, have I succeeded in obtaining this result. Sir Bartle Frere will remember a remarkable instance in which the complainant was no less a personage than the brother-in-law of the late sovereign of the Deccan. Of Puna, his capital, I was in police charge. The individual complained of was the chief secretary to the judge and political agent of the entire native nobility of the Deccan. He was a man of wealth, education, high official position, and of no ordinary social influence. I was aware, from information privately communicated, that he was corrupt; but he possessed the implicit confidence of the judge and political agent, and I was without any tangible proof of criminality. I was sent for by the complainant, and was informed by him that the high-placed native in question had demanded a bribe of 2,500 rupees. "I was obliged on a previous occasion," he said, "to bribe him; but being now in great pecuniary difficulty, I begged of him to let me off; my case before the judge is a heavy but perfectly just one, and the issue will depend upon his interpretation of its merits, and he insists on being immediately paid. *But*" he added, "*it must not be known that I have complained to you as I shall be looked down upon and execrated by the Brahmanical community*" (both were Brahmins). I then arranged with him the plan by which the secretary was to be brought to justice. But afterwards considering the man's position as an official, his high social influence, the confidence he enjoyed of the judge and political agent, and my knowledge of the perfect ease with which native witnesses were suborned, I saw at once that I could not be exercising too much care in the effort to bring him to justice, and only thought it safe to take action after securing Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, a civil servant of high standing, and Captain Nash, both excellent Oriental scholars, and whom I knew were enemies to corruption, to be my witnesses. With their assistance the man was brought to justice. The phases the undertaking passed through would quite fill a chapter, and equal in interest any tale of fiction or romance.

Nothing in India is more common than official extortion and bribery, the subornation of witnesses, and the concoction of false charges. I shall confine myself to another instance. Individuals, apparently of high respectability, aimed at making no less a person than the Prince of Baroda, the late Gaekwar, the object of a conspiracy. They came to Bombay with what they represented to be a document implicating His Highness and one Dhakjee Dadajee, a highly respectable native gentleman and a Justice of the Peace. Members of Government, the Political Secretary, the Chief Magistrate, and the chief translator of the High Court, and others, considered the document authentic. It was said to have been abstracted from the High Priest of the Gaekwar, who was also the confidential keeper of his important papers. That priest was at this time on a pilgrimage to a place some thirty miles from Poona. Under a resolution of Government, I was instructed by the Chief Magistrate of Bombay to see the priest in the disguise of a native, and, entering into conversation on the subject of the document, to elicit from him what information I could. His offering me a bribe to become repossessed of the document was, at the same time, thought probable. To be enabled to carry out my instructions, it was necessary I should make myself acquainted with the contents of the paper. I did so, and saw it contained clear internal evidence of being a forgery. I saw the priest notwithstanding. He denied all knowledge of the document and charged me with being an imposter. I afterwards made it the subject of an explanatory report. My views were subjected to the criticism of the chief translator and other linguists. The forgery became clearly established, and the parties were, I believe, severely punished.

Such an attempt could not have been thought of unless those making it had been prepared with a number of false witnesses.

India is an arena prolific of forgery, subornation, and counterfeit charges. To receive a bribe, to suborn a witness, or be suborned, to tell what is vulgarly termed "a lie," is considered by no means wrong or immoral. He who can benefit himself by bribes is looked upon with the eye of envy and is spoken of as being a "lucky man;" but he who is not clever enough to steer clear of discovery, is denounced as being "a fool." Aspirants after place and preferment, and officials who in India more consulted their own personal comfort than the public weal may repudiate the allegation; but in that case I shall be prepared to bring forward instances within my own experience that would fill a volume of no ordinary dimension.

I again say that the Ilbert Bill is a great mistake, and its operation, attaining to the proportions it must in time, will place the life, liberty, and safety of Europeans all over India in jeopardy.

You denounce the maintenance of caste distinction as a moral wrong and hold it up to obloquy in no mild-toned declamation. But what is it that enables a handful of Europeans to hold in subjection the millions of India? It is that *precious abstraction* which we call "BRITISH PRESTIGE." Do away with it and we might as well drum ourselves out of the country.

If the Ilbert Bill is not conceded, you say "There would be a growing discontent, and with that growing discontent a growing disloyalty, and with that growing disloyalty, perils which," you ask your audience, "if they would like to face." Let the present state of matters, Sir, remain undisturbed; let the agitation which the impulsive promptings of sentimentalism has lighted up, be allowed to subside, and with it would become allayed the extemporised phantoms of danger.

Sentimentalism on the Bengal side led to the substitution of promotion of the Indian sepoy by seniority instead of merit, and sentimentalism led to his being inordinately eulogised on the score of valour, in the confident assumption that those measures would call forth his devotion and tend largely to promote his loyalty; but the former led to his ignoring his European officers, and the latter inspired him with the belief that, as a warrior, he was equal to and quite as good as the Euro-

pean. Need I say that these were the causes which brought on the Indian Mutiny?

On that occasion both mutineer and rebel were taught a salutary lesson, and there need be no apprehension of a repetition of such danger. The danger to be apprehended is not from within but from without, and, with all deference to your own views, I beg to say that if the present policy of implicit confidence in Russian good faith is continued, it will not be many years before that danger presents itself. And then, tall talk and loyal professions notwithstanding, neither Bangalore Baboo, nor any other of the classes of India, would raise a finger to help us, and a single check on the frontier would disorganise our Sepoy army, render it worthless and dangerous, and demoralise the whole of India. (*Vide* Indian history.) I remain, Dear Sir, most obediently yours,

C. FORJETT,

*Late Commissioner of Police of Bombay.*

To the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

THE following are the speeches of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton, Sir George Campbell, and the Marquis of Hartington on the Ilbert Bill in the Debate on the Indian Budget:—

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT congratulated the Under Secretary of State for India upon the lucid, able, and interesting speech he had delivered, and regretted that the hon. gentleman had not been able to make it earlier in the year, when a larger attendance of members might have been expected. He (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) desired on this occasion to refer to certain changes which had been made in the Criminal Procedure of India, and he reminded the House that it would not have been necessary for him to refer to the question now, had not the House been counted out the other evening when he had intended to bring the subject under notice. The administrative and judicial hierarchy of India was not generally understood in England. There had up to the present been a considerable distinction between the services of the regulation and the non-regulation provinces. The former were the older and earlier settled States, and embraced the Governorships of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant Governorships of Bengal and the North West Provinces. The latter contained the provinces of the Punjab, Burmah, Coorg, the Central Provinces, and Assam. The chief civil and judicial officer of the non-regulation provinces was styled a Chief Commissioner, except in the Punjab, where there was a Lieutenant Governor and a Chief Court. In the regulation provinces the superior civil and judicial appointments had only been open to the members of the covenanted services—viz., to those who had passed the regular Indian competitive examinations in this country. In the non-regulation provinces, on the contrary, as they had been annexed and their administration arranged more recently, the high executive and judicial posts had been entirely in the patronage of the Governor General of India. The most important office in the hierarchy of Indian administration was undoubtedly the district magistrate, who, in the non-regulation provinces was styled deputy commissioner. Above him were the Commissioners, who superintended several districts, and above the Commissioners the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and Chief Commissioners. But the magistrate of a district was the principal and central figure in Indian administration. He was the representative of the British Government in his district. Upon him the whole machinery of government depended. Above the magistrate in his judicial capacity were the district and sessions Judges, of whom there was one for each district. These were for judicial affairs, and had the power of sentencing Europeans to twelve months' imprisonment, fines, and whipping, and of sentencing natives to longer terms of penal servitude. Above the sessions Judges were the High Court in the regulation and the Chief Commissioners in the non-regulation provinces, who had unlimited jurisdiction over both natives and Europeans. Hitherto a European could not be tried and sentenced for a criminal offence by a native magistrate, and not even by any European magistrate who was not of the first class and a justice of the peace. There were but two exceptions. In the High Court there were a few native Judges, but these never sat alone, there being always European Judges present. In the presidency towns of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta native magistrates had been allowed a certain amount of jurisdiction over Europeans. But then there was the immense security of a large British resident population, of an English Bar, and of English Judges. Now, what changes did the Ilbert Bill introduce? Before considering them at once it was essential that the Act of Parliament of 1868 should be borne in mind. This law enabled the Viceroy to make rules for the nomination to public offices of natives of proved merit and ability, not members of the Government service. Although that was passed in 1868, no step was taken under it for ten years. The Duke of Argyll, acting as Secretary of State in 1869, on behalf of the present Prime Minister, stated clearly what it would be well that those who had to deal with India should never forget. The noble duke said:—

"Since Europeans have generally those qualities by which they have won and still hold the Indian Empire, the tests of competitive examination are on the whole good tests, as between different candidates of the English race. But this principle cannot safely be relied upon as regards the natives of India. It is notorious that in their case mere intellectual acuteness is no indication of ruling power. In vigour, in courage, and in administrative ability some of the races of India most backward in education are well known to be superior to other races, which intellectually are much more advanced. In a competitive examination the chances of a Bangalore would probably be superior to the chances of a Parthian or a Sikh. It would, nevertheless, be a dangerous experiment to place a successful student from the colleagues of Calcutta in command over any of the martial tribes of Upper India. It should never be forgotten, and there should never be any hesitation in laying down the

principle that it is one of our first duties towards the people of India to guard the safety of our own dominions."

Indeed two years earlier, Lord Lawrence whose name had been unwarrantably used by agitators in this country was extremely cautious in dealing with the question of native officials in India. In his minute of August 19, 1867, while assenting to the principle that certain posts, not the highest by any means, should be open to natives in the non-regulation provinces, he concluded with the following very forcible remarks:—"The Government of India have not overlooked the circumstance that natives entrusted with administrative duties have a difficulty in dealing with independent Europeans. The Governor General (*i.e.*, Lord Lawrence) in Council expects that the local administrators will frame their proposals with due regard to the expediency of providing English officials for all districts in which European travellers or settlers abound." Lord Northbrook and Sir A. Hobhouse, who were now talking so grandly about the rights of the natives, did absolutely nothing during the years they were in office. Lord Lytton, however, who was accused of many things by his political opponents, first moved in the direction of giving more offices to the natives. The native officials appointed under the rules drawn up by Lord Lytton since 1879 were styled members of "the new statutory service." Mr. Ilbert would repeal the words which confined the power of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans to magistrates who were themselves European British subjects, and proposed to give the power of criminal jurisdiction to four classes who had not hitherto enjoyed it. (a) To Indian natives in the Covenanted service. Of these there are at present nine. (b) To the members of the statutory native service just referred to. (c) To assistant commissioners in non-regulation provinces. (d) To cantonment magistrates. Of these the first and last classes were not likely to give rise to serious disturbance. The really important head under which natives would enter high executive and judicial functions would be the second. In time they might, as members of the Indian Civil Service, amount to a sixth of the official service of India. How, and in what way, had this Bill been introduced, at a time when there was no call for it, or any necessity? As was said lately by an eminent statesman, "The men who are now enriching trade by the cultivation of tea, coffee, indigo, and cinchona, by the manufacture of jute, the working of mines, and the construction of railroads, are not the equals, but the superiors of the races benefited by their capital." That capital was entirely British. There can be no doubt about the effect produced by this Bill, be it just or unjust; it had stimulated race antagonism to an extent without peace since the evil day of the Mutiny. The European nation had risen against it with an unanimously strong opposition. The lower class of Hindoos, especially in Bengal, had been stirred up to a counter agitation of dangerous intensity. If the Bill be the insignificant measure some of its supporters represented, was it wise, was it statesmanlike, with so little excuse, to apply the torch to so combustible a material? Lord Ripon and his advisers had stirred up a fever in India which, at best, it would take years of prudence and calm to allay. Out of the 50,000 European civilians in Hindostan, probably not one-fifteenth part had failed to pronounce their resolute opposition to it. The Volunteers who numbered some 10,000 men, had actually threatened to return their arms if the Bill be passed. Even the army was deeply moved. The British soldier, face to face with millions of an alien people, felt instinctively that anything which weakened British prestige in the East inflicted a perilous blow upon British power. Nor is the official class—that large body of highly educated, experienced, faithful, and high-minded men, who conduct the administration of India with the highest credit to themselves and the most real benefit to the native population—less hostile to the measure. Excepting a few high-placed hostile officials, who belong to Lord Ripon's little clique of sentimentalists and academical radicals, the immense mass of official opinion had pronounced against the Bill. Well, then, what was the excuse for the proposed change? It did not consist in any failure of justice, or in any practical grievance felt by the population. It was based on the desire to remove anomalies. It was a straining after an impossible equality of races, and positions which could never be attained so long as the British flag flew over Hindostan and an English Administration governed the country. If the Government were to base their Indian policy on the removal of anomalies they would enter upon a course fatal to our dominion in India. As Sir James Stephen well said:—"The greatest anomaly of all was the presence of Englishmen of India." Were the right hon. gentleman and his Viceroy prepared to drive their countrymen bag and baggage out of the country which they had rescued from war and tyranny, for that would be the only logical and practical outcome of the argument as to anomalies? As the Judges of Bengal stated in their most convincing report, the anomaly involved in the present state of the law was merely one instance of a state of things on which the entire structure of Indian society depended. The Bill did not extinguish anomalies. It only brought them out in clearer relief. Did England allow native officers to lead her troops? Did she allow native soldiers to man her artillery? Would the Government appoint a native vice-Regent of the Queen? Dared they give a native Judge power of life and death over English men and women? In view of the immense importance of India to England, he affirmed that the determination of British statesmen should be to maintain the authority and power of Britain unimpaired. India enjoyed good government, liberty, and justice. Equality with the dominant race she could never enjoy. India was won by the superior qualities of Englishmen in arms, in statecraft, in commerce, in administration, and could only be kept under the British flag by the maintenance of that undoubted superiority. Did any one think that the same qualities that made the English people the civilising race of the world could be given to the Hindoos? Could they be made courageous, honest, and incorruptible? When gentlemen like Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose came here and prated about the rights of man, and the equality of native and European, they conveniently suppressed the tremendous inequalities which their own civilisation was based upon, and which they cherished as their dearest heritage. They said nothing about their insuperable barriers of caste, and they were very quiet about the fact that natives enjoyed privileges in courts of justice which were not granted to Europeans. The wife of

the highest English official might be called upon to give evidence in open court, while many native women, and not only they, but Hindoo men of a certain rank, were exempted from any such responsibility. These were anomalies which the Bengali Baboo, who clamoured for the right of criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen, would not like to see removed. If we were to be respected and obeyed in India, our prestige must be maintained. He held that if this mischievous measure should become law a dangerous blow would be struck at the popular idea of British superiority. The native who should see an Englishman tried and sentenced by one of his own race would soon lose the natural respect which at present was felt for the English. Already a great change had come over the bearing of the natives, many of whom assumed an insolent and defiant demeanour. This might seem a small matter to Radicals at home, but it was a very serious thing for Europeans living alone in a distant province among thousands of alien, ignorant, and excitable people. Insults to Europeans had trebled since the introduction of this Bill, and there had been several cases of grave outrages on English women. Who demanded these new rights? The better class of natives did not want them, nor did the manly and more virile races. Of all Eastern products the Bengali Baboo was the most unpromising and unlovely. He had a subtle character and a glib tongue; of solid and generous qualities he was devoid. Such were the men who hoped to make a good thing out of the agitation, and who were inflaming the minds of the populace against the English rule. His argument had hitherto been mainly based on the weakening of British authority throughout India which this change would tend to bring about. But there was a very practical danger to the European settlers and merchants. The characteristic vice of Eastern litigation was perjury. The subornation of witnesses was not altogether unknown in England, but it was a fine art in Hindo-tan. Europeans in remote corners of India, especially in Assam and the tea-growing districts, where they were far from European communities and surrounded by an alien population, would be helpless if tried by a native magistrate. They would be overborne by the stream of lying witnesses, and the magistrate might easily be prejudiced against them. He would not understand the English feeling or mode of life. An English clerk or artisan, for example, or an engine-driver, or a warehouseman would be quite at the mercy of his enemies in a distant province. He could not afford to employ an English lawyer, or if he could there would be none within reach. That the Europeans in the Mofussil, and especially in the outlying districts, felt this danger acutely, the vehemence and unanimity of the protests against the Ilbert Bill proved conclusively. No one could read the determined and almost desperate opposition of the whole European community to this change in the law without feeling that to them it was a matter of life and death. Many, indeed, openly said they could not stay in the country. The history of the world could show no parallel to the rule of Britain over India. These 250,000,000 of people, of many races and hostile creeds, of ancient origin, and chequered history, enjoyed the blessings of a regular and beneficent administration. For a century they had had peace instead of desolating struggles, security instead of wars and invasions, in which the conquerors pillaged, massacred, and oppressed the vanquished. They had order and law, not the occasional tranquillity of a rigid and unbending despotism, but the regular order of a civilised Power, guided by principles of justice and administered in the main by honourable men. Commerce had been marvellously developed by the union of all India under one beneficial Power, and by the promotion of these wonderful means of communication with which science has furnished man. Ten thousand miles of railways already existed in India, and before the end of this century it was probable that the length of railways would have been trebled. What this meant as an active agent in developing the wealth of Hindustan, in preventing the scourge of famine, in promoting the general comfort of the people, the most ignorant could form some estimate. The education of that vast continent was progressing. The humblest student of this most interesting country could not but wonder at the change which a few generations of British power had brought. He would behold a land not long since swept over by hostile and remorseless hordes as with a besom of destruction, down-trodden and oppressed, and despoiled, now in the peaceful enjoyment of order and good administration. He would see hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile soil recovered from desert jungles that owed their growth to the terror of wild beasts or hostile incursions. He would see everywhere law and even progress instead of capricious tyranny and squalid corruption. All this the Englishman of our generation would find; and seeing it, if he were true to his country and to his race, to his great ancestors, whose courage and skill, whose resolution and statesmanship, had won this splendid country for him and had conferred such priceless advantages upon its people, he would not hesitate—he would make it his first duty and his highest pride—to hand down that matchless heritage of beneficent power unweakened; nay, more strong and more secure to those that come after him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STANHOPE, without wishing to enter into the collateral question raised by the hon. member for Slford, observed that in 1879-80 a Special Committee inquired into the incidence of these charges between India and England, and his impression was that the Committee were of opinion that, on the whole, the existing arrangement was the best. He had listened, in common with everybody in the House, with great interest to the able statement of the Under Secretary, and was only sorry he had not had an opportunity of making it earlier in the session. (Hear, hear.) He should like to point out the new position in which they stood in regard to Indian matters in consequence of the new Rules of Procedure. Hitherto it had been possible to bring Indian questions forward on going into Committee of Supply; but now they could only bring on motions germane to the votes. Thus there was hardly an opportunity during the Session of raising Indian questions, except on the Indian Budget, or when a private member was successful in the ballot. He trusted, therefore, that next year the financial statement would be taken earlier in the session. Much of the Under Secretary's speech had been taken up in showing that certain items of expenditure

were being gradually reduced, while, as to others, he hoped the expenditure would be increased. He did not think it necessary to point out the fallacy of comparing one year's expenditure with another's by simply contrasting the gross expenditure. He had endeavoured to prove the other day, when he brought forward a motion which was accepted by the House, that the expenditure now was three and a half millions larger than in 1880, and he was not aware that any attempt had been made to controvert that proposition. The Under Secretary told them that the expenditure now was a good one, while that under the preceding Administration was a wicked one. But that had nothing whatever to do with the question. The argument would be quite germane if they were discussing whether the Afghan war was just or unjust; but now that they were endeavouring to compare the ordinary expenditure of one year with that of another, it was trifling with the question to drag in extraordinary expenditure of that kind, and so leading people away from examining into whether the ordinary expenditure had been increased or decreased. (Hear, hear.) He assumed, therefore, that the ordinary expenditure had increased by three and a half millions; and when the hon. gentleman said the reductions made in 1879-80 were not to the advantage of the country, he must ask what had caused these reductions. The Government of the day had come to the conclusion that considerable reductions should take place; but the present Prime Minister objected, not because the reductions were not to the advantage of the country, but because they were inadequate, and he urged a further reduction of four millions in addition to that which was then proposed. The hon. gentleman spoke as if it was a new discovery that public works were a good thing for India; but Lord Salisbury, during the time he was at the India Office, had probably done more for the development of public works in India than any previous Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) He desired heartily that public works should be pushed forward as the finances of India could afford and the material condition of the country would justify, but not to push them on in advance of the material condition of the people. He maintained that they ought to maintain a fixed policy, to say what amount it would be justifiable to spend over a reasonable series of years, and not to allow that amount to be exceeded by the pressure which came from all quarters. (Hear, hear.) On the subject of the reduction of army expenditure, the Government had proposed a scheme which they said would accomplish a reduction of one-and-a-quarter million, but they learnt that the Indian Government had sent home a despatch containing certain proposals; and the hon. gentleman, while informing them that these proposals had been rejected, forgot to tell them what they were. He pressed against the House being kept in the dark on that point. (Hear, hear.) The time had come when papers giving full information ought to be before the House. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that Major Baring had been called upon to vacate the responsible position he occupied in Egypt. It was a misfortune to India that a master of finance should be called away from India just as he had begun to thoroughly understand the finances of that country. Happily, Major Baring was able to leave the finance of India in a sound position. He (Mr. Stanhope) also regretted that Sir Louis Mallet was no longer able, on account of ill health, to continue at the India Office; he could only hope that that gentleman would long be spared to serve his country in other ways. Reference had been made to the relations with Afghanistan. He did not desire to dwell upon that matter, but he hoped the Government were going to produce papers in regard to it. They all knew perfectly well there had been recent negotiations with the Ameer of Afghanistan. The Ameer had expressed a desire to visit India, but for what purpose they were not told. Now, apparently, the journey had been abandoned. The hon. gentleman the member for Eye, in an admirable speech, had introduced the Ilbert Bill. Although the matter had been very little mentioned in the House, it was one of the deepest importance to all those who took an interest in the affairs of India. There were some hon. members who were in the habit of alleging that the fears of the Anglo-Indians on this subject were exaggerated. It ought to be remembered that the people who were in the best position to judge were those who had had experience of India by living among the population, and who knew the difficulties with which the Anglo-Indians had to contend. There were many who thought that the Anglo-Indians had established most conclusively that the privileges it was now proposed to take away from the Europeans were the important safeguards against the real danger. Who was it who held that opinion? The Judges of the High Court of Calcutta held that opinion. They were well qualified to form an impartial opinion on the subject. After quoting the speech of Sir Stewart Bayley in the debate of March 9, in which he pointed out the dangers to which the Europeans in India would be subject, they said:—

"The Judges concur in the views here expressed; and they consider that the dangers thus described in the case of planters and manufacturers would be even greater in the case of persons in a humbler position in life, railway employees, artificers, and the like. These men are continually brought into contact with natives in ways which may easily give rise to misunderstandings and ill-will. Should an accusation be brought against them, they labour under great disadvantages; they are often isolated from other Europeans; they generally have but an imperfect acquaintance with the vernacular languages; they are unable to retain the costly services of European advocates; and they might in some circumstances find it impossible to secure the assistance even of native practitioners. It is easy to see how the grossest injustice might easily be inflicted in such cases by an officer who from any cause fails fully to realise the position of the accused. It is at any rate certain that Europeans of this class would feel an entire want of confidence in any but a European tribunal. On the whole, after making every allowance for temporary excitement and agitation, it is, the Judges think, impossible to doubt that European residents in the Mofussil do rely considerably on themselves to be, and in fact are, in a position which justifies them in regarding the privilege of being tried by a European, on whose independence and impartiality they can fully rely, as one of very real importance to them."

That opinion so held by the Judges was the opinion which up to this time had been held by all authorities on the subject of the Government

of India. He would venture to quote again a remark which was made on the subject by Lord Lawrence. Writing in 1867, Lord Lawrence said, in regard to the re-admission of natives to the Civil Service:—

"In arriving at this decision the Government of India has not overlooked the circumstance that natives entrusted with administrative duties have a difficulty in dealing with independent Europeans. The Governor General in Council expects that the local administration will frame their proposals with due regard to the expediency of providing English officials for all districts in which European settlers or travellers abound."

That was the opinion of Lord Lawrence, but it did not appear to be the opinion of the right hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright), who had spoken of the opposition to this Bill in most contemptuous terms. The right hon. gentleman had said that all the opposition came from the lawyers, and he added that the reason why the Judges objected was that a native was appointed Chief Judge. A more impudent insinuation he never heard of, and if it did not come from such a quarter he should not have thought it necessary to notice it. The right hon. gentleman would be very much surprised to hear that all those Judges and all those Civil servants were just as much devoted to India as he was, and that they were just as anxious that the relations between Europeans and natives should be improved—and what was more, they had laboured during a long and trying career in India to effect that object. (Hear, hear.) He should not be surprised that many of those gentlemen should be deeply hurt by that observation of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) The fact was, the opposition to the Bill did not come from the lawyers. It was quite true that the legal element was as much opposed to the Bill as Civil servants, nine-tenths of whom, both in India and England, were opposed to it. (No, no.) He said that deliberately, and what was more, there were many natives opposed to it. It was a case of experience against sentiment. (Hear.) Was experience to go for nothing? Those most opposed to the Bill had spent their lives in India, they had experience of what native Judges could and could not do, and what they said ought to be weighed by the Government before anything was done. Not one single Government in India was in favour of the Bill, as it had been introduced, and the two principal Governments concerned—those of Bengal and Assam—were opposed to it in every form and desired to have it withdrawn. Now what were the grounds for the Bill? None whatever had been alleged. No one had seriously ventured to put forward the idea that there was any real inconvenience which required a remedy. On that subject the Judges were entitled to express a very strong opinion, and they told us not only that there was no inconvenience now, but that there was in the immediate future no prospect of any, and they went on to say that the course of legislation since 1793 had been invariably against the policy of the measure. They also printed out that it was contrary to the settlement of 1872. The deliberate compromise then arrived at was that there should remain on the statute-book this special privilege of Europeans in India. He had not been able to discover in all the papers he had read any reason for the proposal, except the one broad ground that it was desirable to abolish all race distinctions in India. The answer to that was that they could not do it. (Hear, hear.) Race distinctions necessarily arose in consequence of our position as a governing body, and if they were to be got rid of natives would have to give up far more of them than Europeans. (Hear, hear.) He would like to read a short passage from a speech of Sir J. Stephen, who was a great authority. Sir J. Stephen said:—

"In countries situated as most European countries are, it is no doubt desirable that there should be no personal laws; but in India it is otherwise. Personal as opposed to territorial laws prevail here on all sorts of subjects, and their maintenance is claimed with the utmost pertinacity by those who are subject to them. The Mohammedan has his personal law, the Hindoo has his personal law. Native women, who, according to the custom of the country, ought not to appear in court, are excused from appearing in court. Natives of rank and influence enjoy in many cases privileges which stand on precisely the same principle; and are English people to be told that, while it is their duty to respect all these laws scrupulously, they are to claim nothing for themselves? That while English courts are to respect, and even enforce, a variety of laws which are thoroughly repugnant to all the strongest convictions of Englishmen, Englishmen who settle in this country are to surrender privileges to which rightly or otherwise they attach the highest possible importance? I can see no ground or reason for such a contention. I think there is no country in the world, and no race of men in the world, from whom a claim for absolute identity of law for persons of all races and all habits comes with so bad a grace as from the natives of this country, filled as it is with every distinction which race, caste, and religion can create, and passionately tenacious as are its inhabitants of such distinctions."

(Hear, hear.) Some contended that the opposition to the Bill was contrary to the policy of the Act of 1833, which laid it down that no native by reason of race, religion, and so on should be disqualified. But could any one say it was possible to carry out that principle in every case? (Hear, hear.) Was the hon. gentleman who cheered prepared to appoint a native Governor General of India? Did he think that within any reasonable distance of time natives could be so appointed? Lord Ripon was anxious to shift the responsibility from himself, for he said, "The great change which has taken place in regard to this question from an administrative point of view has been that made by Lord Lytton's Government in 1879;" and he went on to argue that "Lord Lytton's system," "Lord Lytton's rules," caused an irresistible necessity for this measure. Lord Lytton certainly did more for the admission of the natives into the public service than most Governors General, and a great deal more than Lord Ripon by this Bill could possibly effect. Lord Lytton, in accordance with an Act passed in 1870, when the present Prime Minister was at the head of the Government, framed rules for the larger admission of natives into the public service. There was no suggestion from the opponents of the Bill that the natives should be kept out of the offices then thrown open to them. What they said was that when appointed they ought not to be given a new position for

which there was no necessity and no justification. (Hear, hear.) His own opinion was that the chief importance of the Bill was derived from the fact that it followed so close upon the heels of the Local Government scheme. That scheme, whether good or bad, was an honest attempt to associate Europeans and natives in the government of the country, and the experiment was about to be tried by Lord Ripon in all parts of the country and under all possible conditions. The essential condition of its success was that Europeans and natives should meet at those boards in the most amicable manner, for if race animosities were excited there was no chance of the success of the scheme. And yet it was at such a time that this Bill was introduced, and that the question of race distinctions of the worst character was raised. The natives believed that we were taking a step which was gradually to lead to the abolition of English and European rule. The native Press throughout India were endeavouring to teach the people that a new era was about to dawn, and that this Bill was the introduction of a new system, for which they could not be too soon prepared. The speech of the Prime Minister himself, who had spoken of the Bill as the first step of a larger policy to be introduced without limitations of time, was calculated to increase the danger. (Hear, hear.) Holding the opinion of the Duke of Argyll and always remembering that our rule rested on the recognition of the fact that we were the stronger, the policy recently adopted was, in his opinion, most unfortunate. If, yielding to a sentiment, the Government of India could achieve no practical object by their present policy, then he protested against the course now being pursued as full of danger. But he did not yet despair. The reason why he had not brought forward before a specific motion on the subject was simply this. Now that Lord Ripon had received the opinions of all the Local Governments of India we could not doubt they would have weight with him. There was no one who would deny that those opinions ought to be conclusive. Could they conceive that a measure ought to be passed which not one Local Government said ought to pass, and that it ought to be pressed upon an unwilling European population? He fully admitted the difficulty in which Lord Ripon was placed, but he hoped that even at this hour prudent counsels might so far prevail, and that Lord Ripon would not be carried away by the encouragement he had received from Radical clubs in England, but would look only to what were the real interests of India.

Lord G. HAMILTON said that the members on that side of the House were of opinion that the policy of the Government with regard to public works in India ought to be continuous. It was a great misfortune that this financial statement had been made the second order of the day at a morning sitting on the last Wednesday of the session. (Hear, hear.) Private members had been induced to consent to a curtailment of their privileges in order that more time might be given to the discussion of important public business, and this was the practical result. In one part of the speech of the Under Secretary for India he entirely concurred—viz., that in which the hon. gentleman regretted the loss India would sustain of the services of Sir L. Mallet and Sir E. Baring. He could not, however, agree with that portion of the speech which related to the question of exchange. No doubt the value of gold and silver, like that of other commodities, depended on the law of supply and demand, but it should be borne in mind that the value of gold was the standard by which the price of silver was calculated. Now, he heard that there was a reasonable prospect of a great discovery of gold in South Africa, and if that occurred, the increased supply of gold would indirectly appreciate silver, and we should once more see it back at something like the figure at which it stood three or four years ago. The hon. member for Eye had introduced the burning question of the Ilbert Bill, and had brought out the obvious objections to that proposal. He would add a few words to his hon. friend's remonstrances. The right hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham outside the House and the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister inside the House had contrived to entirely misunderstand what would be the practical effect of this Bill, and also the nature of the objections to it. The measure was introduced on a false plea. It was said to be intended to remedy an administrative difficulty, but it was clear that that difficulty did not now exist. If the Bill passed into law it would certainly raise an administrative difficulty of a most serious character. The right hon. member for Birmingham assumed that all the native civil servants who under the provisions of the Bill would have criminal jurisdiction over Europeans were civilians who had undergone a certain course of training in this country. But that was not the case, and in future years the greater bulk of those who would have to administer the criminal law would be natives who had never left India at all. What was the objection which lay at the root of the agitation of Europeans against the Bill? It was that they were especially liable to have false charges made against them. He had seen a remarkable letter from a respected planter in Assam, in which he said, "The dishonesty of the smaller native officials in Assam is appalling. It is well known to our officers. False witnesses can be had in any number at every court. They hang around, sitting under the trees, and can be got to swear and learn their cases beautifully at four annas." Under these circumstances was it too much to ask that Europeans should have continued to them the right which they had enjoyed from time immemorial of being tried by men who could speak their language, understand their customs, and appreciate their motives? The idea of establishing local self-governing institutions in India was based on the assumption not only that all natives were equal, but that Europeans and all natives were equal. In his opinion our Government of India was strong as long as it confined itself to the discharge of paternal and autocratic power, protecting the large masses of the people from the predatory instincts of a small warlike minority; but it would become weak the moment they instituted local self-government, because the Western idea of self-government was based on the fact that the people of a community were equal and more or less homogeneous in race, which the people of India certainly were not. A native member of Lord Ripon's Council had said that his head, under the dictates of prudence, was in favour of the Bill, but his heart was against it. Such sentiments he (Lord G.

Hamilton) believed were held by most of the intelligent natives. He hoped the Government would either withdraw the Bill or substantially modify it. The Viceroy had a majority in his Council, and the Government had a majority in the House of Commons, but if they made use of their majority for the purpose of passing into law a Bill which would do more to create race prejudices than any measure which for many years past had been mentioned in connection with India, upon their head, and upon their head alone, the responsibility would rest.

Sir G. CAMPBELL moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

The debate, adjourned on Wednesday on the motion to go into Committee on the East Indian Revenue Accounts, was resumed on Thursday by

Sir G. CAMPBELL, who said he had hoped the Ilbert Bill would not be made a party question. The emphatic statement of the Prime Minister gave assurance that the Government would not allow the matter to be dealt with in a way that would produce trouble in the future. If the amendment of the law which he supported in India in 1872 had been carried, the present agitation would have been entirely averted. He warmly approved the conduct of Lord Ripon in this matter; and he denied that there was any authority for the statement that nine-tenths of the Civil servants of India were against the Bill. He entirely denied that the alarm said to be existing in India was at all of a spontaneous character; it was an artificial alarm created by lawyers and others no better than lawyers. ("Oh!" and laughter.) They were told of telegrams that had been received, describing outrages that had been committed on European women. It was now six weeks or two months since those telegrams arrived, and he had searched the Indian papers for some substantiation of them and had utterly failed to find any. He asserted that the panic among the Europeans in India was ridiculously exaggerated, though no doubt a certain amount of panic did exist. They were told that in India people were liable to false charges, but if they had competent native judges and magistrates, they were the very men to sift out the truth or falsehood of charges made by the natives. Before 1833 Europeans were entirely without any rights or freedom, and in that year was passed the law that no man should be excluded from any office whatever by reason of his race or colour; and yet they were told that a long course of legislation had exempted Europeans from being subject to the jurisdiction of natives. The Calcutta High Court was a strong Court, and he desired to treat their opinion with great respect, but for some time past that Court had been in an extremely bad humour with the Government of India and with Her Majesty's Government, it being proposed to reduce their salaries. The head of the Court, too, was an old Tory lawyer, who had, in an unconstitutional manner, sought to rouse the Zemindars against a measure proposed by the Government, declaring that he prayed that Bengal might never be subjected to the horrible system of confiscation which had been introduced into Ireland. The Calcutta High Court had sent in a protest against the Ilbert Bill, which he admitted to be a very able document. They did not so much positively condemn that Bill, but they attempted with great skill to show that it was not necessary, and that it would have been possible for a time to do without it. Now, without arguing the question whether it might not have been better to set at defiance the Act of Parliament, and have postponed the Ilbert Bill for a few years, until it could be brought forward at a quiet time, he would venture to impress this on the House and the Government—viz., that, however it might have been possible before things had come to the present pass to have put off the measure, yet, now, after the extremely unscrupulous agitation which had taken place against it, it would be the greatest possible political mistake for the Government to give in. By doing so they would be teaching the natives of India the advantages of a system of agitation. The educated natives who had learned our literature, our manners, and our ways, were now ready enough to receive lessons of that kind; and, indeed, they had already a native agitation which had been got up in opposition to the Anglo-European agitation on that subject. The 250 millions of India could not be governed as we governed the five millions of Ireland, and it was very much upon that ground that he hoped the Government would not yield. If the Government were firm and did not yield in any degree, the agitation would not last more than two or three months, and the whole matter would be settled in a very short time. With regard to the natives who were members of the Statutory Civil Service, it appeared to him that the rules laid down during Lord Lytton's Vice-royalty constituted an evasion and perversion of the provisions of the Act of Parliament passed in the early part of Her Majesty's reign. That statute provided that certain appointments previously reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service sent out from England should be open under certain conditions and rules to natives of India of proved merit and ability. By Lord Lytton's Government, however, that intention had been perverted. They did not afford facilities to experienced native Civil servants for promotion to higher posts, but they selected by pure patronage a set of young natives who had no proved ability, and who only held certificates from their friends and relatives that they were promising young men and were well connected. He would like

to point to a practicable matter which had filled him with regret. Mr. Banerjee, a native gentleman of talent and energy had shown a lack of moral sense which was much to be regretted. Many members had spoken from the other side and from an opposite point of view with respect to this question, therefore he felt it his duty to say a few words on the subject.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: Although the hour and condition of the House are not propitious, I think it is desirable I should make one or two observations on the subject of the Criminal Procedure Bill, especially as I was the Minister who was responsible for the approval by the Home Government to the introduction of that measure. In my opinion, whatever may be the merits and demerits of the measure, Lord Ripon has been personally most unfairly and unjustly assailed for the part he has taken in regard to this measure. Lord Ripon is the last man who would shrink from any responsibility which properly belonged to him, and not only so, but he is proud of the part he has taken in many measures which have been initiated by the Government of India, and which have brought about him considerable unpopularity among the Europeans in India. When we heard this measure represented as if it had been the outcome of Lord Ripon's sentimental policy, and the result of his desire to attain popularity among the natives, as the result of his insane desire for uniformity and to remove all anomalies, I think it is just to Lord Ripon that the facts surrounding the introduction of this measure should be brought before Parliament. The introduction of the Bill at the present time was owing to the instrumentality of the Government of Bengal, and of the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir Ashley Eden. I am very much surprised to hear the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire (Mr. Stanhope) state that Sir Ashley Eden was not responsible for the manner, time, or, indeed, the form in which it had been presented. Now, sir, it happened that the despatch of the Governor of India quoted the opinion of the Government of Bengal upon a particular case it had before it, in which Sir Ashley Eden distinctly stated the opinion that the time had now elapsed when the distinction between natives and the British officials in these respects ought to be removed, and the attention of the Government of India should be called to the subject. It may be open to him to say he did not recommend the introduction of the Bill, but it so happens that Sir Ashley Eden, coming fresh from India, has a second responsibility in this matter, inasmuch as he was a member of the Council at home at the time the despatch asking for leave to introduce the Bill was received, and he was a party to the approval which the Home Government gave to the introduction of the measure. It, therefore, happens that Sir Ashley Eden is responsible in a double sense, and I am at a loss to know what authority the hon. gentleman the member for Mid-Lincolnshire has for the statement he has made. I must ask the House to consider for a moment the former proceedings with regard to this question. In 1870 a very powerful Commission which sat in this country for the purpose of revising the Indian Criminal Law, recommended that further steps should be taken for assimilating the law as regards natives and European subjects of the Queen, and they expressed their regret that further progress had not been made in this direction. Founded upon the report of that Commission a Bill was introduced in India. [At this point Mr. Callan moved that the House be counted. A quorum, however, was found to be present.] A Bill was introduced in India containing provisions which, if not identical were strictly analogous to those of the measure they were now considering, but the provision relating to the trial of Europeans by native officials was struck out. The hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire (Mr. Stanhope) yesterday alluded to that as a compromise, and added that it was accepted at the time as a permanent settlement of the question. Now, although he was of opinion that it was a compromise, he could not agree that it was then accepted or had ever since been acknowledged as a permanent settlement. On the contrary, four of the most distinguished members of the Legislative Council thought it necessary to move an amendment to the Bill in the Legislative Council proposing a provision exactly similar to that which they were now discussing. These four members not only recorded their votes, but in speeches gave their opinions why the compromise which had been arrived at would not be a permanent settlement, and other members of the Council announced their opinion that it could only be defended as a compromise, and not on broad and general grounds. This was the state of things when the matter was brought by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal before the Government of India, and before Lord Ripon. Did Lord Ripon force the measure on a reluctant and unwilling House? His first act was to consult all the Local Governments of India, and in the course of a despatch which was almost colourless, and in which he expressed no preferences, he stated that with one exception there was among the Local Governments a universal consensus of opinion that the inequalities and disabilities on native magistrates ought to be removed—(hear, hear)—although there was some difference of opinion as to the precise extent to which that measure should go. When the proposal for the introduction of this Bill came to England it was not necessary for him to over-

rule the reluctant Legislative Council for the purpose of supporting the Government of India. Members were probably aware of the character of the Council of the Secretary of State in this country. It was not a Council of a Radical or revolutionary character. If it had a fault it erred perhaps too much on the side of timidity, and it was not at all likely to consent to anything of a dangerous character. Yet the introduction of this Bill was assented to by the Council of the Secretary of State without revision and without protest. It might be supposed that it was not fully considered. On the contrary, every one who was aware of the procedure of that Council knew that no measure of this kind could pass the Council without being thoroughly considered and thought out. In the first place, it had to be submitted to the scrutiny of a committee composed of those members of the Council who were supposed to be most specially conversant with the subject, and then a copy of the despatch was placed in the hands of every man before it was discussed at the Council, and no question of this kind could possibly be decided without being fully brought before every member of the Council. Every one who had experience of that body must be aware that the idea of the Council sanctioning anything of a dangerous character was absolutely ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) As to the existing measure it was recommended upon general principles. It was so recommended by Sir Ashley Eden. Natives have been already introduced into the Civil Service of India, and it is hoped they will be introduced in still greater numbers. It has always been admitted that they are specially fitted for judicial functions, much more so than for executive or administrative functions. If you are going to employ them at all it is necessary that they should be employed in responsible positions, and the effect of maintaining the present disability is that natives when they arrive at a certain grade must either be placed in the districts where Europeans are not to be found—that is, in the poorest and worst districts, or else if they are appointed to districts where there is a European population, in the case of a European being accused, the witnesses and all concerned must be sent out of the district to a distance, perhaps, of hundreds of miles. (Hear, hear.) If it were now proposed for the first time that native judges should have jurisdiction over Europeans I could understand that the European population might enter a very strong protest against it. But the fact is that long ago native judges have been appointed in the principal cities, and the power of native judges to try prisoners of all descriptions is precisely identical with that of European judges. (Hear, hear.) They have exercised those powers, not only without complaint, but by the universal testimony of those who have experience of the matter, to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. (Hear, hear.) It is said that the case is different from that of the country districts, because in the cities those powers are exercised in the presence of a vigilant European Bar and a vigilant public opinion. But the fact is that wherever Europeans go a public opinion is created. Owing to daily increasing intercourse and to the extension of the telegraph there are probably but few places in India where European counsel cannot, if necessary, be obtained, and where some public opinion does not exist. Reference has been made by the hon. member for Kirkcaldy to the minutes of the judges to the High Court of Calcutta. It is somewhat characteristic of the extreme unfairness with which this controversy has been conducted in India that that minute was sent home, but that the minute appended to it was never sent home. I agreed with my hon. friend who has just spoken that it is on the whole an elaborate plea for delay in the adoption of this measure rather than an argument in opposition to the measure itself. But able as that document is, I cannot admit that it is invested with any judicial authority whatever. (Hear, hear.) The partisan character of that document is most strikingly exemplified in the eighteenth paragraph. Sir Stewart Bailey would be supposed by any one reading that paragraph to be an opponent of the measure where he was responsible for its introduction and was its supporter. I think I am justified in saying that the minute of the Judges was not a judicial performance, but rather the offspring of partisanship. No doubt the first requisite in judicial proceedings is that a prisoner should have a fair trial, but it is no less important that there should be a general belief that an offence will be punished by whomsoever committed, and that belief will not be extended if the natives see that Englishmen can only be tried by a magistrate belonging to their own nationality. Is not that practice likely to raise in the minds of the natives a suspicion that we think it necessary in the interests of our countrymen to require that they shall have something more than a fair and impartial trial, and that they are tried by men who may be presumed to have some bias in their favour? What are the real causes of the opposition to the measure? It might by some be thought sufficient to say that the Anglo-Indian, whatever may be his merits, and no doubt they are great, is not a person who is distinguished by an exceptionally calm judgment. (Hear, hear.) Agitation having the same character has been seen before when there was as little foundation for it. Probably many hon. members have read the description written by the present Chief Secretary for Ireland of the agitation which arose in India on the passing by Lord Macaulay of

what was called the Black Act. The pages to which I refer read as if they had been written about this very agitation. The same alarm was manifested then, and the same prophecies were made, and I doubt not that the result in the present instance will be the same, and that the prophecies which are made will not be fulfilled. I believe that the cause of the prevalent excitement is to be found, not in this measure, but in the general course of policy that has been pursued, both by this Government and the late Government. It has been the policy of the Government for some years past to impress upon the Government of India the desirability of obtaining the assistance of the native population in the government of that country. Over and over again that policy has been inculcated from home. In 1879 a resolution was passed which limited appointments of the value of 200 rupees a month to officers of the army and to natives. That restriction has been rigidly enforced, and has met with all kinds of opposition from the official classes. The same spirit was shown when it was determined that admission to the Engineering College at Roorkee should be confined to natives. I do not say that the agitation has been got up entirely by the lawyers, but I could quote passages in letters in the Indian papers in which it is admitted that the agitation was directed against the policy of the Home Government in providing appointments for native civilians, while there are many Europeans without appointments. The policy of Her Majesty's Government is, in my opinion, founded upon considerations of the most practical character, and whatever difference of opinion there may be, there can, in my opinion, be very little doubt that India is insufficiently governed at the present time. I believe there are many districts of India in which the number of officials is altogether insufficient, and that is owing to the fact that the Indian revenue would not bear the strain if sufficient Europeans were appointed. There is a further reason, in my opinion, why this policy should be adopted, and that is that it is not wise to educate the people of India, to introduce among them your civilisation, and your progress, and your literature, and at the same time to tell them they shall never have any part or share in the government of their country. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Lincolnshire said that it was the policy of the Romans to carry the privilege of Roman citizenship wherever they went. That is, in my opinion, precisely what we are trying to do by this policy; we are attempting to extend to a few of the best natives of India the full privileges of British citizenship; we are attempting to bring a few of them within the rights and powers and privileges of governing themselves as they might be able to govern themselves under a native administration—(hear, hear);—and if it is wise to attempt to do this, surely it is wise to trust to them thoroughly and to invest them with all the powers necessary to place them on an equality with those with whom they are equal. No doubt the discussion which has taken place may lead to some reconsideration of the details of the Bill—the full reports have not yet been received—(hear, hear)—but it would be an error, a fatal error, to withdraw it. (Hear, hear.) Much of the agitation has proceeded from the non-official class in India, and I must point out that they are not responsible for the government of the country, and if we are to be influenced in any considerable degree by their representations we must find some means of revising the form of government so as to invest them with responsibility. I wish to say, in conclusion, that Lord Ripon has the hearty and complete support of his colleagues at home. (Cheers.)

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the Budget resolution was agreed to.

#### NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS IN INDIA.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. CROSS said: Natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the statutory rules (framed in exercise of the powers given by 33 Vic., c. 3, sec. 6) are nominated by the local governments subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council. The appointments being entirely in the hands of local governments, the Secretary of State is not informed as to the particular qualifications of the gentlemen who are from time to time appointed. Every appointment is in the first instance provisional, the nominee being on probation for at least two years. No one is finally admitted into the service until the local government has reported to the Government of India that he has acquitted himself satisfactorily during his term of probation, and has passed all the prescribed examinations. The rules also provide that no one can be nominated for employment if more than twenty-five years of age, except on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession, clearly indicating that men of proved merit and ability can be appointed.

In answer to a further question by Mr. Macfarlane,

Mr. CROSS said: It certainly is not intended to invest anyone with jurisdiction over Europeans who has not a perfect knowledge of the English language.

Mr. MACFARLANE asked whether it was the new measure or the Act of 1833, which laid down the position that a knowledge of the English language should be a necessary qualification.

Mr. CROSS: The new offices about to be conferred will depend upon the will of the Viceroy, who would never think of appointing in any circumstances, anyone who did not understand English.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, SEPT. 4, 1883.

[PRICE 6D.]

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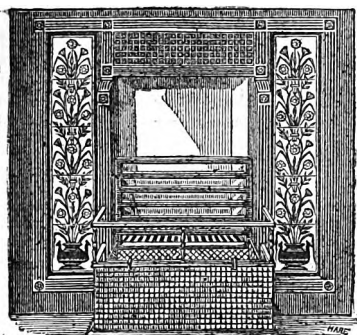
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Aug. 14; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 13; Calcutta, Aug. 12.

MR. C. B. CLARKE, M.A., F.R.S., late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and for many years past the Senior Inspector of Schools in Bengal, has written a minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which will certainly take rank as one of the ablest State Papers that have appeared on the Bengal Land Question. Well known at Cambridge as one of the most accomplished political economists of the age, Mr. Clarke has lived among the people of Bengal on terms of intimate friendship; and consequently brings to the consideration of this great question a combination of qualifications which invest his opinion with the highest authority. We shall take an early opportunity of reproducing and commenting on his paper. We cannot doubt that it has already received the consideration it deserves, both from His Excellency the Viceroy and from the Secretary of State, and we are sure it will be read with interest by all those who recognise the vast importance to India of the issues involved in the momentous question it elucidates.

WE deal in our leading columns with the capital speech against this ill-considered measure of Lord Ripon's, delivered by Mr. Morrison at the recent meeting at Bhagalpur. The *Englishman* thus notices the same speech:—

"If the object of the framers of the proposed new Rent Bill for Bengal and Behar were to do justice, and not to enforce their own quasi socialistic theories of tenant-right, there would be some chance of their being moved by Mr. Morrison's scathing exposure of the one-sided character of its provisions. Seeing, however, that the Bill is intended to be one-sided, it is to be feared that such demonstrations of its true character are mere labour wasted. It is impossible to study together the history of the Bill and the controversy to which the question has given rise, without seeing that the Government of the hour has marked out the proprietors as victims, and that argument on their behalf is worse than thrown away. The more they protest, the more exacting their persecutors become; the more impregnable their logical position is shown to be, the more keenly they are made to feel that logic has no place in the *sic volo sic jubeo* method of legislation, which is the order of the day. The Government, however, should not forget that there is one respect in which, from an ethical point of view, at all events, a despotism is less free than a Constitutional Government. While a Constitutional Government represents both parties to a contract between State and people, a despotism represents only one of the parties. The odium of setting aside such a contract is, therefore, indefinitely greater in the case of the latter than in that of the former. If the former rightly demands strong evidence of necessity before it ventures on such a course, and even then hesitates long before adopting it, the latter should venture on such a course only on still more conclusive evidence of the necessity, and after still greater hesitation. That, if the Government of India should avail itself of its plenary powers of legislation to pass the proposed Rent Bill, it will be deliberately setting aside a solemn contract entered into by its predecessors, and repeatedly ratified by successive administrations, admits of no manner of doubt. It may do so, for it possesses a giant's strength; but it will not do so without destroying absolutely and for ever all faith of the people of India in its engagements, and, for a Government that exists largely by faith, this is a terrible thing to do.

WE reproduce elsewhere an article from the *Indian Mirror*—the Calcutta Native daily that is the leading supporter of the Ilbert Bill in the Indian Press—on the Bengal Tenancy Bill; in which the postponement of the Bill is urgently called for, mainly on the ground that perseverance with it will deprive Lord Ripon of the support of the Bengal landowners in the Ilbert Bill controversy. The Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., has often been described as in a way the originator of the Ilbert Bill; but it should never be forgotten that the petty measure suggested nearly two years ago by the Maharaja was something altogether different from the Bill as developed by Lord Ripon's "breathless benevolence." As a fact, the amount of support that has been accorded, and is likely to be accorded, to the pernicious Ilbert Bill

by the nobles of Bengal, as by the upper classes of India generally, is just what might be expected from the circumstances of the case. No reasonable person would expect the upper classes of Bengal to be able altogether to see through and despise the insidious race-flattery of Lord Ripon's proposals; whilst, on the other hand, their enlightenment naturally renders them averse to any wanton persecution of the poorer class of Englishmen, their position puts them above the temptation to feel any pleasure in such persecution, and their patriotism recognises the magnitude of the calamity to India involved in the fierce race-hatred that must ensue from Lord Ripon's determination to force the measure through. It can hardly be doubted that the Raja Shiva Prasad's famous declaration—that his head was for the measure, his heart against it—very aptly represented the mental attitude of the upper classes of India towards the Ilbert Bill; and we do not for a moment believe that that attitude will be affected by the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Still, in the interests of justice, it will be a very good thing if the contrary opinion should find favour at Simla; for in that case, the iniquitous Tenancy Bill will be postponed, and, we trust, ultimately dropped.

THE *Liberal*, the organ of the venerable Keshub Chunder Sen, thus comments on the article of the *Indian Mirror*:—

"The *Indian Mirror* is concerned at the unfortunate breach caused between the Zemindars of Bengal and the members of the Indian Association by differences on the subject of the Rent Bill. The breach will neutralise the working of the National Fund movement and, says our contemporary, will hamper the passage of the Criminal Bill through the Council. Hence the advice tendered to the Marquis of Ripon that His Excellency should postpone the passing of the Rent Bill till a more favourable occasion. We are not aware how far the Zemindars will feel disposed to accept the advice. Of course they will receive no transcendental satisfaction on being told that their destiny is to be decided on a future occasion. Like doomed kids before Kali their sacrifice is only delayed. Can any one tell us if the postponement of the measure will lessen the virulence of the present agitation against the Bill? If not, it is useless to suggest the postponement of an evil day. If that day must come, let it come at once. The more reasonable course, we think, would be to suggest a compromise. Impartial men are agreed that the Rent Bill is an extreme measure, intended solely to benefit the ryots; and it is this extremely partisan character of the Bill that has drawn down upon it the hostility of the Zemindars. For our part we have already expressed our opinion that the truth about the Zemindars and ryots is to be found between the two extremes of partisanship. If that be true, let there be a compromise at once. When a compromise has been found in respect of the Criminal Bill which deals with the most incompatible classes of Her Majesty's subjects, we do not know why none should be found as between the Zemindars and the ryots, who belong to the same race or community. We humbly suggest this view to the combatants on both sides."

THE *Liberal* also gives an account of the wise and patriotic action of the Native Christians of Krisnaghur, who have assembled in public meeting, and passed resolutions imploring their fellow-Christians of the Native community—and especially the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, their acknowledged head—to abstain from the political agitation set on foot by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea. A full report of this interesting meeting will be found elsewhere.

THE wish being father to the thought, the Radical Press has been confidently asserting that the agitation against the Ilbert Bill among the Englishmen of India must speedily subside if Government only remain firm. Will that opinion still be put forward, after the magnificent demonstration at Calcutta ten days ago, and the great meeting of railway employees at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and elsewhere, that have been held during the past week? With Radical fanaticism all things are possible; and we all know that, when hard facts belie the immutable principles of Radicalism, it is "so much the worse for the facts." But can it be that Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone are so utterly blind to the teachings of English history, and so grossly ignorant of the spirit of the English race, as to fancy that Englishmen will tamely submit, and will cease to agitate, if only they are sufficiently ground down under the heel of a small-minded despot?

WE think it is well that the Englishmen of India have evidently determined to give the Viceroy no excuse for pretending, after the bill is passed and the mischief done, that the Government was not sufficiently warned of the consequences.

PERHAPS Mr. Bright, when he reads of the meetings of railway operatives in India, and of the delegation of Mr. Atkins to England to represent *in propria persona* the feelings of the Association of which he is the Secretary, will repent him of the heartless sneer with which he received the declaration of the London Committee that the Ilbert Bill will chiefly smite the poorer classes of Englishmen in India. But those who are old enough to remember Mr. Bright's opposition to the beneficent factory legislation of earlier days, will not be surprised at his coming forward to support and abet the persecution of English working-men in India.

As we have all along maintained in these columns, the question is really a working-man's question; and if Mr. Atkins can only succeed in enlightening the working-men of this country as to the real state of affairs, and the way in which Lord Ripon proposes to crush their brethren in India, we verily believe that such a tempest of just indignation will be aroused throughout England as will suffice to sweep the cruel persecutors from power.

WE are glad to observe that the second resolution passed at the working-men's meeting at Allahabad adverted to the deadly injury that this measure will inflict, not only on the English, *but also on the native working-men of India.* This is a point on which special stress was laid by Mr. Lethbridge in his speech at Limehouse last month—that the presence of skilled English artisans in India, to guide and instruct the native workmen, immensely improves the position and increases the wages of the latter—and that, consequently, a measure which drives away English skilled labour from India is certain to harm the Natives in the long run even more than the English.

SURELY this resolution of the Anglo-Indian working-men must once more put to shame Mr. Bright, and the other slanderers of Anglo-Indians, who never weary of misrepresenting the opposition to the Ilbert Bill as born of hatred against the Natives.

It is announced that the eagerly-looked for local reports on the Bill left India by the mail of August 14, and will therefore be in Lord Kimberley's hands next week. The Secretary of State will doubtless promptly hand them on to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain; for his treatment when Colonial Secretary has taught him not to kick against the pricks—as he showed clearly enough, when ordered by the Caucus to hold no terms with the Anglo-Indian deputation. We trust that Mr. Gladstone will remember his Parliamentary promise to Mr. Stanhope, that these reports should be at once published and circulated, even if received during the recess. And above all—no “stellar space,” please!

THE Anglo-Indians of Devon have nobly commenced the struggle against tyranny by meetings at Exmouth, Budleigh Salterton, and Teignmouth, to protest against the Ilbert Bill. We give elsewhere a report of the meeting at Teignmouth, and gladly note that these gatherings are preliminary to a larger meeting, to be held soon at the county town.

THE *Indian Spectator* of Bombay thus notices the horrible case of the outrage on Mrs. Hume by the Calcutta *Meheter*, whose trial we report in another column:—

“With at the faintest desire to question the justice of the decision arrived at by Judge and Jury in the case of the Calcutta *Meheter*, we confess it is difficult to realise how such a wretched man could have committed the offence he has been charged with. It would be easy enough to believe that the man entered the bath-room with the object of stabbing or strangling his victim. But a criminal assault of this most brutal character on a European lady seems to us to be too much for a Bengali sweeper. However, there is no room for doubt after the

evidence that has fallen. The *Meheter's* categorical denial counts for nothing.”

THE *Indian Mirror* states that “the majority of the jury,” that condemned the *Meheter*, “were Native gentlemen.”

THE *Pioneer* says:—

“We have received from England a copy of the Parliamentary paper containing the ‘garbled telegram,’ which, by the way, is described as the telegraphic summary of the debate of March 9th, ‘furnished to Reuter's Agency by the Government of India.’ A foot-note explains that the sentence put into the Viceroy's mouth, to the effect that ‘in a certain number of years the whole Covenanted Service would consist of natives,’ should have read ‘one-sixth of the whole, &c.’ The omission was due to a clerical error; it is said, but on whose part does not appear. No-reference is made to the cost of the telegram.”

A KRISHNAGHUR clay figure-maker, is now working in one of the Calcutta Exhibition sheds, making life-size figures in clay of “types of the people”—Bengalis, Sikhs, and so on. Krishnaghur is noted for its clay figures.

WE are glad to learn that the Secretary of State for India has selected Pandit Syamaji Krishnavarma, the accomplished assistant of Professor Monier Williams at Oxford, to be the delegate for India at the forthcoming Orientalist Congress at Leyden. It will be remembered that the learned Pandit efficiently represented his country at the Berlin Orientalist Congress in 1881. Lord Kimberley is to be congratulated on his choice.

THIS is what the *Indu Prakas* of Bombay says of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee's “National Fund” movement:—

“Some remarks made by Babu Surendra Banerjee in his speech on the necessity of forming “a national fund” for a constitutional agitation in England of India's interests, have aroused in certain quarters a certain amount of adverse and bitter criticism. The Babu spoke rather contemptuously of the Bengal Zemindars, and charged them with being not only apathetic but hostile to the interests of the people. It is only natural that these insinuations should give pain to those against whom they were cast. The Zemindars of Bengal probably have their failings like other men; but it is not proper to abuse them because at present they happen to be the best abused class in the country. They have become eyesores to Government officials in Bengal, who would be only too glad to deprive them of the security afforded to their position by Lord Cornwallis's Settlement. But that is no reason why such advocates of the popular cause as Babu Surendra Nath should run them down or deprive the cause of their sympathy and co-operation by importing into the discussion of a question of national importance, differences of opinion on other subjects between himself and them. Union is not promoted by setting one class against another, when it is to the interest of both that they should sympathise with and join each other in certain national concerns. We, for one, are disposed to think that the services of such representatives of the Zemindari interest as Maharaja Sir Jo endro Mohan Tagor, Babu Kristo Das Pal, and Dr. Rajendralal Mitra are as essential to the good of the country as those of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee; and it would be thousand pities if the national fund, which Babu Surendra Nath wishes to raise, were made the fund of any particular class of thinkers or politicians.”

WITH respect to the Freight Market, the following is corrected up to Aug. 11:—

“Our supply of steam tonnage still continues abundant for present necessities, and no rise can be quoted in rates for early loading; only one steamer has taken the berth during the past week, securing previously ruling prices, but for next month's shipment an advance has been paid for both wheat and jute. By the Cape there has been a slightly better demand for forward tonnage, but at prices which have not as yet resulted in business. Five ships have found employment since last week—one for London, three for Liverpool, and one for New York, all at previous rates. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to 55,000 tons.”

THE Indigo Market is thus reported on by Messrs. William Moran and Co.:—

“Since our last issue the weather has been less favourable, generally over Behar, too much rain having fallen everywhere; produce has consequently not been so good as it should have been, and without a spell of fine weather, the Khowties are not likely to give a good return. Of the three districts, Champaran is the most advanced, and the first cuttings are nearly all worked off. In our next issue we hope to be able to give the probable result of first Mahai from all three zillahs. There is no improvement to report from Lower Bengal. Moorshedabad and Rajshyhe will probably do about the same as last year, perhaps a little better. We doubt whether either Kishnaghur or Jessore will equal last year's out-turn, while Purneah and Bhagulpore are likely to fall considerably short of it. Midnapore and Burdwan had good prospects until lately, when they were rather damaged by floods. From the Benares Provinces we hear of too much rain in Shahabad, and the want of it in other zillahs. In the Doab the season has been unusually dry through-

out, and the want of rain is now being very much felt. Should the drought continue, it is doubtful whether the out-turn will come up to the expectations formed at the opening of the season."

#### THE following is Messrs. Carritt and Co's Fortnightly Tea Market Report:—

"Auctions held during the fortnight have been unusually heavy. On the 2d inst., 15,121 packages were offered, of which 14,258 sold, and on the 9th inst., 15,282 packages, of which 14,273 changed hands. The catalogues have comprised a large assortment of useful liquoring invoices, those from Assam and Darjeeling being especially worthy of notice; the latter arrivals from Cachar and Sylhet show considerable improvement in quality, and some of those sold on the 9th inst. were desirable in cup as well as make. The tea from the Doorars continue generally rather unsatisfactory. Although there has been a fair enquiry for all descriptions, a decided decline in values all round must be quoted. Teas under 1s. 2d. are fully 1d., and in the case of broken teas  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower. Medium grades have fallen 1d. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and fine and finest quite 2d. per lb., except in the case of a few extra choice parcels."

THE *Bombay Gazette* gives the following obituary of the week:—Captain W. Coles, 12th N.I., Pishim camp; Mr. Walter Scott, C.E., late manager and secretary, Bombay Gas Company—died in London; Mr. J. C. Leach, pleader, Allahabad; Mr. J. H. Penn, late judge, Small Cause Court, Jullundur; Mr. H. C. C. Wood, barrister, Agra.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the Agricultural Department's reports on the state of the weather and condition of the crops throughout India, for the week ended July 31:—

"The rainfall of the past week has been deficient over the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bombay rain is urgently wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta country; elsewhere the fall has been light, but sufficient for present wants. The Indus river has again fallen below its normal level in Sind, and a scarcity of water is felt in consequence. Throughout Rajputana and Central India the weather is generally favourable, but more rain is much needed in Marwar, where the tanks continue empty. In Hyderabad also the tanks are not yet quite full, but the kharif crops are doing well. In British Burma the rainfall up to date in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions is below that of the previous year, but so far appears to have been sufficient. In the Irrawaddy delta it exceeds the average. In parts of Assam and in two divisions of Bengal a deficiency in the rainfall is retarding the rice crop, but prospects are on the whole satisfactory. Except in Jubbulpore and Sambulpore, light rains have been generally prevalent in the Central Provinces during the week under report, and the weather continues cloudy and seasonable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hot westerly winds are reported from Meerut, and rain is urgently wanted in that district and in Saharanpore. In most other districts rain averaging from one to two inches fell during the week. The Punjab has been practically rainless, and rain is urgently required. The standing crops in Madras and Mysore, except in two districts where the rainfall has been deficient, promise well, and are being harvested in some places. Rice is still being transplanted in Bombay. Some damage has resulted from excessive wet in Dharwar, and locusts are becoming more numerous in the Deccan. Kharif sowings have for the most part been completed in Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces; and the young crops, which are generally in good condition, are being weeded. In the Punjab ploughing and sowing are still going on. Transplanting of rice is being pushed forward in Assam and Bengal whenever the weather is favourable; and harvesting of early rice and jute has commenced. Ploughing is nearly finished in Burma, and transplanting and sowing are in progress. Cattle-disease and cholera are generally more prevalent. Prices continue to fluctuate, and are rising in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, September 2:—

"It is now very evident that the agitation against the Criminal Procedure Bill has not died away. For some months past the European community has been quietly awaiting the publication of the provincial reports upon the measure and the announcement of the intentions of the Government. It was clear, however, to all who cared to look below the surface that this quiet did not mean apathy, and that the public disliked the Bill as heartily as when it was first introduced. The long delay in the publication of the local opinions and the growing conviction that the Government is determined to pass the Bill have had the effect which might have been expected; and during the last week meetings of indignant protest have been held in various parts of the country, the majority of them having been convened by railway employees at large stations on the main lines of communication."

"The most important and significant of these meetings was that held at Allahabad on Monday last. Three hundred persons attended it, and the proceedings are described as having been

marked by great enthusiasm and earnestness. Speaker after speaker attacked the Bill, dwelt upon its dangers to the English operatives in India, and upon the imperative necessity for sending a delegate to England to plead their cause with their brother working men there, and to ask for their practical sympathy and help. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"First, that this meeting views with pain and regret the want of consideration displayed by the Viceroy and the Home Government for the opinion of official and non-official Anglo-Indians expressed with regard to the Ilbert Bill, and the inclination displayed by the Government to prevent the official views from becoming known to the people of England; therefore, this meeting resolves that a representative be sent to England to make the working classes of Great Britain acquainted with the truth, and to ask their support and assistance to prevent the Bill from becoming law."

"Second, that Mr. Atkins, having been appointed by the working men of India their representative to the working men of Great Britain, in order to obtain their sympathy and support in opposing the Bill, this meeting heartily approves his appointment, and requests Mr. Atkins to point out to the working men of England how great are the disabilities and disadvantages we labour under, and how terrible a danger menaces us in the passage of the Ilbert Bill. Also that the policy which led to its introduction is injurious to the best interests of the European and native working men of India."

"The third resolution adverted to the delay in publishing the official opinions; while in the fourth resolution the meeting pledged itself to maintain the agitation by all legitimate means till the Bill should be withdrawn."

"Similar meetings, at which similar resolutions were passed have been held at Cawnpore, Lahore, and other great railway centres; and at all of them Mr. Atkins was charged to represent the facts to the working classes of England. It is stated that he will start upon this mission by Tuesday's mail."

"The Behar indigo planters held a crowded meeting at Mozuffpore on Thursday last, when they expressed regret at the defiant position taken up by the Government in entirely disregarding the universal public protest of the classes affected by the proposed legislation; and bound themselves to oppose the passage of the Bill. These sentiments were endorsed at a meeting of the non-official community in the district of Malda. It is probable that the Darjeeling and Assam planters will follow the same example."

"The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a summary of some of the opinions sent in by members of the Madras Government. Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor, is strongly opposed to a withdrawal of the Bill, which, he states, would be the gravest political error yet committed in the domestic politics of India, as it would hand over the government of the country to irresponsible persons, who do not know the legal conditions under which they are at present living. He does not believe that the Bill would send any European capital out of India. However, he would confine the Bill to what was originally contemplated—namely, giving full powers to Covenanted native civilians. He doubts whether it is wise to form plans for the distant future in India, and thinks it would be well to deal with difficulties as they arise."

"General Sir Frederick Roberts holds that the Covenanted native civilians must be put on the same footing as their European colleagues, but he would not go further. In his opinion, the natives are not yet fitted, morally or socially, for the Covenanted Services. No doubt the natives should be gradually educated to take a share in public affairs, but there is a dangerous side to the question. No class will long be content with the management of Local Boards, and they will eventually ask for a voice in the Government, and for this they are not yet fit. Race antagonism is not decreasing, except, perhaps, in the native army. The Government should not be too rapidly progressive; it should feel its way. Mr. Sullivan agrees with every word of the minute of Sir Frederick Roberts. The Advocate General regrets that the Bill was introduced so soon, but regards legislation in this direction as inevitable later on. He would now go on with the Bill, but confine its operation to Covenanted civilians. The Chief Justice of Madras is against a withdrawal of the Bill, but the other Judges of the High Court oppose the measure."

"All opinions received by the Government were sent home by the mail of the 14th of August, and should reach England this week. It is believed that a letter accompanied them conveying the final recommendations of the Indian Government. What those recommendations are has not transpired. There can be little doubt that the Government proposes to go on with the Bill, with some modifications. It is generally supposed that considerable difference of opinion exists, even among the members of the Executive Council. It is stated that the provincial reports will be published in Saturday's *Gazette*; and although the Government reckons among the supporters of the measure even such lukewarm adherents as Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Frederick Roberts—every one, in fact, who does not absolutely suggest the withdrawal of it—still

there can be little question that the enormous majority of the officials are entirely opposed to the Bill.

The Committee appointed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners to consider the question of extending the accommodation of the port have strongly recommended, *inter alia*, that the site of the proposed railway bridge should be changed from Hooghly to Cossipore, close to Calcutta. They consider that no scheme of port improvement can be complete without a bridge connecting the docks and railways on the east and west banks of the river; that without such a bridge, any extension of railway communication in the direction of Midnapore or the districts south and west of Howrah, will be entirely cut off from the proposed docks at Kidderpore, on the Calcutta side of the river, except by making a *détour* of forty-two miles to cross the bridge at Hooghly; and that the Hooghly site is too far above Calcutta to be of any use in working the port. They point out that any extra expense which the change of site might involve would be more than met by its obviating the necessity for doubling the Eastern Bengal Line, between Nyhatta and Calcutta; and they feel confident that with the constantly increasing traffic a bridge close to Calcutta will soon become a necessity. Even if a bridge be built on the site now proposed, it is probable, they urge, that the Port Commissioners will make a strong representation to the Government on the subject. Little work has yet been done on the Hooghly site; and the material imported from England would do equally well for a bridge on the Cossipore site. The river is somewhat broader at the latter point; but the extra expense thereby caused would be insignificant, compared with the greater advantages secured.

"The question, it is added, is one of great moment, not only to the commercial and travelling public, but also to the shareholders of the East Indian Railway Company. If the bridge be constructed at Cossipore, the whole length of their existing line would be fully utilised. If the Hooghly site be finally selected, then over forty miles of the East Indian system would cease to be useful for anything except limited local traffic, a proportionate share of the freight on the up-country traffic would be lost, and a heavy toll would be payable to the Eastern Bengal Company for the privilege of running over some forty miles of its line; and, as the last agreement with the Government gave the East Indian Company one-fifth share of the profits, the loss to the company would be considerable.

Some rain has fallen in all the districts of the North-West; but more is greatly wanted, the effect of the drought being much felt. Even as far down as Benares the crops have suffered; and in most districts they are actually withering. In the Punjab the prospects are especially bad. In the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Umritsur, and Lahore divisions anxiety is felt regarding the grain, grass, and fodder. There is a slight fall in prices owing to the cessation of the demand from Bombay for grain for export."

"Mr. Graham, an experienced Alpine climber, with two Swiss guides, has arrived at Darjeeling, and will proceed shortly to Sikkim, with a view of attempting to make the ascent of the Kinchinjunga Mountain, upward of 28,000ft. in height. He proposes, if the weather be favourable, to make a stay of about one month at Jangri, at the foot of the mountain, to explore the ranges in the vicinity. Mr. Graham made a circuit of the mountain last March, but he did not attempt the ascent.

"It was rumoured here last week that the important tribe of the Ghilzais had risen against the Ameer. There was no truth in the report. The Ghilzais are doubtless discontented at the Ameer having raised their tribute, and held them responsible for the raid made recently on a caravan near Jagdalak. But Mag Mahomed Khan, one of their leading chiefs, has just waited on the Ameer at Mama Khel; and Khan Mahomed Khan, another important chief, has started to try and recover the property for which the tribe is held answerable. Many other influential Ghilzais are with the Ameer. There have been disturbances among the Zurmat and Kullowaz, in which Mushk-i-Alim is believed to have been implicated; but General Katab Khan, with a small force, easily quelled them, destroying many forts, among them that of Mushk-i-Alim. The rumour of the Ameer's assassination appears to have been started by some servants of the British Envoy, Afz Khan, who have been dismissed and sent back to Peshawar.

"The alleged Russo-Persian Treaty is still regarded in Simla as mythical. The *Pioneer* states that, although the nominal outpost of the Askabad force is Baba Durmez, 130 miles north-west of Sarakhs, it appears that Chacha, thirty miles from Sarakhs, and the place where the direct road from Northern Persia to Merv leaves Khorasan, is looked upon as Russian territory, parties of Cossacks being nearly always there, and the people having been forbidden to pay their revenue to the Persian authorities. It also appears that the British officer now at Meshed was warned not to visit Chacha, as the Russians objected to his presence there."

The trade returns of British India for the first quarter of the financial year show an increase in the imports, excluding treasure, of nearly a crore of rupees, and in the exports an increase of over 12½ crores, as compared with the corresponding period (April, May, and June) of last year.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

### MEETING AT TEIGNMOUTH TO PROTEST AGAINST THE ILBERT BILL.

ON Saturday last an influential meeting was held under the auspices of the Teignmouth District Conservative Association at Brooks's Hotel, to consider the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill, introduced by Mr. Ilbert and the policy of the present Government in reference thereto. Mr. JOHN ELLIOT, jun., of Elmhurst, presided.

Letters expressing regret at their unavoidable absence and sympathy with the object of the meeting were received by Colonel A. W. Ord, from General Lucas, C.B., J.P., General Daniel (Exmouth), Messrs. C. R. Collins, J.P. (Hele), J. T. Flemming, J.P. (Bigaden), A. Mohun-Harris, J.P. (Bishopsteignton), W. Barron, (Bishopsteignton) &c. General Lucas, C.B., in his letter said. "I sincerely trust that every effort may be made to prevent the Ilbert Bill from being carried. I am certain that it is only from people in England not being able to understand the great difference which exists between a people divided by caste prejudice, which had been held in subjection for centuries, and themselves. I have passed the greater part of my life in India, have seen a great deal of native life, and have a great liking for the natives, but I have no hesitation in saying that they are not yet fitted to have the power of trying Englishmen. It is in agitations of this nature that discontent is engendered in the native mind; and if continued and fed they will certainly lead to very serious consequences. It is only those who have spent their lives in the Indian service who thoroughly understand how further powers can be entrusted to the native population with safety, and who can see what damage there is in forcing a measure such as the Ilbert Bill on India. It is a known fact that in any serious cases the natives would prefer trial by an English jury to one of their own countrymen."

A letter was also read from Exmouth and East Budleigh Districts Association asking Colonel Ord to convene that meeting with a view to co-operating with them in holding a general meeting at Exeter to protest against the introduction of the Ilbert Bill. Attention was called to the fact that the Radical party at Exmouth had already held two meetings in support of the measure, and that an agitation was at the present time going on in favour of making it a party question. The resolutions passed at the Exmouth meeting were also read and submitted to the approval of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not do better than adopt the resolutions passed by so many distinguished Anglo-Indians who constituted a part of the meeting at Exmouth. He confessed that, not being himself an Anglo-Indian, he was unable to speak with authority on the subject, but as one whose family had been for a long time connected with India, he was deeply interested in the welfare of that country, and had come to the meeting prepared to listen with deep interest to the views of others who were qualified to speak with the authority which he lacked. After reading an extract from the June number of the *National Review*, which appeared to him to be an admirable epitome of the arguments to be advanced against the adoption of the Ilbert Bill, the chairman went on to speak of the disadvantages of the Bill as far as the women of India were concerned, referring to a very strong protest, which he had recently read, from a number of Anglo-Indian ladies on the subject, and in conclusion, quoted from the opinion of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta in condemnation of the measure.

Colonel TICKELL (Teignmouth) proposed the first resolution—"That the members of this Association protest in the strongest manner against Lord Ripon's policy in India, as set forth in the Ilbert Bill, which they regard as injurious and offensive to the Anglo-Indian community, as well as perilous to the best interests of the Empire." The first and grand principle which animated those who were opposed to Mr. Ilbert's measure, he said, was that its introduction was subversive of the first principle of English jurisprudence, namely, that every man was entitled to be tried by his peers. (Hear, hear.) Hitherto the European magistrates in India had possessed no jurisdiction, except in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay, where one or two men held jurisdiction under the supreme jurisdiction of the higher Courts. But the consequence of the proposal to extend that system beyond the presidencies would, if carried out, be that in those immense districts where indigo and tea and other manufactures were being brought to perfection, all the operatives who were for the most part Europeans would be at the mercy of a native magistrate for whom they could have no possible respect. The power of the native magistrate would be such that on the slightest information he might summon a European to his Court, try him summarily with native evidence—which those acquainted with the natives of India knew was not in any degree reliable—and commit him possibly at once. Appeal might of course be made, but that would not avert for the time being the inconvenience and injustice, probably, of whatever punishment might be inflicted. (Hear, hear.) Such a state of things would paralyse trade and cause immense confusion. (Hear, hear.) Then again, as railroads were springing up all over the country, the men engaged upon them would be similarly placed. With regard to what the chairman had referred to as the ladies' grievance, that was a far more serious matter than appeared on the surface. The petty spite at present existing would find vent. Petty charges would be made, and women would be summoned from their homes in the absence of their husbands to answer in some cases unfounded charges. This was no sentimental grievance, but possessed so much reality that men far and wide contemplated removing their families from the country in the event of the bill having been adopted when at first threatened. He was very much afraid that it would be impossible to prevail against the Government, who were backed by a strong majority, and could do practically as they pleased. They would doubtless be called obstructionists, but it was

their duty, notwithstanding, to stand in the breach and do all that was possible to prevent the measure from ultimately becoming law. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the mission of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the native Indian barrister, and an able, educated man, who had been sent to stump the country, his great argument, he said, was that though his countrymen were not trusted with power they were powerful, and ought to be trusted. But who were his countrymen? The Bengali and the Baboos constituted only a small number of the people of India, and although known to be eloquent and clever, they were very unprincipled—men whom Macaulay stigmatised as a nation of fraud. And these were the men to whom it was proposed to give criminal jurisdiction. They were men who had been despised in all ages, and would be despised and hated still. No matter how a Radical Government pushed them forward, they would continue to be a contemptible race. (Applause.)

Captain WILKINSON, as one of the latest arrivals from India, though not prepared to say much on the subject, was well qualified to speak of the general feeling which existed in Bombay and Bengal in regard to this measure. The judges in Calcutta were very strongly opposed to the Bill. He had heard them speak against it, and with regard to the Press, there was only one paper that could be found to speak in favour of it, and that was a journal owned by a Native, and the editor of which was an Englishman. The English Government seemed to be making a party question of it, but he denied that it possessed any of the elements of a party question. Why was it forced upon the country? No one had asked for it. He had consulted several educated and influential natives, all of whom declared that they were not prepared for it. Who then was responsible for the present outcry? The whole number of men that it could affect was half a dozen, only two of whom would be really eligible to take the position the Government appeared anxious to give them. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to be in a position to state that not more than two or three of Lord Ripon's Council supported him in this matter. The effect of the bill, if adopted, would be, as had already been pointed out, to drive trade entirely out of the country. For who, he asked, under the circumstances would care to take charge of an indigo factory or a tea estate some hundreds of miles beyond the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Courts. (Hear, hear.) Illustrating the danger of such a course, Captain Wilkinson cited two instances in which the owner of a tea estate and a sugar factory respectively were charged with murder without the slightest *prima facie* evidence to substantiate such a charge. The natives in each case were afraid of losing their trade, and took this course to get rid of the gentlemen in question, who had recently come to settle amongst them. In each case the person so charged established his innocence, but in that of the sugar factor not before he had expended some 15,000 rupees. Had the Ilbert Bill become law, the probability is that, innocent as he was, he would have been hung. With regard to the case of women, natives as a rule had poor respect for them, and in the event of a woman being brought, in the absence of her husband, before a native chairman strongly imbued with this prejudice, the chances were that he would gloat over the opportunity afforded him of convicting on the strength of native evidence. The result of such a state of things would eventually be that traders would not stay in the country. The Government would be guilty of breaking faith with them, and general bankruptcy would ensue. Anglo-Indians, therefore, were very justly opposed to a measure capable of so much mischief. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Colonel ORD proposed the next resolution, "That in the event of the Conservative Associations being in favour of convening a meeting at Victoria Hall, Exeter, to protest against the measure called the Ilbert Bill, a strong contingent from Teignmouth be invited to attend and support the executive of the Exmouth and East Budleigh District Conservative Association." As the mover of that resolution, he begged to be permitted to record his humble protest against the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill in the belief that that measure, if not strongly opposed, might actually become law before the mass of the English people clearly understood the effect of it on our hold of the Indian Empire. Did Lord Ripon and the present Government, he asked, ignore the highest opinion that could be obtained as to the merits of this Bill? He did not propose to read the 37 clauses which constituted the protest of the Calcutta judges, but would read clauses 32 and 33, which proved that the judges of India could hardly be considered to favour the measure when they used those ominous words in clause 33—"the judges feel bound to express their strong disapproval of the Bill." He (Colonel Ord) hoped the Exeter and Newton Abbot Associations would support Exmouth in the gathering which it was proposed to hold in the city of Exeter against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. (Applause.) Clauses 32 and 33 are as follows:—

"32. Lastly, the Judges have to consider the question of the finality of the Bill. They are, of course, perfectly satisfied that any assurances which may be given by the present Government or any members of it in that respect will be fully and faithfully adhered to. But such assurances would not be binding upon any future Government, and still less upon the native community. There would seem to be no elements of finality either in the Bill itself or in its subject matter. There is no reason why those in deference to whose wishes the Bill has been introduced should accept it otherwise than as a prelude to still larger concessions; and it may probably be more difficult in the future for Europeans to protect their rights when the principle upon which those rights depend has once been invaded."

"33. The Judges have endeavoured in the preceding remarks to explain why they consider the grounds for the introduction of the Bill to be insufficient. They believe that they have shown that it is justified by no necessity, either immediately present or sufficiently near at hand to require consideration; that the native civilians who enter the service by competition are a small and dwindling class; that nothing is as yet, or can be for many years, known of the officers appointed under 33 Vict. c. 3, except that they have not had the residence in England which is supposed by some to render the covenanted civilians compe-

tent to exercise the proposed jurisdiction; that the circumstance of Mofussil life render the present privileges of Europeans in the Criminal Courts not a mere sentimental gratification, but an important safeguard against a real danger; that the measure cannot be defended as contributing to the more effectual and impartial administration of justice—an object which the present law sufficiently attains, and which it is not pretended that the amended law would attain any better; that in this respect the present Bill differs from former measures of a like nature, which had for their object the removal of an acknowledged grievance; that the anomaly involved in the present state of the law is merely one instance of a state of things on which the entire structure of Indian society depends; that the right which the proposed legislation will take away ought not to be, and in fact is not generally regarded as invidious or oppressive, and, finally, that the Bill does not possess the elements of finality claimed for it, but on the contrary, must, whatever be the wishes of the Government, be hereafter made the standing ground from which further innovations will be demanded. On these grounds the Judges feel bound to express their strong disapproval of the Bill."

Colonel BROUGHTON formally seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Rev. DONALD M. OWEN (Ideford) said he happened to be very nearly connected by ties of blood with the promoter of this unfortunate Bill, and he therefore felt considerable diffidence in showing any open hostility to the measure. He could only hope, however, as a strong and determined Conservative, from a party point of view, that this would be taken up by the leaders of the Conservative cause. (Hear, hear.) He contended that the Conservative party had not been the first to break through a wise and precious tradition of the House of Commons by making an imperial question a subject of party quarrel. (Hear, hear.) They were but following a very bad example set them for strictly party purposes, and, as a matter of fact, were simply, acting on the defensive. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that eventually India might be left to settle a question which pre-eminently interested herself, and that men who were entitled to speak with authority on the subject would not be silenced in India by the fear of bringing down upon themselves official disavowal. (Hear, hear.)

Captain WILKINSON stated that Mr. Ilbert practically knew nothing of the Bill until it was put into his hands, and he was urged to bring it forward. He hesitated, in the belief that it would not be received with favour, but was misled by the assurances of his colleagues that it would be generally accepted.

Sir JAMES ALEXANDER, K.C.B. (Teignmouth), remarked that as an old officer in India in command of native troops, he knew something of the feelings and habits of the natives, and in his judgment it would be a very unwise and even dangerous step to give them power over Europeans. (Hear, hear.) Every one knew of the terrible things which happened in the great Indian mutiny, and in his opinion it would be dangerous to arouse the animosities which were then excited, and which he believed the Ilbert Bill was calculated to provoke. He urged upon the Governor to apply in this matter the wisdom which prompted Lord Palmerston to decide that when a measure was doubtful it was best to leave it alone. (Hear, hear.) At least this measure was doubtful and was calculated to open the door to many abuses. He hoped, therefore, it would receive a strong opposition from the Conservative party, and that even unity, in railway parlance, it would be "shunted" altogether. (Applause.)

Mr. IMBERT-TERRY, as vice-chairman of the Exmouth and East Budleigh Conservative association, referring to the new Corrupt Practices Bill which had just become law, said that it was to such associations as those that in future the party would have to look for information. It was the duty of such associations to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of Imperial and party interests, and he was only happy to think that they had such an excellent object before them in regard to which they might coalesce and work together. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### THE "MANCHESTER COURIER" ON MR. BRIGHT AND THE ILBERT BILL.

MR. BRIGHT has been interviewed and has dropped, like the lady in the Arabian tale, pearls of wisdom every time that he opened his lips. It appears that he is of opinion that "there is no one fit to govern India, except perhaps Gladstone;" that it is desirable to abolish the office of Governor General; that it would be well to rely more implicitly upon provincial governors partly because the Governor General being confined to Bengal does not see enough of the country, whilst "in the case of an ambitious man like Lord Dalhousie, or an incompetent man like Lord Lytton, the whole country is precipitated into complications and hostilities which men with smaller jurisdiction would not incur." There is something delightful in this way of putting down great men. Lord Dalhousie did good work in his time, though he was the champion of a policy which the much abused advocates of Imperialism have long abandoned, and Lord Lytton contrived amidst enormous difficulties to establish the Empire on a basis which, had his policy been followed out, would have lasted for many generations. It suited the Liberal faction to break down that policy, and as a result Mr. Bright thinks himself entitled to describe the most popular Governor-General of India with the one exception of Lord Mayo, as "incompetent." What follows is even more exquisite in its way. According to the report of the interviewer, Mr. Bright would break up the present Government of India into smaller Satrapies, with direct relations to the Home Government, and each having a provincial army and powers over taxation and revenue. Mr. Bright foreseeing that in the course of time, near or remote, England will have to leave India to herself, expresses an inclination to

believe that it will be rather because the situation in Europe will compel that course than that the natives of India will enforce it. For the rest Mr. Bright pins his faith to the Marquis of Ripon, whom he has known "ever since he was a child," and is quite convinced that the most hon. marquis will do everything that is wise, and kind, and right for the nations over which he is called upon to rule. It is somewhat interesting as a commentary on the report of this interview to find that one of the oldest and most experienced of the Indian Civil servants has addressed to Mr. Bright a letter in which he effectually demonstrates that the ex-President of the Board of Trade is wholly ignorant of the needs and character of the people of India and that his recent action in supporting the Ilbert Bill, and talking the usual Radical talk about our greatest dependency is a mistake of the gravest kind.

The writer of the letter in question is Mr. C. Forjett, whose name, familiar enough in the days of the Indian Mutiny, has long passed out of the memories of the average stay-at-home Englishman. In that unhappy time Mr. Forjett fulfilled the office of Commissioner of Police in Bombay. Fifty years of his life, as he tells us, have been spent in India, thirty-five of which were given to the Civil Service seventeen of which were passed in such a way that during the whole of that period the English language was practically of no service to him. It may be remarked at this point, by the way, that the Indian Civil Service includes a great number of English gentlemen who have, like Mr. Forjett, given their whole lives to the service of their country, and who have willingly and for the most patriotic motives foregone all the advantages and all the luxuries of civilisation in order to keep up the *prestige* of their country and help most effectually in the work of government. Their opinions, however, are set aside by Mr. Bright and the modern school of *a priori* reasoners. They may know the people intimately; they may speak their languages with native fluency; they may from their official positions have had every opportunity of seeing the native character on all sides and of forming a sound and practical judgment upon it, but in the eyes of the Radical of the type which Lord Ripon so accurately represents all these advantages are nothing. The opinions of the official class must necessarily, they imagine, be biased, and that always in a direction inimical to the native races. With those races the only proper way of dealing is to set up an ideal Hindoo who shall be the incarnation of all the cardinal virtues and a few more in addition; who shall be truthful, honest, upright, sober, and patient, and who shall in addition be quite capable of appreciating all the efforts of the English officials to deal justly and honestly with him. The result is seen in this miraculous Ilbert Bill, which at the present moment stands condemned by everybody in India who has a right to offer an opinion on the subject, and which, as a matter of fact, is really supported by no one save its author and the crochety Radical Ultramontane peer with whom Mr. Gladstone has been pleased to afflict India. Mr. Forjett is one of those who condemn the Bill most strongly and in view of his position in India for so many years it must be admitted that his condemnation has very considerable force. A public servant who, according to so unimpeachable an authority as Colonel Malleon, "saved Bombay" during the Mutiny, and who upon his retirement from the service received testimonials from the civilian European and native populations of the Presidency of a pecuniary value not far short of £20,000, is likely to be a person with a right to speak on such a subject as the proposal to entrust native magistrates with rights over the European population. And Mr. Forjett does so speak in a letter to Mr. Bright, too long for quotation, but full of interest. His utterances are certainly much to the purpose. There is no appeal to "first principles," but he goes at once to the root of the matter. He tells Mr. Bright that "India is an arena, prolific of forgery, subornation, and counterfeited charges;" that to bribe, to lie, and to suborn are considered by no means wrong or immoral; that "he who can benefit himself by bribes is looked upon as being a 'lucky man,' while he who is not clever enough to steer clear of discovery is denounced as being a 'fool.'" In view of that state of things he considers the Ilbert Bill "a great mistake," and he predicts that "its operations, attaining to the proportions it must in time will place the life, liberty, and safety of Europeans all over India in jeopardy." Of Mr. Bright's sentimental objections to the maintenance of caste distinction as a moral wrong, Mr. Forjett is not unreasonably contemptuous. "What is it," he asks, "that enables a handful of Europeans to hold in subjection the millions in India? It is that precious abstraction which we call British prestige. Do away with it and we might as well drum ourselves out of the country." Against that *prestige* the Ilbert Bill, if by any unhappy chance it should pass into law, would deal the heaviest blow it has yet received, and consequently against the sentimentalism which would force it on Mr. Forjett enters a strenuous protest. Mr. Bright has protested that if the bill be not conceded there will be a growing discontent, and with the discontent a growing disloyalty. Mr. Bright has asked his audience at Birmingham how they would like to face that disloyalty; Mr. Forjett urges him to let the sentimentalism which has prompted the present agitation subside, and leave matters as they were. The result,

he predicts, will be safety for the Empire and peace for the native populations, neither of which can be looked for if the present agitation is allowed to continue.

The closing paragraphs of Mr. Forjett's letter are worthy of all attention. He points out how sentimentalism on the Bengal side led to the promotion of the Indian Sepoy by seniority instead of by merit; how to the same cause were attributable the inordinate eulogies of the valour of those troops, and how, instead of those steps promoting his loyalty, they led the Sepoy to ignoring his European officer, and to believe that man for man he was quite as good as any European. This sort of thing it was, Mr. Forjett contends, which amongst others brought on the Indian Mutiny. The mutineers were then taught a necessary and most salutary lesson and the danger is over unless there is a repetition of the causes which led to that outbreak. Such a repetition is to be feared if the sentimental policy is continued; and "if," says Mr. Forjett, the present policy of implicit confidence in Russian good faith is continued it will not be many years before that danger presents itself. And then," he adds, "tall talk and loyal professions notwithstanding, neither Bengalee Baboo, nor any other of the classes of India would raise a finger to help us, and a single check on the frontier would disorganise our Sepoy army, render it worthless and dangerous, and demoralise the whole of India." There can be no doubt in the minds of men who have taken the trouble to recall the history of the past and to compare it with that history which is making itself from day to day, that these warnings are imperatively needed, and that if there should unhappily be another Indian Mutiny, or if the threatened Russian advance should come in the course of a comparatively short time, as the prophets of evil emphatically predict, the course of events will run pretty exactly in the lines traced out by Mr. Forjett and the opponents of the Ilbert Bill generally. The only question is whether it is worth while to address these remonstrances and these predictions either to Mr. Bright or to members of the present Government. Mr. Bright, as all the world knows, never made a mistake in his life, and is the one and only infallible pontiff of English politics. He has taken Mr. Ilbert and the sentimentalists under his protection—therefore they must be right and all the rest of the world wrong. As for the rest of the Cabinet, their cue, as we know, is to say "ditto to Mr. Gladstone," and as he supports Lord Ripon with blind devotion, and is perfectly convinced of the good faith and good intentions of Russia, is it to be feared that remonstrance to their address will be unavailing. When a man or body of men in the position of Mr. Bright and his former colleagues are possessed of the idea that India will sooner or later have to be given up, it is hardly likely that they will care to sanction any active steps for the preservation of our Empire in that continent.—*Manchester Courier*.

#### LORD HARTINGTON'S ACCURACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—One of the allegations constantly made by members of the present Government and by other supporters of the Ilbert Bill is that the opponents of that measure are actuated by views and motives adverse to the policy of advancing the natives of India in the public service, which for many years past has been inculcated by successive Governments in this country, and has been advocated from time to time by eminent Indian officials. This allegation is advanced in defiance of assertions to a contrary effect, which have been repeatedly made by some of the most prominent opponents of the Bill, and in the face of facts which are, or ought to be, known to the members of the Government in this country. The spirit of this allegation pervades the remarks made by Mr. Gladstone on the subjects of the Ilbert Bill on Tuesday last; but it is more definitely embodied in Lord Hartington's speech on Friday, in which he imputes unworthy motives to the opponents of the Bill, and, disregarding Lord Mansfield's advice to the untrained Judge, adduces reasons in support of his contention.

I wish to draw attention to two of the grounds upon which Lord Hartington imputes to those who are opposing this Bill a general opposition to the policy "of obtaining the assistance of the native population in the government of their country." The first of these is the alleged antagonism of the opponents of the Bill to a resolution passed in 1879, "which limited appointments of the value of 200 rupees a month to officers of the Army and natives." The terms of the resolution are not quite correctly described by Lord Hartington, but the description is sufficiently correct for my present purpose. The object of the resolution was to prevent the appointment of young English gentlemen, who, having failed to pass the examinations requisite for admission into the Covenanted Civil Service or into the Indian Staff Corps sought, and frequently obtained, employment in subordinate offices for which there were plenty of well-qualified natives available. The orders on the subject were contained in a despatch issued by the Secretary of State for India in 1879 at the instance of the Government of India, and the despatch of the Government of India was based upon a brief note written by the member of the Council then in charge of the Home Department, and of which I happen to have a copy in my possession. In this note the member of Council, after ex-

pressing his approval of a draft circular which had been framed under his instructions for the guidance of the Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners of Provinces, submitted the following suggestion for the consideration of the Governor-General:—

"But there should be an analogous check upon the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and, therefore, I would now forward the proposed circular to the Secretary of State, and suggest that the Governments of Madras and Bombay should be prohibited from making such appointments without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India, which should be applied for through the Government of India."

The member of Council who thus suggested the issue of the orders to which Lord Hartington refers as having provoked the resentment of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, is the writer of this letter.

The second specific fact to which Lord Hartington refers in support of his argument is connected with an order issued from the India Office when he filled the post of Secretary of State for India, confining admission to the Engineering College at Roorkee to persons of pure native extraction. Lord Hartington states that this order has evoked opposition in India, obviously implying that the opposition has emanated from Englishmen; but here again the inference which he seeks to establish is altogether inconsistent with the facts of the case. The opposition to the order has been almost entirely confined to Eurasians, who, though natives of India and expressly defined as such in the Act of Parliament of 1870, have been excluded by the terms of the order in question from admission to the Roorkee College, and therefore, to a great extent, from an employment in which many men of this class have done good service in the past, and for which, in common with persons of pure native extraction, they have just claims. The injustice and impolicy of such an order in its application to Eurasians, its inconsistency with the provisions of the Act of Parliament which contains the most recent exposition of the views of the British Legislature on the question of the employment of natives in India, and with the measures which are now being taken to provide better means of educating the very class which is now excluded from one of the employments hitherto open to it, and the embarrassment which the order has already caused to Lord Hartington's successor at the India Office, are facts which might have deterred the late Secretary of State for India from importing this question into the present discussion; but the incident shows the straits to which the official supporters of Lord Ripon's measure are reduced when, relying upon a powerful majority in Parliament and upon the ignorance of the public, they resort to arguments and representations of this nature.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXR. J. ARBUTHNOT.

Newtown House, Newbury, Aug. 26.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE "INDIAN MIRROR" ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL—FURTHER REASONS FOR ITS POSTPONEMENT.

HAVING discussed the Native Jurisdiction Bill thread bare, we now turn, once more, to a consideration of the Rent Bill, which it is proposed to pass into law during the same session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Doubtless, it is the intention and object of the Government to rectify the mistakes in the existing land-law, to adjust the conflicting interests and reconcile the strained relations between the landlord and tenant, and to contribute to the more equal distribution of wealth among the people. But the question is—Does the Rent Bill, in its present shape, serve these great ends, which are so desirable? The welfare of the agricultural classes, who are estimated to represent 80 per cent. of the 66 millions of the total population of Bengal, must always be allowed to preponderate over the interests of the comparatively small body who own a proprietary right in the soil; and that is exactly the very reason why the Bill should not be hurried through the Council.

The Rent Commission, whose report and Draft Bill are before us, was composed of some official members who, with every deference to them, we must say, can hardly be complimented with the possession of such experience in revenue affairs as qualified them to deal adequately with the final settlement of the many complicated questions in the law of landlord and tenant. Of course, these gentlemen—we refer only to the civilian members—have held office as collectors of districts; but we have not heard that even one man among them had made the practical administration of the revenue law a speciality. The present system of over-centralisation is, perhaps, responsible for depriving them of the necessary facilities for mastering the intricacies of our land system, and it is no injustice to them to say that they are all, almost without exception, mere theorists, who have derived their whole knowledge of the existing relations between landlord and tenant in the Courts, and not from local or personal observation and experience. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. O'Kinealy, and Mr. Field, cannot be said to be such old officers as made the land-law of Bengal

their special study. And they were the leading members of the Commission.

Then the Viceroy's present Council consists of members, of whom not one single gentleman can be considered to be an expert on this question. It is true that Sir Stuart Bayley has passed the best part of his term of service in Bengal; but he has been mostly employed in the Secretariats, and during the time he filled the office of Commissioner of the Patna Division, he could hardly have acquired more than a theoretical knowledge of the land system. The Honourable Messrs. Gibbs and Hope previously served in the Bombay Presidency, where the land tenures are altogether different, and their experience of Bengal, therefore, cannot count for more than the information which Major Baring, Mr. Ilbert, and General Wilson can bring to the Council from their researches from books and records. More cannot be said in favour of the official members. The non-official members, principally, if not wholly, represent the land-holding interest. To make up for this notorious deficiency of intimate familiarity with the details of revenue administration, Mr. Reynolds has been asked to go to Simla to assist the Council in the consideration of the provisions of the Bill. We are willing to give him full credit for his general abilities and for the versatility of his talents; but his comparatively short experience as a collector in Mysore hardly qualifies him to be accepted or recognised as a perfectly competent authority on questions concerning our present land-system.

The proposed law involves the most important and vital practical issues which have even come up for consideration and decision before any Government and Legislature in India. And yet these practical issues of immense moment to the progress of the country and the prosperity of the people are to be decided by a Council, in which not a single official member has ever been credited with having achieved the slightest distinction in the administration of the land revenue in Bengal.

If the Government has, after eighty years, been awakened to a sense of its obligation to do justice to the ryots, it seems to us that it might just as well take such time as would enable it to render full justice to them, without being quite unfair or unreasonable to the Zemindars. We are not sure that in the hurried way in which the Bill is proposed to be passed, it may not do serious harm to the ryots.

Doubtless, mass-education and the creation of a quasi-peasant proprietorship are measures which are quite in accord with the principles of advanced Liberalism, and are, certainly indications of large-hearted benevolence on the part of the Government. But must confess to some surprise that, while a Commission was sent about every Presidency and Province of the Empire to ascertain the wishes of the people through representative bodies and gentlemen in regard to a national system of education, no similar course was taken to make the Government thoroughly acquainted with the feelings and wishes of the two most important classes, whose respective rights and interest on the tenderest point of their nature, were proposed to be finally settled in the Bengal Rent Bill.

Again, in respect to the Ilbert Bill, which affects only a few Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service, but which has kindled the wrath of almost the whole European community into a white heat, the Government saw fit to call twice for reports from the Local Governments and Administrations. But in regard to the Rent Bill, which is to deal for all time to come with the rights and interests of 80 per cent. of the total population of Bengal, a Commission sat and settled the principles of the proposed legislation by deliberation, and without taking the evidence of the leading men of both classes in every district, as was done in the case of the new system of education.

The Zemindars are able enough to make their voices heard either individually, or through their representative associations, or the members who are to maintain their cause in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It is true that the official members of the Council are supposed, from their position, to hold briefs for the ryots; but it is not difficult to understand what is likely to be the result of their advocacy, when they will be groping in the dark as to the actual merits of their client's case.

Whether the proposed law, as it stands, does or does not injure the Zemindars, it certainly will not be quite satisfactory to the ryots. The consequence will be that, while a White Mutiny is raging over the Jurisdiction Bill, the Government, by hurried and perfunctory legislation on such an important question as that of rent, may be recklessly provoking a Black Mutiny.

To us it seems absolutely necessary, for securing a thoroughly complete and efficient code of land-law for Bengal, that the present Rent Bill should be deferred till a fresh Commission shall have been formed to visit every district in Bengal, to take the evidence of the leading Zemindars and representative ryots on its provisions, and to ascertain their views as to how the defects of the present system can be most effectually rectified. In such a case the Legislature would be able to proceed on a solid basis and to turn out a law which would be creditable to itself and beneficial to the country. At all events

an expression of opinion from both Zemindars and ryots on the principles and details of the Bill is urgently needed.

Precipitate legislation on the rent question, at a season when so many elements of trouble are busily at work, will bring discredit on Lord Ripon's Government; and our sense of gratitude to that Government for the many beneficent measures it has passed and is about to pass, impels us to ask it to pause before it proceeds with a law which, we are convinced, is most inopportune just now, and may be fraught with consequences it may not be easy to foresee—still less to guard against—in the present state of public feeling in Bengal.

### MAIL NEWS.

**THE NATIVE JURISDICTION BILL.**—In accordance with the resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association held on August 10, a public meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian communities will be held at the Town Hall at an early date for the purpose of adopting a memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy, praying that the opinions of the local officials on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill may be published in their entirety without delay, and that in case their publication before the rising of Parliament is impossible, the Bill may not be proceeded with until they shall have been presented to both Houses of Parliament.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—Colonel Henderson, Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, returns to India in October, and Mr. Lambert, now officiating in the post, reverts to his permanent appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Calcutta.

**SERIOUS DRAUGHT IN NORTHERN INDIA.**—Very depressing telegrams are being received from many districts by the Government regarding the state of the crops in Northern India. An actual famine is not anticipated, but great scarcity is threatened. The reports from many districts state that the crops are half ruined, and unless rain falls within a few days, entire ruin must ensue.

A large portion of the country, embracing the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Behar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind, is suffering from want of rain. In the Bombay Presidency also more rain is generally required. Bengal and parts of Madras have been getting rain, while the west of India has been for some weeks unusually dry.

In Ceylon, too, they are complaining of insufficient rain.

The locust continue to be the chief danger which threatens the crops in the Bombay Presidency, but more rain would now be generally welcome, and in some parts of the Southern Mahratta Country and in Sind it is urgently required.

The Viceroy will himself perform the duties of Finance Minister between the departure of Sir Evelyn Baring and the arrival of Sir Auckland Colvin. Sir E. Baring was to leave Bombay on the 28th ult., and Sir A. Colvin is not expected to arrive before October.

Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, speaking at Hooghly the other day, in reply to an address presented to him by the Municipality, deprecated "those differences between Europeans and natives which had found such severe expression during the past few months."

Nothing is yet known officially of the local Governments' and officers' opinions on the Jurisdiction Bill, the papers being still in the press; but the general views of some of the higher authorities consulted have been independently made public.

Sir Charles Aitchison's minute expresses approval of the principle of the measure, but suggests special precautions for confining the extension of jurisdiction to "competent and trustworthy persons" only.

The Russian merchant lately reported to have been at Kabul is now said to have arrived at Mama Kheyl, near Gundamuk, and to have had an interview with the Ameer.

In response to the application of the Khedive's Government, a staff of Indian medical officers, with hospital assistants, has been selected for service in Egypt.

Captain Williams and part of the crew of the steamer Knight of the Bath, which was wrecked on Kooria Moor Island on the 18th June, while on a voyage from Bombay to Havre, were brought to Bombay on Sunday by the Government steamer Amberwitch, which was sent in search of them from Aden a month since. The chief officer and fifteen men were drowned when the vessel was wrecked. The others were robbed by a tribe of Arabs and passed through severe sufferings before they found an asylum at an Arab village in the interior.

Some anxiety had been felt regarding the safety of the Amberwitch on account of her long absence, and the survey steamer Investigator had been ordered to proceed from Bombay in search of her.

There were ninety-nine deaths from cholera in Bombay last week, as compared to 101 in the preceding week. The highest mortality occurred in the suburbs of Worlee, Mahim, and Parel.

In the Deccan districts the cholera epidemic is still very severe. There were 1,381 deaths during the week ended on

Aug. 7 in the Khandesh district alone; and many deaths occurred also in the Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Poona, Thana, Nassick, and Satara districts, though for some of the latter quarters the returns show an improvement.

A number of medical men have been placed on special duty in Bombay at the cost of the Municipality, for the treatment of poor people suffering from cholera. Six doctors have each charge of a district.

Dr. Blaney's motion recognising the necessity for extending and improving the water supply of Bombay was adopted by the Corporation at its meeting on Aug. 10.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Aug. 10 to consider the dock extension scheme. It was resolved to recommend the Port Trustees to urge Government to grant all necessary powers for raising funds to construct the proposed new dock without delay.

Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, the retiring Agent and Secretary of the Bank of Bombay, has been entertained at farewell dinners by the Bombay and Byculla Clubs.

An affray is reported to have taken place between the followers of the Newab Busheer-ud-Dowlah and a rival faction at Hyderabad.

Five men have been killed and several others seriously injured at Calcutta by the falling in of a hide warehouse.

Meetings to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill continue to be held in that Presidency.

The amount subscribed towards the fund of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association now amounts to nearly 1½ lakh of rupees.

Measures are to be adopted with a view to popularising the Stock Notes, which have not hitherto obtained much favour with the public.

A company is being formed to undertake the cutting of a ship canal through the Island of Ramesseram between India and Ceylon.

Four Burmese, two men and two women, are in custody at Rangoon on a charge of murdering a girl for the sake of her ornaments, worth four hundred rupees.

The new Indian Government troopship Clive arrived in Bombay harbour on August 5.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July in the last three years,—1881, Rs. 13,18,49,000; 1882, Rs. 15,25,70,000; 1883, Rs. 17,35,33,000.

The result of the balloting for an elective Trustee of the Port, to act during the absence of Mr. F. Forbes Adam, was declared at the Chamber of Commerce office by the scrutineers, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and T. Forrest. Of the two candidates, Mr. John Marshall and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the latter gentleman was declared elected.

News has been received at Bombay that a large caravan of pilgrims, with more than four hundred camels, was plundered by Bedouins between Jeddah and Mecca.

The *Statesman* says it is "an open secret" that the India Office has determined that the limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service shall be raised. "The standard of age was deliberately lowered to prevent native youth presenting themselves at the examination, and we learned with great satisfaction some months ago in London that the error will be remedied, and the standard of age materially raised."

The British India steamer Satara ran into a cargo boat in the Irrawaddy River the other day, cutting the boat in two but sustaining no serious damage herself.

Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster General of Burma, is expected to succeed Mr. Alpin as Deputy Comptroller in the Postal Department.

A Jacobabad correspondent writes to a Kurrachee paper, August 6:—"The weather here is not at all unpleasant up to 11 or 12 o'clock, and the recent rains and storm have helped to usher in the cool weather sooner than usual. Maximum heat, 106 degs. to 108 degs. Fahr., as against 118 degs. and 112 degs. in June and in the early part of July. A blanket is very acceptable about 4 a.m. Mr. Watson, deputy commissioner, is expected here about the 13th inst, to resume his charge, Major Mayhew, who has been acting for him during his absence on three months' leave, returning to Sukkur; about that date Colonel Bell and Captain Mackenzie, of the 1st Biluchis, are also expected here. Captain Broome, 1st Biluchis, arrived from leave last week. Major Carpendale, 2nd Sind Horse, proceeds on leave to Mussoorie to-day. Captain E. V. P. Monteith is expected to arrive, on transfer to 2nd from 1st Sind Horse."

### THE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BILL.

**CALCUTTA, AUG. 13.**—A general meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Association was held on Saturday evening in the Town Hall. Some 200 persons were present, and Mr. Keswick, president of the Association, was in the chair. After the formal business had been transacted, the President made a short statement, mentioning that the total amount of subscriptions received to date was Rs. 1,42,014, and the number of subscribers,

resident, non resident, associate and foreign, 7,510. One lakh of rupees had been invested in four per cent. Government Paper. The number of resident members was 202, non-resident 352, associate 142, foreign 24, showing a monthly income of Rs. 1,012 from subscriptions. He also gave the number of signatures to the memorials, which were as follows:—House of Commons memorial, 14,989; House of Lords, 13,139; Viceroy, 11,783; and Secretary of State, 12,254. The signatures to the ladies' petition to the Queen numbered 5,800.

The President then said:—The European and Anglo-Indian public have been quiet of late, waiting for Government to redeem its promise of giving the views of the local Governments and the public the fullest weight and the most deliberate consideration; but there is reason to fear that the Government mistakes quietness for indifference and thinks it can safely pass this obnoxious measure without encountering any serious opposition. It is not right that Government should deceive itself in this way. It is said that the Government have decided to publish the opinions received from the local Governments on the subject of the Native Jurisdiction Bill in a collated form, but the remembrance that the debate of the 9th March was not only collated, but manipulated, shakes confidence, and the public desires to see the opinions in their integrity unabridged and uncollated. I have seen at stated that it is no use attempting to resist the bill, as the Government have determined to pass it; but it is our duty to show the objections to it to the last, and then if the Government will err and deliberately alienate Europeans and Anglo-Indians throughout the country, it will do so with its eyes open. It must not think all trouble will end by passing the bill. The application of it will be a thousand times more disastrous. Look at the spectacle before us. Government are trying to force upon us a most obnoxious bill out of no necessity, but because they cannot afford to be beaten. It must do injustice, that the power may remain plain. It must rob us of our birthright, lest our native fellow-subjects mistake its justice for weakness. I believe that all the advisers of the Viceroy have informed him that there is no necessity for the change he proposes, and that no Judges will be as satisfactory for Europeans as European Judges. We are accused of want of sympathy with our native fellow-subjects most unjustly. We do not desire to take away any of their rights, but only to defend our own. We have no wish to see them done out of any honours; only do not let them be judges over us in the Mofussil Criminal Courts. All who are acquainted with civil Courts in the mofussil, presided over by natives, know how reasonable we are in asking for this, and our reasonableness must be patent to most Zemindars who know how these Courts are conducted. The Government do not intend to permit native judges to have jurisdiction over European soldiers in cantonments. The Commander-in-Chief was alarmed when he heard that cantonment magistrates might be subject to the orders of Native superiors. He wanted native judges to experiment on civilians only, and I recently noticed an order that native Sepoys are to be tried by Europeans only in future. Are our voices not to be heard because we have no voice in returning members to Parliament? The smallest constituency at home commands more attention from the Government of the day than the whole European population of India; but we must never be silent, and never sit down quietly under an injustice. The Viceroy of India has hitherto been invested with very exceptional powers, confided to no other subject of the Queen-Empress, expressly for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the British race in this country, where it is vastly out-numbered; and we consider the employment of those powers for the avowed purpose of transferring authority from European to native hands, without reference to the feelings and wishes of the Europeans affected by the transfer, is a most serious breach of public trust. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. A. B. Miller proposed the following resolution:—That it is imperative in the interests of the whole of the Indian community, Native as well as European, that this Association should continue to exert its utmost energies to effect the withdrawal of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill." The Association, he said, had adopted a pacific policy for some time, trusting in the promise of Government that they would abide by official and non-official opinion. It is true that when his Excellency the President in Council gave the pledge, he qualified it, but it was no qualification of a statesman. Mr. Miller said that when the bill was first introduced it was tried to be fathered on to Sir Ashley Eden, who, however, had emphatically repudiated the authorship. Then it was said that there was a consensus of opinion in its favour, and that it was needed to remove an anomaly, grave administration difficulties, and race disqualifications. In Mr. Miller's opinions, instead of it being an enabling, it was a disabling act instead of qualifying, it disqualified. When all the arguments in support of the bill had been thrashed out, the only sheet anchor of the Government was its administrative convenience; but this also Mr. Rivers Thompson had dispelled. The supporters of the bill could be numbered by one's fingers. Nearly the whole of the sixty-five thousand European troops, if they were allowed to give an opinion, would repudiate the measure. The entire

opinion, both of the official and non-official community, was against it, and he thought they were right in calling upon the Government to carry out its pledge and to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Henry Bell, barrister-at-law, and Mr. J. G. Apear, barrister-at-law, seconded and supported the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm.

The meeting throughout was very earnest, and the proceedings remarkable for temperate language and orderly behaviour.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart) will probably leave Simla about Nov. 1, and will visit Banda, Nowgong, Sangor, and Pachmarhi before proceeding to Calcutta and Bangalore.

Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, commanding the Allahabad Division, and Lieutenant General Hughes, commanding the Sirhind Division, have been granted sixty days' privilege leave. Brigadier Generals Wilkinson (Presidency District) and Massy (Gwalior District) also proceed on thirty and forty-three days' privilege leave respectively.

General Sir H. Macpherson has returned to Allahabad after paying a flying visit to Segowlie and Calcutta.

Brigadier-General Wilkinson, commanding the (Calcutta) Presidency District, is about to proceed on privilege leave, Colonel Macnair, of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, assuming officiating command of the troops during the General's absence.

Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner, the *Sind Gazette* says, is now at Thull Chotiali, and returns to Quetta shortly via Giral and Camp New Cantonments. Sir R. Sandeman is at Ziarut.

Col. Van Heythuysen, Bombay Commissariat Department, has been granted an extension of his leave for six months.

Colonel Henry Hamor Stansfield, Bengal Infantry, Commandant Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, comes in for his colonel's allowances on the 23rd September, and will proceed to England. He served through the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, and was present at the siege of Lucknow, operations in Oude, and in the Azimghur and Jugdespore districts, for which he received the medal with clasp.

Colonel Sam Madden, C.B., 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), now at Bareilly, who has come under the age clause of the Royal Warrant of 1881, on July 5, was compulsorily retired, after serving his country for forty years, less one day. The cause of his forced retirement was his having reached the age of fifty-nine years. The retirement of Colonel Madden leaves a good service pension for disposal.

Colonel W. T. Baker, of the Suffolk Regiment, has retired with the honorary rank of major general. He has been granted full pay on retirement, having thirty-five years' service. In the same *Gazette*, the Pioneer remarks, Colonel R. J. Hughes, C.B., lately commanding the Presidency District, having succumbed to the age clause of the new warrant, has also been retired, and has been granted the same honorary rank of major general. "It would be amusing, perhaps, to hear General Hughes's opinions or remarks on the subject, for he is a plain-spoken man, and calls a spade a spade. His conduct at Ahmed Kheyl helped to prevent a disaster, and it seems hardly fair treatment that he should never be allowed to rise above an honorary major general with a little over £400 a year pension. Such treatment is not the way to make the British service popular."

Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Angelo, B.S.C., who has just retired from the service, held the command of the fort of Chunar from April, 1877, till last February, when he obtained leave of absence till August 10, and was succeeded by Colonel Malcolm Clerk. Colonel Angelo entered the service in January, 1855, when he joined the old 41st N.I. Colonel Angelo served during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the actions of the Terai, Moradabad, and Bareilly.

Major P. H. Greig has been appointed station staff officer at Ahmednuggur, in succession to Major Fagan, whose tenure of the office expired on Aug. 5.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence, from August 17th, is granted to Major E. Hay, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain R. S. Riddell, paymaster 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, intends proceeding on privilege leave for sixty days, Lieutenant R. D. Wynyard performing his duties during his absence.

The following officers will proceed home during the ensuing trooping season for duty at the depôts of their corps:—Captain Gallway, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Captain Harden, Bedfordshire; Lieutenant Brown, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant Armitage, South Wales Borderers; Captain Tapp and Lieutenant Gompertz, Hampshire; and Lieutenant Guilding, Essex Regiment.

The 26th P.N.I., at Peshawur, has again changed its commanding officer, and now Major Fitzgerald officiates as commandant, it is believed, until the return of Colonel Chester in

October. Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope, second in command, 14th Sikhs, has been commanding the 26th P.N.I. since Lieutenant Colonel Birch proceeded to join the 25th P.N.I., at Ferozepore, in April last. Colonel Wauchope has now proceeded to join his own corps, to take over the command from Colonel Williams, who has obtained furlough for seventy-two days' prior, it is believed, to retiring; consequently Colonel Wauchope will in due course obtain the permanent berth. The 26th P.N.I. has now one of its own officers in command, who joined it twenty-two years ago, and for the last five years or so has been away on staff employ at Multan and Quetta, from which he rejoined last month.

Lieutenants Henniker, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Raitt, Leinster, and Hamilton, South Yorkshire, have all been removed to the first battalions of their respective corps.

Lieutenant Lumsden has been appointed adjutant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant Hedley Wright, of the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, has proceeded from Umballa to the Straits Settlements on three months' leave of absence.

Lieutenant Shakespear, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

A committee will assemble shortly at Cherat to lay out the ground for the future cantonments, and to define the boundaries. The services of Lieutenant E. H. Hemming, R.E., No. 8 Company, Sappers and Miners, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, for duty in connection with the proposed new cart-road to Cherat.

Surgeon G. H. Young, A.M.D., doing duty at the Benares station, has been directed to proceed to Allahabad.

Surgeon A. Duncan, I.M.D., is transferred from Meean Meer to the officiating medical charge of the 15th Bengal Cavalry at Mooltan.

The proposal for creating an Inspector General of Indian Volunteers has not, it is stated, the least chance of obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The medal for the best shot among the Volunteers in the Madras Presidency, in the annual course of 1882-83, has been won by Captain Pratt, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

**INDIAN DRAFTS.**—It has been notified at Aldershot from the Horse Guards, by letter dated August 31, with reference to the Horse Guards memorandum issued for the guidance of commanding officers in preparing drafts for India, that in many cases lately the siege rolls and requisitions in duplicate for helmets have been forwarded to the India Office instead of to the Superintendent, India Store Department. Officers commanding regiments, battalions, batteries, and depôts are, in future, to take the necessary steps to see that these applications are properly addressed.

**INCREASE OF SOBRIETY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.**—By the last returns published it appears that a great decrease has taken place in the consumption of strong drinks by the European soldiers in India, and that there is a corresponding spread of sobriety among the rank and file of the army there. In the year 1877-78 the total consumption of rum among British troops in India was 253,354 gallons, whereas in 1881-82 it fell to 149,801 gallons. Comparing the same years as regards beer-drinking, the figures are, respectively, 76,942 and 74,747 hogsheads. Thus it will be seen that though the consumption of rum has decreased, that of beer has not increased.

#### MAHOMEDANS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The present Government is, I believe, anxious to avoid disregarding native public opinion in India. There is at present much agitation among the Mahomedan community regarding the preservation entire of the dominions guaranteed to the Nizam by the British Government. There are upwards of forty millions of Mahomedans in India.

The Nizam is too young to undertake the government himself, and a Regency has been appointed, and has consented to mortgage the revenues of the State for the purpose of raising money for the construction of a railroad from Hyderabad to Chanda.

In a legal point of view it is doubtful whether a Regency nominated by us can pledge the credit of a native State; but the political question is of much greater importance. Is it worth our while to give our subjects ground for believing us guilty of an intention to appropriate the Provinces of Aurnagabad and Nuldroog? If we were to pledge our own credit instead of that of the young Nizam, we should be hailed as benefactors by the Mahomedans throughout India, instead of being stigmatised as covetous annexationists.—Your obedient servant,  
ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

Woodside, Gervis-road, Bournemouth, Aug. 30.

#### INDIAN WHEAT.

VARIOUS circumstances have lately combined to make the subject of wheat cultivation in India a matter of interest beyond

trade circles, and the papers now published by order of Parliament form an important and appropriate contribution on a question of the most vital consequence to the future of Indian commerce. The document comprises the report of Messrs. M'Dougall Brothers upon four lots of Indian wheat delivered to them by Messrs. Harris, brokers of the Secretary of State for India. The instructions given were that Messrs. M'Dougall should take a given quantity of the four representative Indian wheats—viz., Indian "fine soft wheat," "superior soft red," "average hard white," and "average hard red"—and manufacture them into flour by the ordinary process of grinding under millstones. Also that similar quantities should be manufactured into flour by means of crushing between rollers, according to what is known as the Hungarian or roller system. Further, that a given quantity of each flour should be manufactured into bread; that the qualities and other characteristics of the flours and offals thereof should be severally noted; that the Indian wheats should be severally compared with all the leading varieties of home and foreign wheats. The Parliamentary papers furnish full details of the elaborate and complete examination made under the personal supervision of one of the members of the firm of M'Dougall Brothers; but the technicalities would not interest the general reader. It will suffice to say that the conclusion of the inquiry is that there is no probability of these Indian wheats coming into demand for manufacture into flour without a liberal admixture of other wheats. They all possess, in a marked degree, the same characteristics of great dryness and a distinct beany and almost aromatic flavour, inseparable from wheats grown in the climates and soils of the tropics. Also, the flours are ricey, the texture of the bread is too close, and the crust is hard and brittle. But these characteristics do not detract from their usefulness in any important degree. As is well known, a miller cannot show skill in his craft to greater advantage or profit than in the way he selects his wheats and mixes his grists, so as to produce to best advantage a flour from which bread can be made of the colour, bloom, strength, and flavour desired, and withal a good yield. Messrs. M'Dougall pronounce the Indian wheats to be exceedingly useful wheats—in fact, hardly equalled for what is deficient in the English market by any other wheats. Their chief characteristics are just those in which wheats grown in our variable climate are most deficient. Their great dryness and soundness render them invaluable for admixture with English wheats that are in any degree out of condition through moisture; and the great proportions of the wheat harvested here have been in that condition for years past—a condition that must prevail in all other than that of wheats harvested and stored during fine and favourable weather. Added to their dryness, the thinness of the skins of these wheats, and the consequent greatness of the yield of flour, must always place them in the front rank as a "miller's" wheat, whenever they are handled with reasonable intelligence and skill. Such unprecedented yields of flour as shown by these wheats, ranging (by ordinary grinding) from 77·46 to 80·52 per cent., against English 65·2, and American spring 72·2, speak volumes in their favour; and their value is still further increased by another point of merit of almost equal importance—viz., a larger percentage of bread may be obtained than from any other of the flours included in the review. That for the best of these Indian wheats (the fine soft white) on the day they were valued on Mark-lane Market, a price was offered as high as that for American "winters," New Zealand, or English, proves that the great value of the Indian wheats is becoming recognised in this country. The beany flavour of the other three sorts is not a serious obstacle, as fair average deliveries, when well cleaned and properly dealt with, can be employed in the proportion of 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. along with home-grown or other wheats, such as Americans, possessing a fine, sweet, milky, or nutty flavour. Glancing at all the facts, Messrs. M'Dougall think it is evident that these wheats afford a larger margin of profit, both to the miller and the baker, than any other. They record the conviction long held, and strongly emphasised by the results of these experimental workings, of the measureless importance of the great resources of the Indian Empire being developed to the utmost in producing wheat for this country. Farmers here are finding that to live they must produce beef and mutton rather than grain; hence the greater need of resources of supply under our own control. It is evident such a conviction is common to the members of the Council of India, as testified by their increasing efforts in this direction; and Messrs. M'Dougall congratulate them on the important fruits arising from their labours. The character and general excellence of the Indian wheats are improving with the deliveries of each successive season. The Indian wheats specially under review were delivered in excellent condition, with freedom from dirt, barley, gram, and other impurities, also with a freedom from weevil rarely equalled by Indian wheats, except the prime parcels of the past season; and there is no doubt an outlet in this country and the European Continent for unlimited quantities, at prices that will prove remunerative to all parties concerned, either in their growth, transportation, or conversion into flour and bread.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 10.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 98 15-16 to 99 3/4 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 103 3/4 to 104 1/2     |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —                      |
| Ten years ..                     | —                      |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 110 0 —                |

## BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS                    | Paid-up | Cash  |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rates |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 740   |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 850   |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 620   |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India ..            | 12 1/2  | 94    |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 150   |

## LAND COMPANIES.

|                 |       |         |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 830     |
| Frere ..        | 150   | 1       |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30      |
| Port Canning .. | 1,400 | 357 1/2 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |         |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,115   |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 495     |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1,115   |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 400     |
| Bellar ..                 | 1,000 | 600     |
| Farar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 615     |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 230     |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 70      |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —       |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,200   |
| Dholera Ginning ..        | 300   | 220     |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400   |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,600   |
| French ..                 | 500   | 600     |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 500     |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 452 1/2 |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 675     |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,240   |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500     |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 770     |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |         |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,475   |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 141     |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 70    | 550     |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 500   | 940     |
| Bhownuggur Mills ..               | 100   | 41      |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 104 1/2 |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 505     |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 740     |
| Coorla Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 935     |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 675     |
| Hindustan ..                      | 2,000 | 1,100   |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,295   |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 970     |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —       |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 3,125   |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —       |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 260     |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1040    |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1090    |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 775     |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 315     |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,400   |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,600   |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 872     |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 400 Shares ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do. New 60 Shares ..                 | —        | —   |

## B. B. &amp; Cent. India (New 18 Shares) 106-15-5

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory ..       | 100   | 116   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 3,875 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. ..             | 500   | 1,140 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 10.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes ..                    | Rs. 98 21 to 98 12 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100 0 to —         |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                  |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 4 to —         |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 8 to —         |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off            |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 14 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 4 to —      |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 107 12 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 12 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra ..                        | 500   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 170 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 132 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 840 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London ..            | 225   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India ..           | 100   | 98 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 510 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |           |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute ..      | 500  | 71 to —   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 500  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute ..    | 500  | 116 to —  |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks ..  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                   |      |                    |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 100  | 1200 to 1300       |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 100 to —           |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 387 1/2 to 392 1/2 |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 48 to 49           |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 130 to —           |
| Burakur Coal ..                   | 100  | 131 to —           |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | — to —             |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 160 to —           |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 15   | par                |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 124 to 125         |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 128 to 130         |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 113 to —           |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 68 to 69           |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 620  | 300 to —           |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 620  | — to —             |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 220 to —           |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 90 to —            |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 240 to —           |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 120 to —           |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 250  | 106 to 107         |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 150 to —           |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 126 to —           |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1720 to —          |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..           | 50   | 150 to —           |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to —             |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 114 to —           |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to —             |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to —           |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 95   | 90 to —            |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 500  | 112 to —           |
| Nanthore Indigo ..                | 30   | — to —             |
| New Beerboom Coal ..              | 100  | 100 to —           |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to —             |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | 610  | 150 to —           |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 65 to —            |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 103 to —           |
| Raneegunge Coal Association ..    | 100  | 67 to —            |
| Riverside Press ..                | 90   | 104 to —           |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | 500  | 255 to —           |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..       | 620  | 280 to —           |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. ..  | 100  | 98 to —            |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..     | 100  | 112 to 114         |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 131 to 132         |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | — to —             |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |        |            |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..     | 100    | 80 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100    | 70 to —    |
| Amuckie ..                        | 100    | 95 to —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..           | 100    | 100 to —   |
| Assam ..                          | 620    | 550 to 575 |
| Balasan (Darjiling) ..            | 100    | 95 to —    |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100    | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100    | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80     | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnupur (Assam) ..              | 200    | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100    | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | 610    | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100    | — to —     |
| Burkholia (Cachar) ..             | 100    | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 200    | 160 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100    | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100    | 70 to —    |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100    | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..             | 100    | 78 to —    |
| Cutlecheria (Cachar) ..           | 100    | 110 to 112 |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100    | 150 to —   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90     | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100    | 50 to 55   |
| Dessa and Parbut (Assam) ..       | 100    | 100 to 101 |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100    | 67 to 68   |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100    | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 200    | 50 to —    |
| Gielle (Darjiling) ..             | 100    | 92 to 93   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 500    | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100    | 93 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100    | 103 to 104 |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) ..            | 100    | 35 to —    |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500    | 590 to —   |
| Jellapore (Cachar) ..             | 250    | 200 to 220 |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100    | 30 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 70 to —    |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100    | par.       |
| Kornafull (Chittagong) ..         | 100    | 52 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100    | 33 to —    |
| Kursong and Darjiling ..          | 250    | 153 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 250    | 137 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100    | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100    | 232 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) ..              | 100    | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100    | 103 to —   |
| Loobah ..                         | 100    | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam ..                    | 66 1/2 | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | 610    | 60 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100    | 65 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100    | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90     | 38 to —    |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80     | 30 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100    | 80 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90     | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | 610    | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200    | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125    | 73 to —    |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) ..        | 100    | — to —     |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | 610    | 100 to —   |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30     | 130 to —   |
| Nutunpore (Cachar) ..             | 200    | 120 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85     | 79 to 80   |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100    | 95 to —    |
| Puttarea (Syhet) ..               | 100    | 55 to —    |
| Rajabare (Assam) ..               | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100    | 140 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56     | par        |
| Seemah ..                         | 100    | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murmah ..           | 100    | 109 to —   |
| Singell (Darjiling) ..            | 100    | 104 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100    | 96 to —    |
| Springes (Darjiling) ..           | 100    | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100    | 60 to —    |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) ..          | 100    | 96 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100    | 130 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 80     | 114 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 200    | 190 to —   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | 610    | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—July 27.

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Four per cents ..                      | 1 dis to 3/4 dis   |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..        | 3 3/4 pre to 4 pre |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3 3/4 to 4 do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | par to 1/2 do.     |
| Five per cents 1871 (1881) ..          | — to — do.         |
| Five per cents 1867 (1882) ..          | — to — do.         |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..               | 26 to 27 do.       |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.      | CALCUTTA.    | MADRAS.      |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Banks, demand ..    | 15 7 15-32d. | 15 7 15-32d. | 15 7 1/2d.   |
| Do. Tele. ..        | 15 7 13-32d. | —            | —            |
| Do. 6 mo. sight ..  | 15 7 1/2d.   | —            | 15 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. ..        | —            | 15 7 11-16d. | 15 7 3/4d.   |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —            | 15 7 9/16d.  | 15 7 11-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —            | 15 7 15-16d. | 15 8d.       |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —            | —            | 15 7 3/4d.   |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —            | 15 7 15-16d. | 15 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —            | —            | 15 7 3/4d.   |

## LONDON.—Sept. 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   | Price.             |
|---|--------------------|
| 3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..        | 101 1/2 to 102     |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..                 | 101 3/4 to 102 1/2 |
| 4 India Enforced Paper ..                 | 80 1/2 to 81 1/2   |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 ..                         | 83 1/2 to 84       |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 ..                         | — to —             |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..              | — to —             |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..     | — to —             |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..     | — to —             |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100 1/2     |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..                | 100 to 103         |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 103 to 105         |
| 6 Mauritius, 1887 ..                      | — to —             |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                          | 112 to 116         |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 104 to 106         |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government ..       | 100 to 102         |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                       | Price.     |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks ..         | —          |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..    | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. .. | — to —     |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..    | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..    | 103 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ..      | 115 to 117 |

## RAILWAYS.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..    | 142 to 144   |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..   | 154 to 156   |
| E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A. 1893 .. | 25 to 25 1/4 |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..  | 24 to 24 1/2 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..          | 132 to 134   |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..      | 140 to 142   |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..      | 124 to 126   |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                       | all —        |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..                   | 115 to 120   |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..                   | 112 to 114   |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..      | 125 to 127   |
| Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..   | 124 to 126   |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..              | 5 —          |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. ..      | 125 to 127   |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ..                   | — to —       |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..   | 121 to 124   |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|  |     |                  |
|--|-----|------------------|
| Eastern ..                             | 100 | 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..        | 100 | 100 to 102       |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..          | 100 | 100 to 103       |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..          | 10  | 12 1/2 to 13     |
| Eastern Exten., Austra. & China ..     | 10  | 11 1/2 to 11 1/2 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..        | 100 | 106 to 109       |
| Do. 5 1/2 (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 106       |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..      | —   | 102 to 106       |
| Indo-European ..                       | 25  | 31 to 32         |

## BANKS

|         |    |                   |
|---------|----|-------------------|
| Agra .. | 10 | 9 1/2 to 10 1/2</ |
|---------|----|-------------------|

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

## MR. MORRISON ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

WE reproduce elsewhere a speech on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, delivered by Mr. Morrison at the Bhagalpur meeting of landholders, which will, we trust, attract the attention both of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State. We have here presented to us, in language which is none the less forcible because of its playful tone of *badinage*, the common-sense view of the sickly sentimentalism that is now rampant in India, and that is sacrificing the peace and welfare of the Empire to the crotchets and fads of one or two well-meaning but unpractical and impracticable *doctrinaires*. Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert have unhappily carried with them to India an irrepressible zeal for the eternal verities of Radicalism. Fired by the notable results, in Ireland, of experiments that have there produced wholesale confiscation and anarchy in the name of land reform, they thirst for the glory of a similar revolution on a more magnificent scale; and the Conservative institutions of Bengal its peacefulness, its remarkable prosperity, and the comparatively defenceless condition of its propertied class, all seem to invite them to the vigorous exercise of their Radical functions as strife-makers and destroyers. Like Charles Lamb's Chinaman, who set fire to house after house in order to taste the toothsome flavour of roast pig, they pursue the search for Radical justification and sanctification through a series of political conflagrations, each more disastrous than its predecessor; and with the whole Empire ablaze around them through their folly, they seem to be able to think of nothing but fresh "anomalies" calling for fresh firebrand legislation.

Mr. Morrison looks back with very natural regret to the old peaceful times before the Radical invasion, when contracts were still held to be sacred things, and when rational beings were still held to be competent to make contracts. The words in which the Central Committee of Bengal and Behar landholders refer to this

abrogation of a natural right of man, the right of free contract, are keenly satirical. The Zemindars say:—

Contract is the basis of transactions in civilised life, the first step in advance over patriarchal habits, and essential to the success of social and moral progress. The tenant, as an agriculturist or as a member of society, is allowed perfect freedom of contract in all matters affecting him, whatever the difference in the status, intelligence, and influence of the contracting parties; but this Bill declares that he shall not be competent to enter into a contract respecting his tenant-right or the rent payable by him, unless his contract for the latter is approved by a Revenue officer to be appointed by Government. This denial of the ordinary rights of a citizen to the tenant was never before known in this country. On the contrary, the Legislature, had repeatedly encouraged the interchange of lease between landlord and tenant. The disability imposed upon the landlord for the sake of the fancied security of the tenant is still more arbitrary, unjust, and unjustifiable.

Mr. Morrison well developed this sarcasm, by comparing the ways of John Company Bahadur—"Right Honourable in every sense of the term," the speaker said—With the tricks and the manners of more recent honourable, right honourable, and most honourable rulers. He then proceeded to show how one result of the Bill will be to degrade the tenant-farmers of Bengal to the position of day labourers; for the *joldars* will promptly alienate their *jotes*, as soon as they are permitted by law to do so, to provide for marriage *tamashas* and similar festivities, and thereafter sink from the condition of *joldar* to that of cooly. And lastly he dealt in a trenchant way with one of the worst features of this Bill, in the introduction of "compensation for disturbance of the tenant-at-will," into a country where such highly "advanced" notions are utterly unknown, and altogether at variance with all traditions and customs. He very properly ridiculed the idea of the tenant-at-will—whom Mr. Ilbert glorifies under the title of "the ordinary ryot"—putting such improvements into the land as to deserve the compensation which Lord Ripon's Bill so liberally allots to him out of the pockets of the Zemindars. These are only three points of objection, out of the large number that may justly be urged against this very one-sided and mischievous Bill; but we believe that no unprejudiced person of ordinary intelligence will read Mr. Morrison's speech without feeling that these three objections alone are amply sufficient to condemn the measure.

## THE HINDOO PATRIOT ON THE OUTRAGES ON ENGLISHWOMEN IN CALCUTTA

THE attempt made by Sir George Campbell, in his place in Parliament, to throw doubt on the reality of the horrible scenes that have been occurring in Calcutta, compels us, with some reluctance, to publish in another column the report, so far as it is fit for publication, of the trial of Hurroo *mehler* on July 30 before Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and a common jury, for an atrocious outrage on the wife of the Public Prosecutor. As the wretched man has been sentenced to eight years' transportation, and the report of the trial is to be read in every Indian newspaper, probably Sir George Campbell may now think it fair to make some *amende* to those correspondents whose telegrams he impugned by his extraordinary statement in the Budget Debate, that he "utterly failed to substantiate them after diligent search in the Indian papers."

With regard to the second outrage, committed in the house of Mr. Justice Norris, we would earnestly commend to Sir George Campbell the example of one of his allies in supporting the Ilbert Bill, the *Hindoo Patriot* of Calcutta. The *Patriot* is naturally and probably anxious to minimise the importance of these shocking incidents;

and ridicules the notion that the perpetrators of these atrocities "must be in the pay of a certain class of native agitators." It adopts the supposition—first started, we believe, by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—that some of the outrages may have been, not real occurrences, but imaginary ones, conjured up by the hysterical fears of English ladies under the influence of the prevailing panic.

This is what the *Hindoo Patriot* says :—

"On the 17th inst. the *Englishman* published the following :—'At about 3 a.m. on Friday last, a lady living as a guest with the family of a gentleman who fills one of the highest offices in the service of the State, and a proportionately conspicuous position in Calcutta society, and occupying a room on the ground-floor, was aroused from her sleep to find a strange native by her bedside, with his hand on her knee. On her screaming loudly for help, the scoundrel, who appears to have entered through an adjoining bath-room, beat a hasty retreat, and succeeded in making good his escape before assistance arrived. The police of the neighbouring station were promptly communicated with, but have been unable to obtain any clue to the identity of the trespasser.'"

An occasional Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—

"A feeling of deep indignation has been aroused, and is unquestionably prevalent, among Europeans in this city in connection with the recent case of attempted criminal assault on a young English lady, to which the *Englishman* is responsible for referring in its issue of the 17th instant. Endeavours—doomed from the first to keep the occurrence profoundly secret, have signally failed, and the matter is to-day such an open secret—names being freely mentioned—that I now venture to refer to it with some degree of candour. The occurrence took place early on the morning of Friday last ; in a room on the ground floor of a house a few hundred yards south from Park-street, in occupation at present by a Judge of the High Court, who unfortunately, but naturally, has become an object of great aversion and antipathy to Lord Macaulay's friends—the Bengalis—in connection with the recent committal of Surendra Nath Bannerji to the Presidency Gaol for contempt of the High Court. Ever since Surendra Nath Bannerji's committal the learned Judge, to whom I refer, has been constantly annoyed with anonymous letters couched in the most offensive language, and many of them containing dire threats of vengeance *in re* Bannerji against His Lordship, offering him the grossest insults, promising him an early death, and so on. One letter, received by His Lordship in the High Court the other morning, indicated to him that an early opportunity would be taken by its courageous Bengali writer and his allies of cutting up His Lordship into eighty pieces ! Not only have threats of personal injury been uttered against the judge I allude to, but he has been informed, I believe by letter, that outrages similar to that attempted upon the wife of the Public Prosecutor here some time ago would be committed on the ladies of his household, and the revelation of the foiled villany of last Friday morning seems to be that an attempt to carry out one of these cowardly and blackguard threats of insult combined with injury has now been made."

None can denounce these outrages more strongly than we do, but we again beseech the *Englishman* and his *confrères* not to spread the panic. Possibly our contemporary does not realise the mischief he is causing. We do not know whether the case under notice was the result of a false impression or actual occurrence. It is quite possible that when a panic spreads among ladies on the subject, dreams of this disturbing character may seize their minds. It is hard to conceive that any native would dare touch the person of a European lady at dead of night in a house well guarded and occupied by no less a personage than a judge of the High Court. It is nonsense to say that such a native must be in the pay of a certain class of native agitators. The whole thing is shrouded in mystery, inasmuch as the man's identity could not be discovered in darkness.

Now, in this contention of the *Hindoo Patriot* there is much that is perfectly reasonable. It is far more effective than a mere imputation on the veracity of reporters, such as that advanced by Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons, which can only impose on the public during the short period that must elapse before it is contradicted by facts. And, moreover, the contention is altogether a fair and honourable one, in no way depending for its force on base vilification of opponents, and we are entirely at one with our contemporary in deprecating any exaggeration of a panic, which

already threatens the most disastrous results to the relations between Englishmen and Indians in India. Still, it is unhappily a fact that the attendant circumstances—which were narrated in the private letter published by us last week—render it impossible to believe that the outrage in Mr. Justice Norris's house could by any possibility have been the creation of hysterical imagination. Following immediately on the horrors of Mrs. Hume's case, about which not even Sir George Campbell will venture now to suggest any doubts, it seems to us impossible not to regard with deep concern the obvious *probability*—to say the least, and with every allowance for the undoubted fact put forward by the *Patriot*, that "the whole thing is shrouded in mystery"—that there is some real, some terrible connection between two crimes directed against the households of two officers, both closely associated with the events of the recent agitation. And at any rate, it seems a most deplorable thing that political considerations should be sufficient to induce a statesman in the position of the Secretary of State for India, to treat events of such dreadful possible significance in the way in which Lord Kimberley treated them, when he affected to misunderstand the meaning of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's warning, and endeavoured to fix on the Anglo-Indian deputation the monstrous hypothesis that native magistrates would be likely to sympathise with such outrages.

#### EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Those of our Punjab readers who have done us the honour of following our occasional remarks on the recent progress of education in the Punjab, will have read with considerable astonishment an article that appeared in our last issue, purporting to be a review of the last Punjab Educational Report. That article was published in our columns under a misapprehension which we deeply regret—a misapprehension that was only rendered possible by the temporary absence of responsible editor of this journal, who never saw the article until after its publication. It not only advocates views of general educational policy which we believe to be altogether mischievous and erroneous ; but it also contains reflections on the official conduct of one of the most able, trustworthy, and efficient educational officers in India—the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab—which are altogether unjustifiable, and seem to us to be inspired by dull, malignant spite. We can only now repeat our regret that such a discreditable effusion should have appeared in a journal, the traditions of which (whatever may be its other demerits) have never permitted any paltering with personal vulgarity.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ILBERT BILL.—The Secretary of the National Reform Union has received from Mr. Gladstone the following acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of a resolution passed by the Executive Committee on the Ilbert Bill :—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 28th August, 1883. Sir,—Mr. Gladstone is obliged to you for having sent him the terms of the resolution which was adopted last week by the National Reform Union in regard to the policy of Lord Ripon in India ; and I am directed to convey to the members of the association Mr. Gladstone's thanks for having recorded their opinion on the subject. He is glad to observe that their views are in such entire accord with those of Her Majesty's Government, and it will afford him much pleasure to forward the resolution to the Secretary of State for India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. W. HAMILTON. Arthur G. Symonds, Esq."



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 4.)

**MULRONEY**—The services of Surgeon T. R. Mulroney, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for appointment as officiating superintendent of the Gaol at Mooltan.

**O'CALLAGHAN**, Mr. I. E., deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act, until his retirement from the service on Sept. 27, as conservator of forests of the Central Circle in those provinces during the absence of Mr. G. Greig.

**BAGSHAW**—From the date of Mr. O'Callaghan's retirement, Mr. C. Bagshawe, officiating deputy conservator of the 2nd grade in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, will act as conservator of the Central Circle during the remaining period of Mr. Greig's absence on privilege leave.

**STEINER**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Steiner as acting consul for the Netherlands, at Bombay, vice Mr. C. T. Melli, resigned.

**BEER**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Beer as vice consul for Portugal at Calcutta.

**GUIGNE**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. A. de Guigne, acting vice consul for France, at Madras, as consular agent for France, at Madras.

**WOODTIL**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Woodtil as consul for Germany, at Aden.

**ZUNINI**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of M. A. Zunini as acting consul general for Italy, at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

The following promotion is made in the Berar Commission, with effect from April 8:—

**HARE**, Mr. R. D., officiating assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

**DOUGLAS**, Mr. E. R., C.I.E., deputy director general of the Post Office of India, is placed on special duty under the Director General of the Post Office of India.

**SHERIDAN**, Mr. P., assistant director general of the Post Office of India, will conduct the duties of the office of deputy director general, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Douglas's deputation on special duty.

**CRAWLEY**, Mr. C. E., is appointed to officiate as deputy comptroller general and in class 2 of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department during the deputation of Mr. E. W. Kellner to act as accountant general, Bengal.

**BIDDULPH**, Mr. T. H. S., is appointed to officiate until further orders as deputy accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and in class 3 of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department.

**TODD**, Mr. R., surveyor, 4th grade, is reduced to the bottom of the list of assistant surveyors, 1st grade, with effect from July 21.

**GRANT**, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed the examination prescribed in the P.W.D. Code, on the 7th inst.

**KITTS**—**BIGNELL**—Mr. E. J. Kitts and Mr. R. Bignell respectively made over and received charge of the office of district superintendent, police, Amir, on July 7.

**FINNIS**, Lieut. H., R.E., temporary executive engineer, transferred to Sirhind-Lahore command, military works, reported his arrival at Ferozepore, on July 20.

**GABL**, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Central India, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on railway surveys.

**RAINER**, Mr. P., assistant traffic superintendent in Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to act in Class III. the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob, district traffic superintendent, Rajputana-Madras State Railway, on privilege leave.

## FURLONGHS.

**SHERMAN**—The sixteen months and twenty days' furlough granted to Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been extended, on medical certificate, by three months, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

**SHADBOLT**, Mr. E. I., executive engineer, temporary, 4th grade, Nerbudda Division, Bhopal State Railway, has been granted furlough for two years with effect from July 26, or subsequent date.

**FAIRWEATHER**, J., Brigadier Surgeon, M.D., to officiate as sanitary commissioner of the Punjab during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon General H. W. Bellaw, C.S.I.

**PAYNE**, A. J., Deputy Surgeon General, M.D., officiating surgeon general and sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which Surgeon General J. M. Cunningham, M.D., resumes charge of his appointment, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

**SMITH**, P. W., Major, officiating 2nd-in-command, Erinpura Irregular

Force, returned to duty on July 15, from the privilege leave granted him.

**CORNISH**, W. H., Lieutenant, officiating adjutant, Maywar Bhif Corps, returned to duty on July 23, from privilege leave granted him.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

**EGERTON**, Lieut. R. G., Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Nov. 1, 1881.

**GILES**, Lieut. W., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer, 21st N.I., July 1, 1882.

**PARSONS**, Lieut. C. G., Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st N.I., July 4, 1882.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

**PRICE**—**JONES**—**EVATT**—Lieut. C. H. U. Price, Welsh Regiment, and Lieut. J. Jones, Welsh Regiment, Lieut. J. T. Evatt, Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, with effect from July 14.

**WINTER**, Lieut. F. J., Hyderabad Contingent, No. 1 Field Battery, R.A., to be officiating subaltern.

**WOOD**, Lieut. C., No. 4 Field Battery, R.A., to be officiating subaltern.

**MEADE**, Lieut. J. W. B., 3rd Cavalry, squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Captain C. E. Gubbins, who vacates on promotion.

**ANGELO**, Lieut. Colonel R. F., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from Aug. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

**DOWKER**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C., Madras Staff Corps, on Dec. 10, 1882, in the room of Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

**HAWKES**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. S., Madras Staff Corps, from Dec. 29, 1882, in the room of Colonel A. R. Clephane, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

**SMITH**, Deputy Surgeon General C., M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, from Jan. 18, in the room of Colonel C. E. Bates, succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**PATERSON**, Major H., Bengal S.C., wing commander and 2nd in command, 23rd N.I., private affairs, for one year and 151 days.

**SHAW**, Surgeon Major J. C., private affairs, for one year and fourteen days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. Col. F. F. Rowcroft, Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for 121 days; Lieut. Col. F. Coddington, Bengal S.C., private affairs, for 274 days; Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., private affairs, for 65 days; Surgeon M. D. Moriarty, M.B., private affairs, for fifteen days; and First Class Apothecary T. Lyons, medical certificate, for six months.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 8.)

**GRINDLAY**—The order of December 23 last, transferring Mr. W. Grindlay, assistant magistrate and collector to Durbhunga, is cancelled. **BOROOAH**, Mr. A., temporary joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade.

**PARGITER**, Mr. F. E., commissioner of the Sunderbuns, leave for two months from 8th inst., or subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

**ELLISON**, Mr. J., deputy collector, Sunderbuns, temporary, to have charge of the Sunderbuns commissioner's office in addition to his other duties.

**ALEXANDER**, Mr. N. S., officiating commissioner of the Dacca division, leave for two months and eight days from 3rd prox.

**GILES**, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

**CLARK**, Mr. I. H. W. D., officiating district superintendent of police Bogra, to act as district superintendent of police, Rungpore.

**WHEELER**, Mrs. M., inspectress of schools, to act in the 3rd class of the Bengal Sub. Educational Service, from June 1, vice Baboo Gunga Dhur Acharjee.

**LORIMER**, Mr. G., head master Anglo Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, to act in the 2nd class of the Bengal Sub. Educational Service from February 4, vice Baboo Chandi Charan Banerjee.

**GENNOE**, Mr. C. A. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, privilege leave for one month, from 7th inst.

**KILBY**, Mr. S. J., superintendent Customs Preventive Service and Salkea Salt Golahs, leave for three months from 14th inst.

**SHEYED**, Mr. J. A. P., officiating district superintendent of police, Howrah, to act as superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Salkea Salt Golahs during the absence of Mr. S. J. Kilby.

**MARRIOT**, Mr. C. R., made over charge of the Rungpore Gaol on July 31.

**O'BRIEN**, Surgeon Major J., made over charge of the Shahabad Gaol to Surgeon R. Macrae on July 28.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 4.)

- WHITTHALL, Mr. R. H. C., is temporarily attached to the Direction division which he joined on the 4th inst.
- RIND—KING—Consequent on return from furlough of Mr. Whittall, the following changes in acting appointments will have effect from the 5th current. Messrs. L. A. W. Rind and W. King, officiating deputy conservators of forests, third and fourth grade will revert to their respective substantive appointments of deputy conservator fourth and assistant conservator first grade.
- NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., relinquished and Mr. H. Priest, C.S., received charge of the office of registrar, judicial commissioner's court, on the 28th inst.
- WIGHTMAN—KING—The following transfers of police inspectors are ordered:—Mr. B. R. Wightman from Balaghat to Seoni, and Mr. C. King from Seoni to Balaghat.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 2.)

- GLADSTONE, Mr. C. E., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Muzaffargarh, on July 27, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Mr. J. R. Maconachi, officiating deputy commissioner, transferred.
- KING, Mr. L. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, has passed the prescribed examination by the high proficiency standard in Persian, and has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.
- CONNOR, Honorary Surgeon J., civil surgeon, Muzaffargarh, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Montgomery, with effect from July 16, vice Honorary Surgeon J. Rehill, proceeding on leave.
- PENNY, Surgeon Major J. C., civil surgeon, resumed charge of his duties at Juhundar on July 11, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Assistant Surgeon Bhagwan Das.
- CLOSE, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, Peshawar, having returned to duty on June 2, the unenjoyed balance of the privilege leave granted him amounting to half a month, is cancelled.
- JOHNSTONE, Honorary Captain M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted assistant engineer, 1st grade, with retrospective effect from Sept. 16, 1882.
- HATCHELL, Mr. F. J. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Guardaspur, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gurgaon, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Christie, C.I.E.

## FURLOUGHS.

- GENTRY, Surgeon C., supervisor, 2nd grade, 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed one month's privilege in extension of the leave granted him in Irrigation Branch.
- BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., East Lancashire Regiment (attached to 2nd Punjab Infantry on probation), is granted general leave from Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1884, to proceed to Murree and Rawalpindi, to study the native languages.
- CHRISTIE, Mr. J. T., C.I.E., district superintendent of police, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from Aug. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 7.)

- COURT, Lieut. Col. H. S., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Major W. H. Hoskins.
- BRANDER, Mrs. I., inspectress of girl's schools, has passed the High Proficiency Test in Tamil.
- PHIPPS, Mr. G. A., post officer, Tuticorin, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 16th instant.
- GRIBBLE, Mr. J. D. B., C.S., acting judge of Cuddapah, to be a lay trustee of Christ Church, Cuddapah.
- BURLTON, Mr. C. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, Cuddapah Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. S. Taylor, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.
- FOX—The following appointment has been made by the High Court:—Mr. P. J. Fox, a Pleader of the District and Sessions Court of Vizagapatam, to act as district munsif of Purvatipur in the Vizagapatam District, during the absence of Singarauze Subba Rao on leave.
- WHITE, Mr. E., acting district munsif, to be district munsif of Vayitri, in the district of South Malabar.
- The following transfers are ordered in the Salt Department:—
- MOORE, Mr. J. P. D., acting assistant inspector from the Manginapudi to the Canuparti Circle.
- SOEFELDT, Mr., assistant inspector from the Pakla Factory to Kistnapatam Circle with effect from N Seshagiri Row's joining the Iskapalle Circle.
- BOYER, Mr. J. H., assistant inspector in the Salt Department, is posted to the charge of the Tellicherry Circle.
- WARD, Mr. H. W., third-grade forest ranger, Kodur Range, Cuddapah Division, is appointed to officiate during the absence of Mr. Stafford on leave.
- SPEECHLY, Mr. G. F., police serjeant, Pursewaukum Division, is appointed to officiate as forest ranger, fifth grade, in Cuddapah, vice Mr. Ward.
- ELLIOTT, Mr. J., overseer, 3rd grade, has been granted privilege leave for one month from Aug. 3.

The following transfers are ordered:—

- JOYCE, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Nilgiri Division to North Arcot Division.
- TIMOTHY, Mr. J., overseer, 2nd grade, from Coimbatore Division to North Arcot Division.

## FURLOUGHS.

- TAYLOR—Sick leave for one month and twenty-six days, from May 22, is granted to Mr. J. M. Taylor, supervisor, in extension of the leave already granted him.
- ANDERSON—The Inspector General of ordinance grants privilege leave of absence to Lieut. E. B. Anderson, R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, for sixty days from July 31 or date of departure.
- STAFFORD, Mr. T. D., sub assistant conservator of forests, Godavari Division, is granted three months privilege leave from the date of relief.

## MILITARY.

HALEMAN—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, Major F. L. Haleman is re-admitted to the Staff Corps from the Half-pay List, dated June 16.

The following promotions are made of departmental non-commissioned officers, for services during the recent campaign in Egypt:—

COLLARD—WHEELER—To be Sub. Conductors.—Staff Serjeant S. Collard and Staff Serjeant G. Wheeler.

The following order by the Commandant Wellington Depot is confirmed:—

RIDDELL—Appointing Capt. W. H. Riddell, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to perform the duties of commandant officer at Wellington, during the absence of Major Clark-Kennedy, on inspection duty.

The following promotions in the Madras Staff Corps are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Lieut.—Colonels, having completed twenty-six years' service—Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, H. W. Blair, B. Fischer, and K. F. Stevenson, dated August 4.

To be Major, having completed twenty-years' service—Captain A. McGally, dated August 4.

The following promotions are made in the subordinate medical department, dated July 27.

First-class Assistant Apothecary, R. Hollingsworth, to be second-class apothecary, vice Apothecary (Honorary Surgeon) W. Hamilton, F.C.S., deceased.

## FURLOUGHS.

- LEGGETT, Lieut.-Col. J. B., Staff Corps, wing commander, 10th Regiment N. I., is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for one year and eighty-three days.
- STRETTELL, Major J. E. F., general list, infantry, wing officer, 9th Regiment N. I., is granted furlough, medical certificate, out of India for one year.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 9.)

- CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., assumed charge of the office of assistant political agent, Cutch, on the 25th ult.
- LAMB—OMMANNEY—The appointment of Messrs. Ommannney and Lamb to be, as a temporary measure, assistant to the political agent in Khandesh, with effect from August 15, is hereby cancelled.
- ARNOTT—PARAKH—Surgeon Major J. Arnott and Surgeon D. N. Parakh respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College on the 23rd ult.
- COURTENAY, Mr. R., C.S., was appointed to act as district registrar of Broach from the 30th June, until relieved by Mr. W. Porteous, C.S.
- H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. W. Vidal to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kanara, and district registrar, Kanara, during the absence of Mr. R. E. Candy.
- HEARN—COX—Messrs. J. J. Hearn and E. C. Cox, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, on July 27.
- WINCHESTER, Mr. C. B., acting second assistant collector, assumed charge of the office of forest settlement officer, Kolaba, on the 16th inst.
- The undermentioned subordinate officers of the Customs Department have successfully passed the Departmental Examination held at the Bombay Custom House on July 27 and 30. Their names are arranged in the order of merit:—
- RENNISON, Mr. J. R., examiner, Bombay Custom House; Govind Vithal Kelkar, 6th Clerk, Commissioner's Correspondence Office; H. V. Blodwell, Gauger, Bombay Custom House; Rungnath Shivram, Clerk, Commissioner's Account Office; and Ranchordji Kuderji, Clerk, Commissioner's Account Office.
- The following transfers are ordered:—
- ROACH, Assistant Apothecary H. R., from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Mhow.
- Hospital Assistants J. F. Fernandez, (1st class), from Station Hospital, Ahmedabad, to general duty, Mhow.

## FURLOUGHS.

- Hospital Apprentice T. Rose is granted thirty days' general leave from date of departure.
- KENNEDY, Mr. M., availed himself of the three weeks' privilege leave granted to him and gave charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police to Mr. Hearn, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaladgi, on July 25.
- The special leave for six months on urgent private affairs granted to the

Rev. A. O. Walsh, M.A., dated Feb. 13, has been commuted by H. M.'s Secretary of State into furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from Feb. 20 last.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 9.)

The following promotions of warrant officers in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Sub. Conductor J. H. Wilbond, (supernumerary, specially promoted for service in Afghanistan), to be absorbed and brought on the affective strength as sub. conductor, in succession to sub. conductor Perkins, appointed overseer in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to bear date Feb. 20.

Sub Conductor (Acting conductor P. Clarke to be conductor substantive pro tem; Store Sergeant (Acting Sub Conductor) J. Burt to be sub conductor substantive pro tem., in succession to Conductor J. Lacey, appointed storekeeper, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to bear date Feb. 28.

Sub Conductor (Acting Conductor) H. Todman to be conductor substantive pro tem.; Store Sergeant (Acting Sub Conductor) W. H. Steele to be sub conductor substantive pro tem., in succession to Conductor Gawthorn, pensioned, to bear date March 10.

Sub Conductor J. W. Evans (supernumerary), storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, Sub Conductors J. Garner and H. Mill (supernumeraries), millmen, Gun Powder Factory, Sub Conductor J. Thompson (supernumerary), assistant overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, and Sub Conductor J. Collen, to be conductors substantive pro tem.

Store Sergeant (Acting Sub Conductor A. F. Wickham to be sub conductor substantive pro tem., in succession to Conductor Kelly, pensioned, to bear date March 30.

HENRY, Sub Conductor (Acting Conductor), staff to be conductor substantive pro tem; Store Sergeant (Acting Sub Conductor) T. Howard to be sub conductor substantive pro tem., in succession to Conductor M'Donald, pensioned, to bear date April 11.

The following appointments are made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—The Rev. Father N. Clark, S.J., and the Rev. T. H. Greig, Church of Scotland, to be holy chaplains.

M'RAE, Major J. G., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

In recognition of the service rendered by the undermentioned warrant officers during the Egyptian Campaign, H.E. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions, with effect from July 16:—

YOUNG, Conductor G., Commissariat Department, to be deputy assistant commissary.

M'MULLEN, First Class Assistant Apothecary G., Medical Department, to be a 2nd class apothecary.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 10.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GREIG, Major R. H., Station Staff, General List Infantry, (Wing Commander 14th N.I.) to be S. S. O., at Ahmednagar, vice Major Fagan, whose tenure of the appointment expired on the 5th instant.

GARDINER, Lieut. H. L., No 2 Mountain Batty, R.A., 2nd Subn., to be 1st Subn., vice Mercer; Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, R.A., 3rd Subn No 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, to be 2nd Subn in No 2 Mountain Battery, but remain with No. 1 Battery until further orders.

COTTRELL, Lieut. C. D., R.A., 1st Subn. No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, is appointed to do duty temporarily with No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery, and will join it.

CARTER, Lieut. E. J., 16th N.I., 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as army officer on probation, dated August 8.

SLAUGHTER, Surgeon W. B., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

BURKE, Surgeon W. H., I.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Mhow.

LONDON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, W.O., it is intimated that Lieut. R. D. London, B 2, R.A., has been promoted Captain into 9th R.A., North Irish Division.

### FURLOUGHS.

REID, Surgeon C., A.M.D., to remain in England from July 21 to Jan. 20, 1884, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the periods specified:—

MCRAE, Major J. G., S.C., ten days.

HEYTHUYSEN, Col. H. R. M. Van, S.C., six months.

YOUNG, Captain H. P., S.C., six months.

### WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—AUG. 28.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col. Harry Smith Obbard, Bengal; Col. Hungerford Meyer Boddam, Bengal; Col. Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bombay.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Lieut. Gen. Frederick Charles Maisey, Bengal Infantry; Major Gen. Henry Borlase Stevens, Bengal Infantry; Major Gen. James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry; Major Gen. William Martin Cafe, V.C., Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieutenant General—Major Gen. William Henry Watts, Madras Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

—Major Gen. Henry Borlase Stevens, Bengal Infantry; Major Gen. James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Lieut. Gen. William Henry Watt, Madras Infantry; Major Gen. George Travis Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major Gen. George Travis Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry.

AUGUST 31.

6TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Honorary Colonel—Field Marshal His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.

7TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

To be Honorary Colonel—Major General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

20TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

To be Honorary Colonel—Field Marshal His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.

29th Bombay Native Infantry (2nd Biluch Regiment)—To be Honorary Colonel—Major General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Henry Follett Pritchard (late Madras) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Colonel; Major Douglas Western Lawrell (late Madras) retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Major Alexander Dingwall Anderson (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice S. Parry, deceased; Lieut. Gilbert Saltoun Jones to be Captain, vice F. M. Banister, appointed Adjutant; Lieut. Francis Joseph Murphy to be Captain, vice J. C. Shirres, placed upon the Seconded List for service with the Punjab Frontier Force; Captain Fitzgerald Muirson Banister, to be Adjutant; Lieut. Edgar John Garston to be Lieutenant on the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Half Pay—Captain Dudley William Buckle, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major.

### MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant General Arthur Bunny, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of General; Major General Nathaniel Octavius Simpson Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General; Captain Thomas James Roch, retired from the Royal Artillery, receiving a gratuity is permitted to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

### INDIA OFFICE.

AUG. 30

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. S. Eyre, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major J. Arnott, M.D.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. L. Dampier (Cov.), R. D. Alexander (Cov.), II. L. Hebbert, R. F. Rampini (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. S. Forman (Cov.), H. Wray.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. L. A. Price, S.C., six months; H. L. Hebbert, special, one week; Lieut. M. J. Meade, B.S.C., two months; II. J. Oddie, S.C., three months; T. H. Bright, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—K. F. Chisholm, twelve months.

Bombay Estab.—T. B. Richey (Cov.), two months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. H., Parsons, S.C., Capt. A. E. Gordon, S.C., Surg. E. Bovill, Capt. M. Martin, R.E., Surg. Major O. T. Duke, Capt. A. C. Bruce, R.E., Capt. D. A. A. Macpherson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major H. C. Hamilton, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. L. Fixott, R.A.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—B. G. Wallis, G. M. Currie (Cov.), J. F. Williamson, H. L. Dampier (Cov.), F. T. Rickards, R. Clarke (Cov.), E. L. Cappel (Cov.), W. H. Cornish, Lieut. T. J. Ryors, N. T. Wawm, H. L. Hebbert, D. B. Horn, O. Lash, S. E. Rita.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. E. R. Stephens, three months; Major A. D. Campbell, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. F. Weldon, S.C., four months; Capt. V. L. Mathias, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Brigade Surg. Hon. Cook, M.D., six months.

AUG. 31.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Thomas Edward Vander Gucht, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Thomas Nicholls Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Francis James Rivers, of the Madras Staff Corps; Major Henry French, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Brigade Surgeon Henry King, of the Madras Army; Veterinary Surgeon George Western, of the Madras Army.

The Queen has approved the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officers:—Surgeon Herbert Tyrrell Griffiths, of the Bengal Army; Surgeon George Arthur Warburton, of the Bengal Army.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of Honorary Rank on retirement.—

## BREVET.

To be Major General—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Thomas Edward Vander Gucht, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Thomas Nicholls Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Francis James Rivers, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major Henry French, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills, and also telegraphic transfers, on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.2,10,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.13,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d., or a total of Rs.15,10,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7½d., and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 9-16d. and above received in full. Up to the previous night the total amount allotted since April 1 was Rs.8,10,36,350 realising £6,558,756.

**H. M.'s TROOPSHIPS.**—The Jumna, Indian troopship, Captain Singleton, made a two hours' full power trial of her machinery on Wednesday at the back of the Bight after her annual refit. Captain Colomb and Mr. J. Ellis, of the Steam Reserve, and Mr. Corner, of the Steam Department of the Dockyard, were in charge of the trial. The ship was fully coaled and was down to her load-line. The average boiler pressure amounted to 59½lb., and the revolutions of the engines to 50. Under these conditions the engines developed a mean of 2,804 horses, and the ship attained a speed of 12½ knots an hour. The trial was in all respects satisfactory. The Jumna will leave Portsmouth for India on the 12th September with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

**OFFICERS FOR INDIA.**—The undermentioned officers embarked on board the Malabar at Portsmouth on the 3rd of September for passage to India:—Major Beale, Lieuts. Atkinson and Tracy (West Surrey Regiment); Major Wilmot and Lieut. Cave (Bedford Regiment); Major Knox and Lieut. Wood (13th Hussars); Lieuts. Bell and Cowper (East Surrey Regiment); Lieuts. Arbutnot, Commeline, and Hartigan (South Lancashire Regiment); Lieut. Col. Beauchamp, Lieut. Malcolm, and Quartermaster Franklin (Royal Fusiliers); Capt. Goldie, and Lieuts. Russel, Dixon, Cowie, Stothert, Capper, Petrie and Thackwell (Royal Engineers); Major Allcard, Capt. Griffin and Shuckburgh and Lieut. Smith (Norfolk Regiment); Major Booth (West Riding Regiment); Lieut. Shadwell (Suffolk Regiment); Capt. Jameson (Scottish Rifles); Capt. Kitchener (West York Regiment), Lieut. Templer (Lincoln Regiment); Lieut. Arbutnot (South Wales Borderers); Lieut. Orred (Northumberland Fusiliers); Lieut. Lushington (Dorset Regiment); Capt. Penton and Lieut. Mercer (Bombay Staff); Lieuts. Gordon, Robinson, and Cunliffe (Bengal Staff); and Brigade Surgeon Collis, Surgeons Major Watling and Robinson, and Surgeon Irwin (Army Medical Department).

**ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. STEAMER.**—A telegram received through Reuter's Agency, from Ismailia, dated August 30, says:—"The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ganges, bound for Calcutta, is ashore in Lake Timsah, but is expected to get off shortly. Some of the cargo is being unloaded. There will be no detention in the Bombay mails, as they will go on from Suez in the Bokhara, now passing through the Canal, and the China and Australian mail will be sent forward by the Mirzapore, now waiting at Suez for the Bokhara's arrival from Brindisi. The Canal is not blocked." A later telegram through the same agency from Suez says:—"The Ganges, which grounded in the Canal yesterday, floated at 1 p.m., to-day, and is now on her way here en route for Calcutta."

**DRAFTS FOR INDIA.**—On Sunday a draft of the East Surrey Regiment, consisting of 260 privates, with the usual proportion of officers, sergeants, and corporals, were served out with the white helmet required for service in India. The draft proceeded on Monday morning by train to Portsmouth dockyard, and embarked on board the Malabar, for conveyance to India, and to join the 1st battalion at Dinapore. The 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, under Colonel Stevenson, C.B., will embark at Portsmouth dockyard on the 11th instant on board the Jumna, for conveyance to India. The battalion will be stationed at Ranul Pindi for about two years. Previously to marching from the north camp, en route to the port of embarkation, the battalion, numbering about 800 officers, sergeants, drummers, and rank and file, will be inspected by Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, or his successor in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade. A draft of the Norfolk Regiment embarked at Portsmouth on Monday for Bombay in the Malabar. The draft consisted of Major Allcard, Captains Griffin and Thuckburgh, and Lieutenant Smith, three sergeants, one drummer, three corporals, and 180 privates.

## LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson say that since the last mail the produce markets have experienced no decided improvement, but with reduced supplies prices generally fare steady. The low qualities of sugar meet with some inquiry, the business including Jaggery on the spot at previous quotations. Stocks of the latter and other cane grown are greatly reduced. To-day importers accepted easier rates for refining West India. Beet for shipment in the last three months offers at the decline previously quoted. French loaves have sold at a fall of 6d. per cwt. Public sales of China tea, although held daily, have not been so extensive as during the two previous weeks. No further change is reported in Foo Chow congous. Black leaf teas, however, have a firmer tendency. In coffee the chief feature has been a good demand for Brazil on floating terms at firmer rates. Later advices confirm the reported short crops, and Java will show a deficiency this year. The stock in Europe continues very large, but the returns for this month are not yet made up. Plantation Ceylon and Central American have realised steady rates. Other descriptions are about the same as last quoted. At the cinnamon sales on Monday the result was even more unfavourable than anticipated, fine qualities especially being very depressed, and less than half the supply in the catalogues found buyers. In other spice the only change has been a revival of speculative demand for black pepper at rising quotations. Zanzibar cloves unsettled, with prices again weaker. The market for cocoa is firmer. In rice few sales are reported, higher rates being required. East India Cinchona bark about steady.

**TEA.**—(From Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Fortnightly Circular).—Since the 16th inst. 26,000 packages have been offered at auction, 18,000 being new season's, 1,300 from Ceylon, 350 from New York, and 2,100 in second hands. The improved inquiry reported in our last circular has developed during the fortnight into an active business, and the sales have passed with spirit at very full prices for all but the lowest qualities of leaf and broken. The latest imports from nearly all districts are satisfactory, some of the Assam teas being unusually good for early invoices, and many of the Darjeeling and Terai teas of exceptionally fine quality; Cachar and Sylhet growths, though superior in leaf and liquor to first arrivals, are still below their usual standard. The few imports from Kangra Valley and Chittagong are of fair average quality. The chief competition has been for the finest of Pekoe, broken Pekoe, and Pekoe Souchong, and fancy prices have been obtained for the choicest parcels. In the grades below, however—such as are classed "fine" only—buyers operate more cautiously, and some irregularity is noticeable, as shown by the different prices realised for parcels divided in Calcutta. There is not yet any movement in tea "for price"—viz., broken, 8d. to 9d.; Souchongs, 10d.; Pekoe Souchongs, 11d. to 1s.; Pekoes, 1s. to 1s. 2d., doubtless owing to the good value obtainable in China and Java teas at these quotations. Our latest telegraphic information respecting the crop points to the import being about the same as last season. Ceylon teas continue to show good quality, and the demand is maintained. Average prices realised for invoices during the fortnight range from 11d. to 1s. 9½d. The first public sale in Colombo was held on July 28, about 150 packages being offered, but the bids were below sellers' limits, and the teas were mostly withdrawn. Results of the past season's working have been published, showing in some cases, at different elevations, a yield of more than 700lb. per acre, one garden giving as much as 800lb. over forty-five acres. Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co., in their circular, state that so far as they can learn, the total shipments from China up to the 26th inst. amounted to 99,000,000lb.—viz., 56,000,000lb. from the Yangtze (55,000,000lb. of which was Congou and 1,000,000lb. green tea), 34,000,000lb. from Foochow, and 9,000,000lb. from Canton; last year at that date they were about 92,000,000lb.—viz., 52,000,000lb. from the Yangtze, 32,000,000lb. from the Min, and 8,000,000lb. from Canton.

**COFFEE.**—At the public sales plantation Ceylon went at steady rates, 170 casks, 113 barrels and bags mostly sold, small, 60s. to 66s.; greyish to middling, 72s. 6d. to 80s. 6d. up to 92s. for bold. Of 238 casks 1,163 bags East India, the small part that was sold was steady, medium to bold Coorg, 86s. 6d. to 102s., small in proportion. Guatemala is in good demand, and 2,279 bags mostly sold at former prices. Foxy to fine ordinary greenish, 44s. to 50s. 6d.; bolder, 56s. to 58s.; hard gray, 62s. 6d. to 65s.; colory, 68s. to 68s. 6d. 60 bags of Central American sold at 43s. to 60s.; 74 bags Mexican, 50s. to 51s.; 256 bags washed Rio bought in at 64s. Privately a large business in Rio at better quotations, and during the week a cargo sold at 39s. 9d. per cwt.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## MARRIAGES.

**COLEMAN—EVENS**—Aug. 25, at the parish church, Little Hampton, George Drury, only son of James George Coleman, of Madras, to Edith Isabelle, youngest daughter of James Evens, of Little Sneyd, Stoke Bishop, near Bristol.

**HOOKE—ROSS**—Aug. 23, at St. Jude's, Mildmay-park, Charles, second surviving son of W. T. Hooker, Esq., of Clare Villa, South Hackney, to Sara Anne (Annie), daughter of the late Lisle Ross, of Highbury, and niece of the late General Sargent, Bengal Native Infantry.

**SWAINSON—COX**—Aug. 28, at St. Peter's Church, Scorton, George Arthur Swainson, of Cachar, India, to Lillie, daughter of C. Cox, of Tynemouth, Northumberland.

**STUBINGTON—FISCHER**—Aug. 12, at St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent, H. D. Stubington, Esq., of Sidlesham, Sussex, to Zaidee Juliana, daughter of the late Col. James Thomas Fischer, 72nd Regiment, Madras N.I.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BIRD—August 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of H. L. Bird, a son.  
 BOWDEN—August 4, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr L. A. Bowden, a son.  
 CHAMARETTE—August 2, at Sitapur (Oudh), the wife of Fred Chamarette, a son.  
 COBB—July 24, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Surgeon R. Cobb, I.M.D., a daughter.  
 EVANS—August 4, at Bangalore, the wife of G. R. Evans, of Coorg, a son.  
 EVERS—August 4, at Wardha, C.P., the wife of Surgeon-Major B. Evers, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, a daughter.  
 GARDENER—July 27, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Burgh Lish Gardener, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, a son.  
 GARDNER—August 8, at Foochow, the wife of Wade Gardner, Esq., Hongkong Bank, a son.  
 HANDLEY—Aug. 29, at Darjeeling, Bengal, the wife of F. F. Handley, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.  
 KEMP—August 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. H. Kemp, A.V.D. Remount Department, a daughter.  
 KER—At Abu Road, Rajputana, the wife of Thomas Ker, executive engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.  
 LAYARD—Aug. 29, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Charles Peter Layard, Esq., a daughter.  
 O'BRIEN—July 31, at Simla, the wife of E. O'Brien, C.S., a daughter.  
 OLDHAM—Aug. 20, at Indore, Central India, the wife of Major Francis G. Oldham, R.E., a son.  
 PHILIPS—July 31, at Bareilly, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Philips, A.V.D., a daughter.  
 PENN—August 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, a daughter.  
 RUNDALL—Aug. 25, at Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, the wife of Lieut. F. M. Rundall, a daughter.  
 VAN-REESEMA—August 7, at Padre Parah, Wynaad, the wife of A. C. S. Van Reeseema, a daughter.  
 WILLIAMS—July 24, at Jhansi, the wife of G. R. C. Williams, B.C.S., a son.

## MARRIAGES.

STURROCK—DALTON—August 4, at St. Peter's Church, Fort Colombo, Ceylon, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Colombo, John Patrick Sturrock, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Singapore, to Edith Constance Mary Amelia, elder daughter of E. Dalton, Esq., C.E., C.C.S.

## DEATHS.

ARROWSMITH—August 10, at Sibsagar, Mary Maria Sealey, the wife of Captain Arrowsmith, Desang Mook, aged 29 years and 7 months.  
 BOYTON—August 7, at Egmore, Richard Edwin (Bonnie) son of Edmund and Fanny Boyton, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 14 days.  
 CHESTER—August 2, at Rawalpindi, Sergeant W. Chester, R.E., (P. W.D.), suddenly.  
 COLES—August 4, at the New Cantonment, Peshin, Quetta District Captain William Coles, 12th Regt. N. I., aged 34.  
 DAWE—August 2, at Allahabad, Effie Blanche, the dearly loved infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. W. H. Dawe, aged 11 months and 3 days.  
 FORDYCE—July 31, at Colombo, James Dingwall Fordyce, dearly loved eldest son of Lieut. General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 35.  
 HUMPHRIES—August 4, at Entally, Lizzie Mabel, child of William and Lizzie Humphries, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 6 days.  
 LEACH—August 4, at Allahabad, of heart disease, Mr. J. C. Leach Pleader, High Court N.W.P.  
 LOWIS—August 5, at sea, on board the Mira, S. J. Lewis, wife of Major R. F. Lewis, R. A.  
 PENN—July 30, at Mussoorie, James Henry Penn, late Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jullundur, Punjab.  
 READE—August 9, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the infant son of Alfred J. M. and Helen Reade, aged 7½ months.  
 STEVENSON—August 8, at Muttra, Robert Douglas Murray, the infant son of Major Robert Stevenson, 13th Hussars, aged one year.  
 WARNER—August 6, at Bellary, Georgie, child of W. B. and C. A. Warner.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—August 23. Fluelin, Penang; Chagford, Mauritius.—24 Francesca T., Rangoon; Surrey (s), Bombay; Esmeralda, Rangoon Constance, Rangoon; Geronina Madre, Rangoon; Richard Parsons Bombay; Narcissus, Calcutta.—25. City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta Kepler (s), Karachi.—26. Norham Castle (s), Capetown; Indus (s) Bombay; Lorenzo, Tuticorin.  
 BOMBAY.—August 6. Teheran (s), London.—7. Burmah (s), Bussorah; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—8. Utopia (s), Liverpool.—9. Assyria (s), Delagoa Bay; Cairo (s), Cardiff; George Skofield, New York.—10. Brookfield (s), Port Said; Pachumba (s), Cholon, Marseilles.—11. Siam (s), Sydney; St. Bernard, Cardiff.—12. Gleadon (s), Rangoon; Ta Hong Kong, Bankok; I.G. Amberwitch (s), Aden.—13. K. of St. Patrick (s), Moulmein; Mobile (s), Karachi; Curat (s), Trieste; Ladakh, Liverpool.  
 CALCUTTA.—August 3. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Marie Louise, Pondicherry.—4. Tibre (s), Colombo; City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Cabul, Liverpool.—5. Loch Torridon, Melbourne; British Duke, Middlesborough.—6. Clan Grant (s), Liverpool; Tagus (s), Rowayah; Golconda (s), London.—7. A. Apar (s), London; Malta, Bombay; Glenrosa, Mauritius.—8. Clan Lamont (s), Port Natal; Jane Porter,

Liverpool.—9. Monte Rosa (s), Shields; Loch Eck, Sydney.  
 MADRAS.—August 4. Shannon (s), London.—5. Scindia (s), Calcutta.—7. Dacca (s), Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—August 23. Quetta (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Flintshire (s), Nagasaki.—24. Urania, Table Bay; Welbury (s), Singapore.—25. Mandalay (s), Rangoon; Will-o'-the-Wisp, Yokohama; Timoleonte, Table Bay; Marie Raffo, Singapore; Clan Macintosh (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.  
 BOMBAY.—August 7. Gwalior (s), Trieste; Airy (s), Port Said; Inchulva (s), Dunkirk.—8. Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Chupra (s), Rangoon.—10. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Thera (s), China; Thorndale (s), Antwerp.—11. Simla (s), Zanzibar; Inchrhona (s), Port Said; Clan Alpine (s), Jeddah; Sheikh (s), Marseilles; Agra (s), London; C. of Haddington, Calcutta.—13. Simla, London; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf.  
 CALCUTTA.—August 3. Steamers Mahratta, Ganges, and Maharani.—4. Juniata, Sirdhana, and Bassein.—5. Dacca and City of Venice.  
 MADRAS.—August 5. Scindia (s), Bombay.—6. Hantain (s), Calcutta; Chandernagore (s), Marseilles; Shannon (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Teheran*, August 6.—From London: Miss Sheridan, Mr. H. Sevestae, Miss A. Morris, Mr. E. W. Hart, Mr. Baldwin. From Gibraltar: Mr. F. X. Souza Binto. From Venice: Mr. Kennedy. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Ware Edgar, Major McLeod, Col. B. H. Preston, Capt. A. C. Talbot, Mr. W. H. Melville, Col. Nimmo, Mr. J. D. Grant, Mr. P. W. Atkinson, Surgeon Major W. H. Roberts, Mr. R. W. P. King, Col. W. H. Murdock, Major Broome, Doctor P. H. Benson, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kingsley.  
 AT BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, August 13.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Render, Mr. I. Reid. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Kotewal, Mr. Kapadia. From Brindisi: Mr. T. W. Morris, Mr. W. E. Purser, Mr. Downes, Major Swinton, Major I. Hill, R.E., Mr. H. C. Legh, Mr. Robert Henderson, Mr. W. P. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Stanborough, Mr. A. M. Downes, Capt. Hotham. From Aden: A. Cadur, Ruttonjee, A. Periera, Sheik Oosman, Husson Alley, Gunno and two friends, F. Mahomed.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 12.  
 For Colombo: Mr. Robertson.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. Allen.  
 Per s.s. *Khandalla*, sailing Sept. 12.  
 For Karachi: Mrs. Parker and two children, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Long.  
 For Bombay: Mr. Parker and two children, Mrs. Curry.  
 Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 19.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. Hare, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Horsley.  
 For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Jameson, Mrs. O'Brien and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman.  
 Per s.s. *Goa*, sailing Sept. 26.  
 For Karachi: Captain MacRae.  
 Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 3.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Payn, Miss Power, Mr. and Mrs. Green.  
 For Madras: Mrs. Brett, Miss Marshall, Mr. Ball.  
 Per s.s. *Agra*, sailing Oct. 10.  
 For Karachi: General Oldershaw.  
 Per s.s. *Rewa*, sailing Oct. 17.  
 For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Bowen, Miss Wallace.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. A. Smith, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Passy.  
 Per s.s. *Chyebassa*, sailing Oct. 22.  
 For Rockhampton: Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

The following is lists of passengers per *Clan Murray* and *Clan Macintosh* :—

Per *Clan Murray*, Liverpool to Bombay, sailed 25th inst.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kidd, child, and ayah, Dr. Laing.  
 Per *Clan Macintosh*, Liverpool to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, sailed 25th inst.  
 For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. Henderson, four children, and ayah.  
 For Madras: Mr. W. T. Brown and Mrs. Parker.  
 For Calcutta: Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hopkins, and six children, Mrs. Collett, Mrs. Syme and three children, Mr. Finch, and Miss Brown.  
 Per *Clan Mackenzie*, from Colombo, August 1, for London.  
 Mrs. Collinson and five children, Mr. P. R. Shand.  
 Per *Clan Macarthur*, from Calcutta for London.  
 Mr. S. Stewart, Mr. Smith, Mr. W. S. Kinniers, Captain Felix Gredy, Mr. Leach, Mr. S. Birrell. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Bisset and two children, Mrs. Fisher and three children, Miss Broad, Miss Tisan, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, two children, and maid.  
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, August 7.—For London: Mr. W. F. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Scholvin, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. C. Scott, Mr. R. Crispin, Mr. J. Meredith, Mr. Oakes. For Suez: Surgeon C. H. D. Gunlette.  
 FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Siam*, August 14.—For London: Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. E. Wyllie, Capt. W. B. Ferris, Mr. R. O. Clayton, Miss L. C. Shaw, Brigade General Godfrey Clerk, Mr. W. Phipp, Dr. J. Malony, Col. F. Lance, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. L. H. Lovett Thomas, Mr. Mance, Mr. J. F. H. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Woodrow, Lieut. C. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. Col. M. Vertue, Capt. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Edge and child, Mr. Mason, Mr. J. Robb.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE following speech was made at the landholders' meeting, at Bhagalpur, by Mr. Morrison, in seconding the fourth resolution:—

"Maharaj, Rajas and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution just moved by the *Kumar-sahib*. This is the English translation of it:—

"That it is unwise to unsettle the customary and other laws that govern the relation between the landlord and tenant, and interfere with freedom of contract, without grave necessity, and unjust to deprive the landed class of valuable and ancient rights, without giving adequate compensation."

There is no disputing the truisms contained in that resolution. We have to see how far they may be applicable to existing facts and conditions. Is it true, then, that the old customs and laws of the land are on the eve of being unsettled and invaded, that contracts are to be overriden, and lastly, that compensation is being withheld, even without the apology of pressing necessity.

The speakers before me have dwelt largely, though not exhaustively, on the invasion of several ancient rights and customs connected with the landed interest in Bengal and Behar. I shall confine myself to the consideration of a single custom. I refer to the usage of written contracts between landlord and tenant, the good old institution, in fact, of pottas and cabuliats. (Hear, hear.) We are happy in being able to trace its existence, in the remotest antiquity, from the ancient literature of the country. We have evidence of its existence, in the forms of *sunnud*, *tassulleh*, pottas, and hookumnamas, on leaf, bark, and vellum. We are daily bringing evidence of it to the earth's surface, and God's light, in the shape of stone tablets and copper-plates, from caves and excavations on the sites of temples, palaces, and private homesteads. The institution must have been in full force, gentlemen, during the days of the permanent settlement, as you will see, if you care to consult Sections 52, 55, and 57 of Reg. 8 of 1793. (Cheers.) It was then thought to be of the greatest utility and necessity to the country—to the zemindars and ryot alike! The covenants contained in the pottas and cabuliats of those days were deemed sacred, and legally binding on the contracting parties. This view of the case never diminished one jot throughout the long administration of John Company Bahadur—"Right Honorable" in every sense of the word!—and, in 1859, under the direct government of our gracious Sovereign, the Queen, men's opinions as to the necessity of written contract, in all revenue matters, instead of weakening, had become all the stronger, and culminated, so to say, in the passing of the well-known Act of that year, compelling the execution of pottas and cabuliats. Legislation in that respect did not stop even there; for, in 1865, special registry offices and officers came into existence, to attest the *bona-fides* of the documents just referred to, and to "publish them to the world."

But now, gentlemen, how does the Bill propose to deal with pottas and cabuliats, with your ancient custom of free contract? That Bill would sweep away altogether whatever freedom, or choice, you or your ryot ever had in the matter of the preservation, declaration, or giving up of any right, connected with jotes, in the provinces of Bengal and Behar.

What do you think of these proceedings, gentlemen—can you help feeling that you are being wronged, and that the treatment is wholly unmerited? (Applause.) And in proposing a Tenancy Law, like this new one, has Mr. Ilbert, or, for the matter of that, have any other members of the Viceregal Council been able to show the public the existence of that "grave necessity," without which measures so grave, so crushing, so extraordinary, are wholly unjustifiable! Are we not, both ryot and landlord, at this very moment in peace in this our lovely province of Behar? Had not our ryots all that they had ever asked or wished for in the law of 1859? Do they complain, or ask for more? One is really puzzled to find out what has brought upon us a thing like Mr. Ilbert's Bill No. 2, unless it be that we are being "paid off" for our admiration of the Chief Justice's manly minute on the Rent Bill while it was yet *in petto*! (Cheers.)

In his speech concerning the Bill, if you remember, gentlemen, Mr. Ilbert made some remark about the wisdom of confining legislation to existing wants and necessities, and letting the unknown future alone, to be dealt with by those who might be then at the head of affairs—on the principle, I suppose, of "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof!" His Excellency the Viceroy, however, was understood, in his turn, to go a little way beyond Mr. Ilbert's theory—he, that is to say, His Excellency, would not wait for, but would "anticipate the future." Now see how His Excellency and the supporters of the Bill do anticipate and provide for the yet unborn ryots of Bengal and Behar. (Hear, hear.)

The zemindar, of course, must come up first for orders—he is to be divested of his "proprietary right" in the soil. The same is, then, to be vested in—shared between the full-blown rose of an "occupancy ryot," and that modest little budding (now being introduced to the world by Mr. Ilbert as) the "ordinary ryot." At first, the former, and a little while after, the latter also, shall have the right to sell, bind, mortgage, and transfer their jotes to strangers, in any way they may please: the zemindar will have no right to interfere, excepting in the matter of paying off their debts! He will have become in fact, a sort of paymaster general for the whole lot of ryots; and his reward will be the right of pre-emption, which under the Bill means, and can only mean, that he will get, as his money's worth, something, that is to say, an "occupancy jote," the power of enjoying which, however, will be somebody else's—never his own. (Laughter.)

Now, do Mr. Ilbert and the noble Marquis know anything at all about the habits and home life of those ryots? I shall take the liberty

to answer for them—"nothing at all!" Let me tell them this then—that the Behari is far better off, as he is at present, than he will be with the right of transfer, &c., that await him. The fact is, he is the most reckless and improvident fellow on the face of the globe; and a *shrad*, or a wedding, followed up by a season or two of bad harvest, will more than suffice to take the new proprietorship out of his possession. He will get into the hands of the *banniah* and village *modie*, and they will find the ways and means, very shortly, of divesting him of his "occupancy jote;" and—and he will have then become promoted to the high dignity of a day labourer, a *coolie*! (Applause and laughter.)

So much for the Bill's provision for the "unborn millions" of Behar; behold the wisdom of altering the ancient laws and customs of the land! (Renewed laughter.) Permit me, gentlemen, to say a word here about the Permanent Settlement, and the folly that would destroy it. (Hear, hear.) The great Cornwallis was neither a fool, nor a traitor to his country. He had his eye as much on the future as on the pressing necessities of his own time, when he granted the glorious *dumnam*! Why should the Englishmen of to-day think less favourably of their great countryman than do the natives of India? He established system and order in the newly subjugated provinces, and filled the treasury with revenue, increased a hundred fold, and made permanent too, against all the vicissitudes of time and the seasons. He brought peace and prosperity to those provinces; and made them the envy of the neighbouring, unconquered States—rendering their subjection easy in the future. He succeeded most nobly in converting secret discontent into honest, open loyalty, enemies into friends; and finally, he succeeded by that great master-stroke, the Permanent Settlement, in binding you, the princes and landowners of Behar and Bengal, for ever to the Throne of England and the English nation with the bond of reciprocal interest and heaven-blessed gratitude! (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, the wisdom of Lord Cornwallis's large-hearted policy, was well tested in this our very district in 1857. Look around you and see how many there are in this assembly—Beharees, one and all!—sons of brave and loyal fathers, whom a generous and just Government had honoured with princely honours, for their devotion to it in its day of trial. (Applause.)

Before I conclude, I should like to dwell a little on the subject of "compensation"—that compensation, which according to every principle of justice and equity, should have followed the privation of so many rights to you. But you will look in vain in the Tenancy Bill for any compensation at all—to the Zemindar I mean. On him devolves the pleasant duty of paying everybody, as I have already told you, without receiving anything in return. He will be required to compensate the future "ordinary ryot" for his "high cultivation" and "latent fertility," and what not besides—you must take a trip to England to learn "high farming," to find out what these fine terms mean? And he must compensate the *bunniah* and the *modie* classes (by a turn at the scientific game of "pre-emption") for helping those occupancy ryots to ruin themselves; and he will then have obtained what? Not an occupancy ryot's right; he will, in fact, have obtained nothing, as I have already tried to explain to you.

Seriously, gentlemen, under Mr. Ilbert's Bill, you will cease to become proprietor, or master, in any sense or shape—you are to be treated worse than your own ryot; for he, good man, is protected against any adverse occupancy claim on the side of his *kurtalidars*, whereas you might purchase an occupancy jote ten times over, and be just where you were, before you made the purchase! (Shame!) The fable of the *samp-chachoondar*, snake and muskrat—a disgusting fable, though of your own fair land!—is about to be realised in your own persons; "swallow and die, or let go, and get blind!" There is no escape from the situation; or rather, there will be none, when once you have been fairly put into it; therefore avoid it, by protest, and timely representation, humble, and yet firm.

Another parting word, gentlemen. Mr. Ilbert with the laudable desire—but at the cost of other people—of creating a footing, even for the "ordinary ryot," in the Zemindaries of Bengal and Behar, has tried to incorporate some of his own ideas and experiences of English farming into the provisions of his notorious Bill, No. 2. Now the conditions of things in a cold, northern land, like England or Ireland, is entirely different from the condition of things in your own bright "land of the sun." There, owing to the poverty of the soil, a farmer would, in the case of a lease of even three years, have to invest, if not the whole, at least a good portion of his little fortune—in deep ploughing, chemicals, and extensive artificial and natural manures, before he could hope to get a remunerative return from the land, in the shape of a *single* crop in the season. But here, what will a ryot of three years do—let it be a reasonable supposition—for the land? He will never go beyond a four or six inch depth of ploughing done, as you are aware, with the rudest and cheapest contrivance, in the form of a plough. And as for manuring, he will trust to "God's fertilising sun" and "fattening rain," to do that; and—he will get three bumper crops out of that field, too, in a single year or season! But, then, things cannot always continue so. At the end of the third year, the land will have become exhausted, and will need a year's rest. It will be, then, that that fine gentleman, Mr. Ilbert's "ordinary," will present his little Bill for "compensation!" Let us see for what? For it may be "latent fertility;" but most certainly for "natural exhaustion!" (Hear! and laughter.) Gentlemen, I must make room now for other and better speakers." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of his address, the speaker was requested by many Rajahs and native gentlemen present, to allow his speech to be published in the newspapers. He, thereupon, handed over his notes to a gentleman connected with the local press. The present is nearly a verbatim report, taken on the spot.

## IMPORTANT MEETING OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS AT KRISHNAGHAR.

THE native Christians of Krishnagar held a meeting on Saturday, the 28th July, to consider whether it would be advisable for their com-

muni y to take any part in the agitation which is now going on in the country. Bubu Behari Lal Chandra (special sub-registrar) was voted to the chair. The chairman, after describing what was taking place in the country, said that the question which demanded their decision was, whether they should be on the side of loyalty and peace, or on the side of disloyalty and revolution. It was true, he said, the agitators disclaimed all motives of disloyalty and revolution, and declared that their only object was to secure advance, progress, and reform for their country. But when it remembered that great reforms (for example Local Self-Government) had been before obtained without the aid of any such violent agitation, it might be reasonably doubted if the agitators did not really want something more. In his own mind, the chairman said, this doubt was greatly strengthened by a perusal of the eloquent speech of the great orator who had been justly called the prime mover, the life and soul of the agitation. Reading the concluding portion of that speech, the chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—"Where are our beneficent workers, the propagators of the new faith? New faith do they call it? In the days of yore India gave birth to many a strange faith. But it was reserved for the year of grace, 1883, to see her delivered of this monster, *lusus nature*, of a new faith called by the sweet name of agitation! And yet after all this new faith is not altogether a new thing. Contemporary history tells us that a faith of a similar kind has been working now for some years past in unhappy Ireland, with the result of producing in it secret murder and dynamite societies. 'Where are our beneficent workers, the propagators of the new faith? Let them gather round the banner of the Indian Association; let them disseminate the principles of the Association replete with national life, and then this darkness will disappear, and the morning star of liberty, of peace, and righteousness (!) will appear resplendent in the Indian firmament. Take hold gentlemen, of those words 'darkness' and 'liberty.' They are the keys wherewith to unlock the secret motives of the agitation. The agitators think that darkness and chaos now reign over the land. The British Government, they think, is nothing but 'darkness.' That darkness must be dispelled, and dispelled by a dissemination of the principles of the Indian Association and then, we are told, shall arise the 'morning star of liberty.' Morning star, do they call it? Had they any regard for accuracy, they should have called it the bloody meteor that for a time shed its lurid glare upon unhappy France and burnt up everything. This, gentlemen, which these agitators aim at, is not progress and reform, but liberty. Now, in a country ruled by a foreign Government what does that word liberty mean? Why, it means, if it means anything, the subversion of the foreign Government, and the substitution of native rule. If I remember rightly, the Right Hon. John Bright, in a recent speech, called the Irish agitators 'a rebel party,' I wonder what epithet the venerable old man would apply to men who want to dispel from India the 'darkness' of British rule.

"What is the duty, what the mission of Native Christians at such a time? What is the duty, what the mission of those who have enrolled themselves under the banner of the Prince of Peace? Why, gentlemen, their duty is to be on the side of peace, and their mission is to preach peace, peace and good will to all. I have heard it said that the Native Christians are a small and insignificant community, and that they can do nothing. Gentlemen, we are not so very small a community as people generally suppose. There are at this moment more than a million and a-half of Native Christians in India. In this district alone there are some six or seven thousand of them. A million and a-half, surely, is not a very insignificant or despicable number. But what if we are but a small community? Our task is not one that requires the aid of might and number. We aim not at dispelling the darkness of a foreign Government. Our aim is a most humble one. It is simply to preach peace. And surely that is a task that the poorest and the weakest may undertake without being guilty of presumption. Let us then be up and doing. Let each Native convert go forth and tell his neighbours at least, if he can do no more, to avoid pestilential agitation and to be peaceful and loyal; and if they are really anxious to see the morning star of liberty, to wait for the coming of Him who is the root and offspring of David, the bright and morning star."

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

I. That this meeting firmly believes that (as experience and history amply prove) the religion of Christ is the only effectual remedy for all evils, whether moral or social; that the cross is the only moral lever for lifting up fallen humanity, the only regenerator of individuals and of nations; that Truth alone can make of a people free, and that Christ is the Truth, the Way, and the Life. That this meeting therefore earnestly hopes that all Native Christians will make unceasing efforts to proclaim to their countrymen the regenerating truths of the Gospel of Christ.

II. That while claiming for every community the fullest and freest right to represent to the Rulers any grievance it may have, by means of petitions, memorials and deputations, this meeting disapproves of organisations having for their sole object political agitation. Looking at the state of Ireland and the effect that has already been produced in this country, this meeting believes that such organisation tend to fester a spirit of disloyalty, and are dangerous to the peace and well being of society. This meeting therefore is of opinion that, on principle, Native Christians should keep themselves entirely separate from all such organisation.

III. That this meeting is convinced that (as has been the case in Ireland and other countries) political agitations, unless they meet with immediate and unqualified success, engender a spirit of deep and lawless revenge, and ultimately grow into Fenianism, Socialism and Nihilism, all of which are most dangerous to the well being of society, and is therefore of opinion, that Native Christians should not join in the political agitations that have been recently setup in this country.

IV. That the British Government is not only the best Government ever enjoyed by this country, but is one of the best Governments exist-

ing on the face of the whole earth; that the Rulers, though foreign, are just and impartial, and are fully alive to the interests of the natives, which it has been their aim always to promote, and that therefore political agitations like those recently set up are uncalled for and needless.

V. That in the opinion of this meeting the agitations that have been recently set up are most unwise and inopportune, as tending to hamper the hands of Government, which has lately introduced certain measures of reform in the sole interest of the natives.

VI. That this meeting deeply regrets to find that the Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjee, whom all Native Christians regard as their venerable chief and patriarch, should have thought it proper to lend the weight of his great name to the agitation recently set up, thereby compromising the eminently loyal and peaceful character of Native Christians, of whom he is the universally recognised chief and representative.

VII. That the resolutions now adopted be printed both in English and in Bengali, and be forwarded to the brethren in other districts, with a request that, if they concur in the views expressed in the resolutions, they may signify their concurrence in such manner as may be most convenient in each case.

Mr. Thomas Biswas proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. The idea of convening such a peace meeting, he said, had originated with the chairman, and he thought that the best thanks, not only of that meeting, but also of the whole community, were due to him. The vote was carried with acclamation.

P. NATHANIEL SIRCAR.

#### THE DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE ON MRS. HUME.

(Report of the Trial from the Englishman.)

Hurroo Mehter, alias Greedhar, mehter, pleaded not guilty to four charges of an indictment charging him with (1) having on the 11th June 1883, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Mrs. Edith Alice Hume; (2) with having attempted to commit rape on Mrs. Hume; (3) with having assaulted Mrs. Hume with intent to outrage her modesty, and (4) with having on the same date entered the premises of Mr. J. Hume, intending to commit a crime for which he would be liable to punishment of transportation for life.

Mr. Phillips, Standing Counsel, prosecuted.

Prisoner was undefended, and was tried by a common jury.

Mr. Phillips opened the case as follows:—The prisoner at the bar was charged with a most outrageous and audacious crime, and as to which there could be, he thought, very little doubt that he was guilty. He was formerly a *mehter* in the service of Mr. Hume, the Government prosecutor, and had been discharged some eighteen months or so before last June. He had come to the house about a week before the 11th June, to ask for a chit, which was refused him, and on the 11th he came again and attempted the offence with which he was now charged. Mrs. Hume went to take her bath at about 9-15 a.m., according to her usual practice, and closed the bathroom door leading into her dressing room and fastened it with a catch, so that no one could enter from the dressing room. The defendant's entrance appeared to have been from the jhilmil door from the terrace, and this door was also fastened. When Mrs. Hume had undressed and was ready to bathe, she heard a movement outside this mehter's door, and called out "*mut aa*"—do not come in; imagining it was the house mehter. The person outside passed his hand through the jhilmils, uplifted the bolt and stepped in. Mrs. Hume, astonished, asked him what on earth he meant by coming in there. He did not say a word; but stepped over a raised portion of the bathroom behind which Mrs. Hume was standing, seized her round the waist, threw her down, and attempted, undoubtedly attempted, to commit the offence of rape. He used very considerable violence towards her, loosening some of her teeth with the blows which he gave her, either with his fist or head, it was not clear which, and altogether showed a thorough determination to persevere in his attempt. Mrs. Hume screamed and struggled with him, and endeavoured to keep him off, but she was unable to do so, and, while she was screaming, Mr. Hume came and burst open the door leading into the dressing-room, and found Mrs. Hume lying on the floor of the bath-room with the defendant on the top of her. He dragged the man off, and made him over to the police. These were the facts, and they were very simple. The case was one which was almost without precedent. For a man of his class to attempt such an outrageous thing as that was almost unprecedented. What led him to do it they were unable to discover, but what the jury had to consider was whether the prisoner did, in fact, attempt to commit the offence of rape. That was the main charge. This offence came under section 511. It was unnecessary to explain to them in detail what rape consisted of, because this was not a case of rape, but only an attempt. They were to consider what the intention of the prisoner was in what he did, and in regard to that, Mr. Phillips did not think that the jury could have the slightest doubt. He could not suggest himself any possible ground of doubt. The jury had only to inform themselves what the man wanted in that bathroom, in the bathroom of an English lady, and committing what he had told them he did. What was his object, what could have been his object, but to go there and commit rape? It was not necessary that he should enforce this fact on them, because it would be an insult to their common sense to come to any other conclusion than that.

The extraordinary low caste of the man, of course, only strengthened that idea, because he was a man of such a low caste that, unless he had made up his mind to do something very desperate, he would never have gone into a bathroom in the way he did. He was a man who must have fully determined upon what he was about to do, otherwise a man of that caste would shrink, more than a man of any other caste, from such an idea. He thought the jury could not have the slightest doubt, on the facts, that this was the man's intention, and that he was attempting to carry out that intention when he was seized. The next charge against the man was that he caused grievous hurt. That charge rested upon the same facts, and also upon this other fact, which was another serious aggravation of his offence, that Mrs. Hume was, at the time, considerably advanced in pregnancy, and that

an assault of this nature on a lady in that condition was likely to lead to more serious consequences than otherwise. The whole thing was so horribly atrocious that it was impossible to suggest anything which could possibly aggravate the main offence. However, if aggravation was possible, it was supplied by the circumstance that the lady was in this state. The jury would also have to find this fact—that the attack, made on her when she was in this state, was dangerous. The jury would have to be satisfied that the attack made on her was such as to endanger her life. Then he was also charged with having assaulted and used criminal force towards her, intending to outrage her modesty. The last count was that under section 450, the commission of house trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life. The circumstances with which they would have to be satisfied to form this offence were the same as those under the second count. If the jury found him guilty on the second count, they must find him guilty on the fourth and last one.

Evidence was then gone into.

Alice Edith Hume, examined, stated: I am the wife of Mr. James Torrens Hume, the Government prosecutor. I know the prisoner, who was in my service some eight months ago. He was a mehter. I do not know why he left, as I have nothing to do with the under-servants. I remember the 11th June, and saw the prisoner on that morning. About a quarter to nine I had gone to my bathroom as usual. There is a door between the bathroom and dressing rooms. It was fastened with a hook. The mehter comes in from a jhilmil door, which I had fastened with a bolt from the inside. I was undressed at the time. I heard the venetians move and thought it was the mehter. I called out to him not to come in. A hand was then put in and the bolt drawn, and the prisoner came in. I asked him whether he did not hear me tell him not to come in. He said nothing and took two steps towards me, and tried to catch hold of me with his arms. He tried to get me round the waist. He tried to throw me down, and we struggled. Eventually he threw me down. I was screaming for help at the time. . . . My screams brought my husband. . . . I had two of my teeth loosened and my back very much bruised. I was *enccinte* at the time. My husband dragged the man away, and I heard him asking for forgiveness. I told my husband what had happened. Dr. Birch came to see me about half an hour after this. I told him what had happened. I was laid up for four days. I have a maid servant named Rachel Blaquiére. She was in the dressing room when my husband broke open the door.

James Torrens Hume, examined, said: I am Public Prosecutor. The lady who has just left the box is my wife. I know the prisoner. I do not identify him as being a former servant. I remember the 11th June, and remember this occurrence. My little girl came to me and gave me some information, and I heard some shrieks. In consequence of this, I rushed to the bath-room and found the door locked from the inside, with a hook and catch. I forced the door and rushed into the room. All this took not half a minute. I found Mrs. Hume lying on her back. . . . Prisoner was on the top of her, and seemed to be trying to get hold of her hands. I caught him by the hair and body, and dragged him on to the terrace. He struggled to get away, and then called out "Ma ke jai." I called for the police, and my Khan-samah came up. We both took the prisoner downstairs, and gave him in charge of a constable. I returned and found Mrs. Hume in the bath-room. She told me she was about to pour water over herself when she heard someone trying to open the bath-room door. She told him "mut ao," that then a hand was put through the door; the door opened and prisoner stepped in; that she asked him why he dared come in. He made no answer, threw her down on her back . . . and at that moment I came in. Rachel Blaquiére followed me into the bath-room when I pulled the prisoner off Mrs. Hume. She was trembling and very much terrified. Dr. Birch came and examined her.

Edward A. Birch, examined, stated: I know Mrs. Hume, and remember seeing her on June 11. I examined her, and found her lying on the bed sobbing, looking very pale, silent, and, for a moment, unable to answer my questions or my greeting. She made a statement to me in reply to several questions which I put to her. I made notes of some of them verbatim. [Witness here detailed what Mrs. Hume told him, which was merely a repetition of what she deposed to above]. I found two teeth in the lower jaw loose; the lip opposite the teeth was cut and bleeding. There was an abrasion on the right side of the back, about four inches from the spine and four inches from the right shoulder blade. There was a transverse bruise like a weal, such as would be produced by a blow from a stick, about 2½ to 4 inches long, just below the right shoulder. It would be produced by a fall on a ledge. There was also a large and severe bruise on the right buttock. This is the memorandum made at the time (put in). This is a correct description of what I saw. Mrs. Hume was *enccinte* about four months. She had received a very severe shock, and I apprehended abortion, and treated her accordingly. An abortion at that stage might be dangerous to life. She has had a threatened abortion lately. In my judgment, the treatment she received from prisoner may have caused it. She suffered about four days or more.

Rachel Blaquiére stated: I am in Mrs. Hume's service, and have been so more than two years. I know the prisoner as a sweeper in Mr. Hume's employ. He left more than a year ago. I remember the 11th June. I saw the prisoner one day. He came to ask Mrs. Hume for a letter. This was a week before. He was refused the letter. On the 11th Mrs. Hume went to her bath as usual. I was in her dressing-room playing with her little girl. I heard Mrs. Hume calling out to him not to come inside. This was five minutes after she entered. I then heard her screaming out. I then went to the door, but could not open it, and I then sent the little child for her father, who came and burst open the door. Then he went inside and I followed, and found Mrs. Hume lying on the floor undressed, on her back. I saw the prisoner there too. He was on the top of her, and Mr. Hume dragged him away. The prisoner had no business either in the house or bathroom.

Shaik Matoo, a khansamah in the employ of Mr. Hume, was next

examined. He identified the prisoner as having been in Mr. Hume's service, and saw him that morning on the terrace to which the bath room opened. His master and prisoner were struggling together and witness went on the terrace, secured him, brought him downstairs and handed him over to the police, aided by his master.

His Lordship then briefly summed up, and pointed out to the jury that he felt bound to say that there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge of grievous hurt.

The Jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner of the first charge (grievous hurt), and found him guilty of all the other charges.

Prisoner, when asked what he had to say, stated "—What I have to say is this, I have never committed this crime; you are my father and mother. I am a mehter, how can I commit this crime? It is not possible for a mehter like me to commit such a crime. I am not guilty. You are not going to punish an innocent man for nothing. I have got no witnesses. I have said what I have to say. His lordship is there to do justice, and he will do justice. You are my father and mother, I went there for a certificate."

His lordship, in passing sentence, said he entirely concurred in the verdict of the jury, and, considering the violence which had been used towards the lady, he would inflict a heavy sentence on the prisoner. The sentence was that he be transported for eight years on the second charge only, no sentence being inflicted on the other charges.

#### PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

WHEN Sir Charles Wood signed the warrant for organising the Indian Staff Corps in 1861, probably with a light heart, it could little have been anticipated what a Frankenstein was then created. The Staff Corps was the first experiment for giving promotion in the various ranks up to lieutenant-colonel after a fixed number of years service, and, on the *ex uno disce omnes* principle, the conclusion to be drawn is fatal. Schemes for accelerating retirement have been before successive Secretaries of State for the last fifteen years, and various improvements in rates of pension have been made. But as fast as one limb is lopped off the monster grows another in its place. In despite of bonuses and curtailments of periods of service, the absurd spectacle still meets us in the "Army List" of *cadres* of officers, on which the lieutenant-colonels and majors very far outnumber the captains and lieutenants.

This disproportion is the most marked in the Madras Staff Corps, which numbers no fewer than 220 lieutenant-colonels to 160 subalterns. Such a state of things is deplorable. We hear of field officers of twenty-eight years' service doing duty as wing officers of regiments—that is, performing the work of subalterns while drawing the pay of a lieutenant-colonel or major. It must puzzle the brains of Sir Frederick Roberts and his adjutant-general to know what to do with this extraordinary army of field officers. Unfortunately, while their numbers are growing, the list at the other end is recruited with great difficulty. Already in India the Government are issuing appeals to fine young men in Line regiments to join the Staff Corps, somewhat similar to those we are accustomed to see decorating the sentry boxes at the Horse Guards. But they decline to come in. And no wonder, considering that, with the exception of permanent service in India (a very doubtful advantage), the Staff Corps does not offer one single inducement. There are literally no chances of promotion. However much a man may distinguish himself he can never attain higher substantive rank, except by the hard-and-fast rule of serving so many years, months, and days in the topics. Not one day out of India after entrance to the Staff Corps is allowed to count towards making up the tale of twelve years required for promotion to captain or twenty years for major. Now, considering that the average period of service of the junior captains of the Imperial Army is nine years, and that no deduction is made for leave in reckoning towards pensions, it is not surprising that the ears of young officers are deaf to the voice of the charmer. Again, the rates of pay, originally fixed for the Staff Corps, have been practically diminished, owing to the great fall in exchange. It is true that this affects all officers in India, but then their luckier brethren under the War Office have a chance of home, and can always remain in England, if they prefer it, by exchanging. The Staff Corps offers one long vista of dragging out life in Indian cantonments with a worn-out constitution which there is no chance of recruiting, except at the cost of cutting down the pittance which is the only source for the support and education of a family. There can be no question that the rules as to not counting leave towards service for pension are most short-sighted. They directly create the swollen lists of nominally effective field officers who help to exhaust the Indian Exchequer. Instead of offering every inducement to men of twenty or twenty-five years' service (who have done their best work) to retire, the present regulations keep them hanging on in the hope of "putting in" thirty-eight years, so as to claim colonels' allowances. This is done either by keeping lieutenant-colonels at stations where there is nothing whatever for them to do, or by allowing grey-haired men to do the work of subalterns.

To sum up, the whole system imperatively demands entire reconstruction. No amount of tinkering and patching will meet the urgent necessities for renovation. Notwithstanding all the amendments in the regulations during the last few years, the present state of the Staff Corps is worse than ever. It is impossible to properly officer the native regiments in India out of the attenuated lists of captains and lieutenants which are shown in the Army List. In the opinion of many competent authorities, the number of European officers with each corps was fixed dangerously low. Be this as it may, opinion is unanimous as to keeping up the present establishment at its full strength. And this cannot be done unless the service is made much more attractive for entrants. The present regulations were made when the Imperial Army had a totally different organisation from the present one. Now that officers are promoted in it solely by seniority and merit, and are certain of a pension of two hundred a year after twenty years (a great proportion of which may be passed in pleasant climates), it wants something very different to the present terms to induce them to go into exile in the East, with its real disadvantages and very doubtful attractions.—*Broad Arrow*.

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Allen, Lieut. B. S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Allison, Surg. H., M.D., 1 y, from May 17, 1883, M.  
Anderson, Major W. S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 7, '82, M.  
Anderson, Lieut. Col. W. G. S.C., 1 y, fr. Mar. 30, '83, B.  
Anderson, Capt. W. R. L., S.C., 182 dys, fm. June 8, '83, B.  
Andrews, Surg. Maj. C. A., 21 ms. from Mar. 18, '82, M.  
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P. S.C., 1 yr, from Mar. 18, '82, M.  
Armstrong, Col. F. B. C.B.S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Nov. 14, '82, B.  
Ashby, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr, from Dec. 7, '82, B.  
Atkins, Surg. Major H., 18 mos, from April 8, 1882, B.  
Atkins, Maj. W., Inf., 18 mos, from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Austin, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Badgley, Maj. W. F., S.C., 2 y, from Mar. 10, '82, B.  
Baker, Col. T. N., S.C., 1 year, from April 18, 1883, B.  
Bailey, Lieut. Col. W. S.C., 21/2 mos, fm. Mar. 25, '82, M.  
Bannerman, Col. W., S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 1, '82, B.  
Barrett, Lieut. A. A., S.C., 1 yr, fm. Jan. 29, '83, B.  
Barton, Lieut. Col. H. J., S.C., 182 d. fm. May 25, '83, R.  
Batt, Inspector Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms, fr. May 15, '83, B.  
Beatson, Dy. Surg. Gen. W. B., M.D., fm. July 4, '83, B.  
Beatty, Col. R., Inf., 1 y 25 d, from Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Beckett, Major W. H., Inf., 19 mos, fm. May 15, '82, B.  
Beddy, Lieut. Col. E. S.C., 1 yr, from April 13, 1883, B.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years fr. Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. E. S., 1 y 250 days, f. July 5, '82, M.  
Bergman, Lieut. Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr, f. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Bilderbeck, Surg. Major J., 2 years from May 17, 1881, M.  
Blair, Capt. C. T., S.C., 3 yrs, from June 17, 1882, B.  
Blair, Lt. Col. H. F., R.E., 3 yrs, from Oct. 9, '80, B.  
Blenkinsop, Major E. G., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Oct. 14, '80, B.  
Bythel, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., from May 25, 1883, B.  
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr, from April 1, '83, B.  
Bolton, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.  
Bovill, Surg. E., 21 mos, from Jan. 22, '82, B.  
Brake, Dyd. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.  
Brannin, Lieut. Col. B., Cav., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 10, '82, B.  
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 24 mos, fr. Jan. 17, '82, B.  
Brooke, Lt. Col. T. H. B., S.C., 235 dys, fr. May 1, '83, M.  
Butler, Col. W. H. A., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 16, '83, M.  
Burgess, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Nov. 1, 1882, B.  
Burton, Lt. Col. H. M. B., S.C., 2 years, from Apr. 1, '82, B.  
Burn, Lieut. A. E. P., S.C., 243 dys, from April 10, '83, B.  
Burrheads, Surg. G. E. E., 1 year, from May 17, 1883, B.  
Burton, Lieut. Col. N. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. May 25, '83, B.  
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.  
Cadge, Surg. W. H., 6 months, from March, 1883, B.  
Campbell, Major J. E., 2 yrs 3 m, fm. July 11, '81, B.  
Campbell, Lt. Col. W. M., R.E., 1 yr, 1 d, fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Campbell, Major A. D., S.C., 2 1/2 y, from April 14, '81, B.  
Campbell, Lieut. Col. C. W., 15 mos, fr. Oct. 16, '82, B.  
Carpendale, Lieut. J. M., S.C., 1 yr, from April 25, '83, B.  
Garr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 year, from June 12, '83, B.  
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 3 yrs, fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.  
Chalmers, Major J., Unattached, 3 yrs, fr. Jan. 15, '81, B.  
Chambers, Lt. Cl. W. E., S.C., 1 yr 18 d. f. Ap. 6, '83, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 1 yr, 200 dys, fr. April 13, '83, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. Col. A. R., S.C., 20 mos, fm. Apr. 21, '82, B.  
Chapman, Col. E. F., C.B., R.A., 182 dys, fr. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Nov. 18, '82, B.  
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Clarke, Col. T. G., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Nov. 10, '81, M.  
Clay, Lieut. Col. A. O. H., S.C., 2 y, fm. Mar. 21, '82, M.  
Cleghorn, Surg. Maj. J., 2 y, from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr 356 ds, from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Coddington, Major F., S.C., 18 mos, from Nov. 9, '82, B.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.  
Coddington, Major G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Cole, Lieut. Col. R. A., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Oct. 1, '81, M.  
Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 2 1/2 yrs, fm. May 1, '81, B.  
Comber, Col. A. K., S.C., 20 months, from April 5, '82, B.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., from May 1, 1883, B.  
Conolly, Lieut. Col. A., S.C., 17 mos, fm. July 1, '82, B.  
Conolly, Major E. R., S.C., 21 m, from Mar. 2, '82, B.  
Conway-Gordon, Col. C. V., S.C., 13 m, fm. Nov. 8, '82, B.  
Cook, Brigade Surg. H., M.D., 18 m, from May 8, '82, B.  
Cook, Major James, S.C., 182 days, fm. Apr. 10, '83, B.  
Cook, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 24, '83, B.  
Cotton, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 21 mos, fm. April 16, 1882, B.  
Cotton, Major F. F., R.E., 1 yr 98 d, fm. Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Coulson, Major G. J., S.C., 27 m, from July 30, 1881, B.  
Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., 24 yrs, from Feb. 24, '81, B.  
Cowper, Maj. H. P., Cav., 21 ms, fm. March 8, '82, B.  
Cox, Major R. E., Inf., 133 mos, fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs, fr. May 2, '83, M.  
Crombie, Surg. A., 273 days, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Creswell, Captain C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '83, M.  
Cumberlege, Major H. O., Inf., 10 m, fm. April 10, '82, B.  
Currie, Major F., Cav., 1 yr, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.  
Dalmahoy, Col. P. C., Inf., 243 dys, from April 27, '83, B.  
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr, M.  
Daly, Lieut. G. K., S.C., 1 yr, from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 1 yr, fm. Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Davies, Major H. C., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. July 14, '82, M.  
Davies, Col. M. A., S.C., 1 yr, from May 15, 1883, B.  
Davis, Maj. R. P., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs, from May 7, 1881, B.  
Dawes, Major T., S.C., 2 yrs, from July 11, 1882, B.  
DeFaleux-Falconnet, C. G. P. R., 2 yrs, f. Dec. 1, '81, M.  
Douglas, Lieut. Col. H. M. C. D. W., S.C., 2 y, fm. Mar. 22, '82, B.  
Doveton, Maj. H. R. E., 1 year from Dec. 4, '82, B.  
Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr, fm. May 15, '83, M.  
Dowden, Lt. Cl. T. F., R.E., 32 mos, f. Mar. 17, '82, B.  
Dowker, Lieut. H. C., S.C., 1 y 176 d, f. May 17, '83, M.  
Downing, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 27, '82, M.  
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, B.  
Duke, Surg. Maj. O. T., 18 m, from May 26, '82, B.  
Duke, Surg. J., 18 mos, from July 11, '82, B.  
Durand, Lieut. A. G. A., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr, f. Mar. 13, '83, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Lt. Cl. R., Inf., 2 y, from Mar. 28, '81, B.  
Edwards, Brig. Gen. S. D. B., C.B., Inf., 6 m, fm. May, '83, B.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos, fr. Feb. 9, '83, B.  
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr 220 d, from April 13, '83, B.  
Elston, Lieut. H., S.C., 19 months, from April 16, '82, M.  
Evanson, Major R. C., S.C., 2 years, from Oct. 1, '81, M.

Eyre, Surg. M.S., 1 year, from April 17, 1883, M.  
Eyre, Captain V. G. L., S.C., 1 yr, B.  
Fagan, Col. G. H. W., Inf., 1 yr, from Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Farrington, Col. M. C., from June 5, 1883, B.  
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 19, '82, B.  
Ferris, Surg. J. E. C., 2 years, April 21, 1882, B.  
Foord, Lt. Cl. W. O., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '82, M.  
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.  
Forrest, Capt. It. H., S.C., 3 years, from Mar. 24, '81, B.  
Fox, Surg. Maj. W. S., y, from March 2, '81, M.  
Fraser, Dy. Surg. Gen. D. A. C., M.D., 6 m, fm. Ju. 2, '83, B.  
Freeman, Lt. Col. F. P. W., S.C., 1 yr, 12 days, fr. Dec. 1, '84, B.  
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 1 yr, fr. April 18, 1883, M.  
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Gabbett, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 years, fm. May 18, '82, M.  
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr 240 d, fm. Apr. 14, '83, M.  
Gausson, Maj. J. H., Infantry, 2 yrs, from Apr. 15, '82, M.  
Georges, Col. F. C., S.C., 1 year 27 days, M.  
Gillies, Surg. Wal. er, 1 year, from May 15, 1883, B.  
Goat, 1 Lieut. Howard, S.C., 1 yr, from April 10, 1883, B.  
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 18 mos, f. Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Gordon, Capt. A. E., S.C., 1 yr, from Dec. 18, '82, B.  
Gordon, Lieut. L. A., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Gordon, Lt. Col. W. R., S.C., 2 yrs, from Dec. 17, '82, B.  
Graham, Major A. W., Inf., 2 years, from March 8, '82, B.  
Graham, Lieut. Col. G. F., S.C., 2 y, fm. May 6, 1882, B.  
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. May 12, '82, M.  
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 18 m, from June 16, '82, B.  
Gray, Surg. Maj. R., 182 days, fm. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Grey, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 y 203 ds, fm. May 28, '83, B.  
Grierson, Major John, S.C., 1 year, from April 6, 1883, B.  
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, B.  
Hall, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs, fr. Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Hall, Col. J. D., S.C., 2 years, from July 4, 1882, B.  
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 y 277 ds, fm. June 20, '83, B.  
Hamilton, Maj. H. O., 2 yrs, from Dec. 1, '81, Inf., M.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr, fm. April 8, '83, B.  
Harden, Maj. A., Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 7, 1883, B.  
Harenc, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr 148 d, fm. ce. 24, '82, B.  
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 2 year, from June 5, 1883, B.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr, from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs, from July 13, '81, B.  
Havelock, Lt. Col. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Mar. 10, '81, M.  
Henderson, Lt. Col. P. D., U.S.I., Cav., 21 m, f. Mar. 17, '83, M.  
Hendley, Surg. Major, T. H., 1 yr, from April 28, '83, B.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 10 mos, 1 d, fr. Feb. 21, '83, M.  
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 21 mos, fr. Oct. 21, 2, B.  
Hills, Lieut. Col. G. S., R.E., 3 years, from Feb. 28, '81, B.  
Hills, Col. John, R. E., C.B., B.  
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr 149 dys, fm. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Hogg, Major T. W., S.C., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, B.  
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S.C., 1 yr 149 ds, fr. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Holmes, Major A. L. H., S.C., 15 mos, fr. Aug. 15, '82, B.  
Home, Major S. B., Infantry, 21 ms, from April 8, '82, B.  
Hore, Major W. S., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, B.  
Howes, Col. F. A., R.E., 3 years, from Aug. 1, '80, M.  
Howes, Col. J., Inf., 6 mos, from May 29, 1883, M.  
Huggins, Lt. P. G., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 6, '83, M.  
Hughes, Major W. G., S.C., 21 mos, fm. March 27, '82, M.  
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos, fr. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Humphrey, Capt. B. G., S.C., 1 year, from April 22, '83, B.  
Hunter, Major F. M., S.C., 1 yr, fm. Dec. 11, '82, B.  
Hutcheson, Surg. Maj. G., 2 years, from April 28, '82, B.  
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos, fr. Oct. 14, '82, M.  
Ingils, Major D. W., Infantry, 21 ms, from April 28, '82, B.  
Iredell, Lt. Cl. J. S., S.C., 3 years, from Dec. 25, '80, B.  
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 2 years, from Dec. 6, '81, B.  
Jackson, Major G. C., Cav., 1 y 273 d, f. May 20, '83, B.  
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 15 mos, fr. Jan. 10, '83, B.  
Jackson, Bde. Surg. J. R., M.O., 18 m, fm. June 9, '82, B.  
Jacob, Lieut. Col. John, S.C., 1 yr, from Oct. 30, '82, B.  
Jameson, Col. C., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Jameson, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Jan. 27, '83, B.  
Jameson, Surg. Maj. R., M.D., 21 mos, fm. Apr. 12, '82, B.  
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G. S.C., 1 yr 182 dys, fr. Apr. 11, '83, M.  
Jennings, Lt. Col. R. M., Cav., 243 d, fr. Mr. 25, 1883, B.  
Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 year from April 20, '83, B.  
Johnston, Surg. Major T. B. W. P., 2 y, fm. Jan. 19, '82, B.  
Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 18 m, from Feb. 23, '82, B.  
Jones Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 2 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.  
Jones, Surg. Maj. F., 9 mos, from Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Keays, Major W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 yr 103 days, fm. July 18, '82, M.  
Kilkelly, Surg. Major C. E., 18 m, fr. Apr. 14, '82, B.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S. G., 15 mos, fr. April 6, '83, B.  
King, Surg. Maj. H., 18 m, from April 7, '82, M.  
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 1 yr, fm. Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Knapp, Surg. Major, W. F., 2 1/2 yrs, fm. Mar. 18, '81, B.  
Laing, Major W., Inf., 1 y 222 d, from May 20, '83, B.  
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs, fm. May 19, '81, B.  
La Touche, Lt. Col. C. M., S.C., from Feb. 15, '81, B.  
Lawrence, Maj. H. J., Inf., 1 year, from Mar. 15, '83, B.  
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs, from Apr. 28, '83, B.  
Lav, Lieut. T., S.C., 1 year, fm. Dec. 13, '82, B.  
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 y 59 d, f. May 15, '83, M.  
Lewis, Lieut. D. S., S.C., 1 yr, from March 17, 1883, M.  
Lidderdale, Surg. Major R. M. D., 18 m, fm. June 17, '82, B.  
Little, Lieut. Col. H. A., S.C., 27 m, fm. Sept. 29, '81, B.  
Loder-Symonds, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs, f. May 19, '81, B.  
Lucas, Capt. C. A. de N. S.C., 21 m, f. March 13, '82, B.  
Lummoore, Maj. C. T. P., S.C., 18 m, fr. Oct. 28, '82, M.  
M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y, fm. Mar. 3, '82, B.  
Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 3 y, from March 3, '81, B.  
MacCarthy, Surg. Major D. J., 1 year, from May 15, '83, M.  
Macaulay, Major C. E., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '82, B.  
Macdougall, Lt. Col. J., S.C., 1 yr, from June 7, '83, M.  
Macmullen, Maj. F. W., Cav., 1 yr 7 ds, Mar. 1, '83, B.  
McGann, Surg. Major T. J., M.  
Mackenzie, Capt. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Mackenzie, Lieut. Donald, S.C., from May 4, 1883, M.  
Mackenzie, Maj. K. J. L., S.C., 1 yr 214 dys, fr. Apr. 1, '83, B.  
Malden, Major R. V., S.C., 1 year, from April 27, 1883, B.  
MacMahon, Capt. G. F. W., S.C., 18 m.  
Macpherson, Capt. D. A., S.C., 180 d, fm. May 22, '83, B.  
Macquoid, Col. R. K., S.C., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
Mac Rury, Surg. Maj. C. W., 18 mos, f. Nov. 27, '82, B.  
M'Kenna, Surg. Major C. J., 28 m, from Aug. 10, '81, B.  
McRae, Major A. R. T., Inf., 1 yr 169 d, fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 1 yr, from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Mc Vitie, Surg. Maj. C. E., 1 yr 17 d, fr. Feb. 20, '83, M.  
Matland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs, from April 27, '83, B.  
Maitland, Major F. H., S.C., 213 d, from April 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, Col. R. Q., S.C., 2 y, from Oct. 13, '81, M.B.  
Maisey, Lieut. F. C., S.C., 1 yr, 245 d. fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.

Mantell, Surg. Maj. R., 1 yr, from Dec. 15, '82, B.  
Mansel, Lt. W. G. S.C., 1 y 10 d, fm. Ap. 10, '83, B.  
Marshall, Major W., S.C., 1 year, fm. Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Mason, Lieut. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr, from July 1, '83, M.  
Martin, Surg. Maj. D. N., 2 1/2 yrs, from Sept. 1, '84, M.  
Martini, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 1 year, fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 1 year, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Mathew, Bde. Surg. T., 2 years, from April 24, '82, B.  
Mathew, Surg. Maj. R. G., 243 d, fm. Mar. 21, '83, B.  
Mathi, Capt. V. L., S.C., 1 yr, from Oct. 6, '82, M.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 year, from Oct. 6, 1882, M.  
Matthews, Lt. Col. C. R., S.C., 18 m, from April 15, '82, B.  
Meiklejohn, Major W. H., Inf., 260 days, '82, B.  
Mein, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Mein, Capt. J. E., S.C., 17 mos, from Dec. 1, 1882, B.  
Melliss, Major H., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, 1883, B.  
Melville, Col. H., Cav., 2 years, from April 24, 1882, B.  
Michell, Major T. B., S.C., 2 y, from Feb. 9, '82, B.  
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., 1 year, B.  
Miller, Capt. J. F. J., S.C., 273 d, from April 14, 1883, B.  
Moran, Surg. James, M.D., 1 year, from Sept. 3, 1883, B.  
Morant, Major J. L., R.E., 3 years, fm. April 21, '80, M.  
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. G., 2 y, from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr, fm. Mar. 17, 1883, B.  
Munro, Col. W. S.C., 2 yrs, from Mar. 26, '81, M.  
Mullins, Col. John, R.E., 18 months, from April 1, '82, M.  
Murphy, Surg. W. R., 1 yr, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 yr 248 d, fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Murray, Surg. Major W. F., 304 dys, fr. April 23, '83, B.  
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newport, Lt. C. I. C. P., S.C., 2 yrs, from Apr. 18, '82, B.  
Nisbet, Major R. P., S.C., 18 months, from April 28, '82, B.  
Nixon, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, 1883, B.  
Nuthall, Major H. J., S.C., 2 years, fm. Nov. 11, '81, B.  
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs, from Dec. 23, '82, B.  
O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. H. T., S.C., 27 m, fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.  
Oldershaw, Bde. Gen. C. E., C.B., Com. Sind Dist., B.  
Orchard, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, fr. April 26, 1883, M.  
Orr, Capt. W. J., S.C., 21 ms, from April 15, '82, B.  
Osborn, Col. W., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '82, M.  
Parker, Major N. F., Inf., 2 years, fm. April 30, 1882, B.  
Parsons, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 year, fm. Nov. 7, '82, B.  
Passley, Col. G. J., S.C., 182 dys, from Nov. 29, 1883, B.  
Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Patterson, Surg. D. A., 1 year, from March 9, 1883, B.  
Pemberton, Lieut. Col. R. C. B., R.E., 20 m, fm. April 1, '82, B.  
Pemberton, Major, C. C., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Dec. 20, '82, B.  
Pennycuik, Major John, R.E., 1 year, from April 20, '83, M.  
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs, fm. Mar. 16, '83, B.  
Perkins, Col. Eneas, C. R. E., 1 yr, fm. Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Perris, Maj. E., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Phipps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, B.  
Phipps, Maj. J., S.C., 23 1/2 mos, from Dec. 15, '81, B.  
Phipps, Lt. Col. H. S., S.C., 1 yr, from June 7, '83, M.  
Poylaire, Maj. Gen. E. M., R.A., 182 dys, fr. May 11, '83, M.  
Porter, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs, from Oct. 7, '82, B.  
Porter, Lieut. Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr 144 dys, fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Prendergast, Lieut. Col. C. O. L., S.C., 18 m, fm. Apr. 6, '83, B.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S., Cav., 2 yrs, fr. April 14, '83, M.  
Prichard, Lieut. G. P. M., S.C., 1 yr, f. April 11, '83, M.  
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.  
Price, Major R. A., Inf., 1 year, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Probyn, Major O., I.E., Inv. Est., 1 y, fm. June 26, '83, B.  
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs, from Mar. 27, '83, M.  
Quinn, Capt. E., S.C., 178 mos, fr. Nov. 1, '82, M.  
Ranking, Major W. L., Inf., 1 y, from May 14, 1883, M.  
Ranking, Surg. G. S. A., 6 months, B.  
Reade, Major G. E., Inf., 2 years, from Dec. 22, '81, B.  
Rendle, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr 273 dys, fm. Apr. 8, '82, B.  
Roberts, Col. J., S.C., 2 yrs, 9 m, fm. Feb. 17, '81, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2 years, fm. Jan. 2, '82, B.  
Richardson, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from April 1, '83, B.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.  
Roe, Surg. Maj. W. A., S.C., 20 months, from April 21, '82, B.  
Roome, Col. F., S.C., 184 ms, from March 2, '82, B.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. A. G., S.C., 2 y, from Dec. 8, '81, B.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., 21 m, from April 30, '82, B.  
Rowcroft, Lieut. O. F. F. S.C., 204 ds, fm. Feb. 15, '83, B.  
Rutherford, Col. T. W., S.C., 19 m, fm. May 26, 1882, B.  
Sage, Capt. C. A. R., S.C., 15 mos, from Nov. 9, '82, B.  
Samuels, Maj. W. L., S.C., 1 yr 243 ds, from Ap. 10, '83, B.  
Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A. M., M.D., 6 m, M.  
Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 2 y, from Mar. 17, '82, R.  
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr 91 dys, fr. Apr. 12, '83, B.  
Scott, Major Walter, S.C., 22 mos, from April 14, '82, B.  
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs, fr. Oct. 13, '82, B.  
Seymour, Lieut. H. W., S.C., 18 m, fm. June 14, 1882, B.  
Sexton, Surg. Major E., M.D., 1 yr 354 dys, fm. Apr. 20, '83, M.  
Shakespeare, Lt. Col. H. A., Cav., 1 yr, fm. July 14, '83, B.  
Picot, Lieut. H. P., S.C., 1 year, from March 9, '83, B.  
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Simpson, Captain K. S., S.C., 1 year, B.  
Sinclair, Lieut. A. L., S.C., 195 dys, from May 1, '83, B.  
Skinner, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr, from March 3, '83, M.  
Skipwith, Maj. G. L., R.E., 21 mos, from Mar. 2, '82, B.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr 83 d, fr. Dec. 15, '82, B.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 18 mos, from May 30, 1882, B.  
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 year, from March 23, 1883, M.  
Smyth, Maj. R. E., S., Inf., 2 yrs, from Nov. 15, '81, B.  
Snel, Capt. F. W., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Sorell, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Nov. 8, '82, B.  
Spence, Capt. M. R., S.C., 273 dys, from April 12, '83, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 243 dys, from April 21, 1883, B.  
Stanton, C. I. F. S., R.E., 182 dys, fm. M. y 25, '83, B.  
Stead, Major A. J., Inf., 1 year, from Nov. 18, '82, B.  
Stephens, Lieut. A. E., 1 year, from Nov. 7, '82, B.  
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 18 mos, fr. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Stevens, Lieut. Col. G. S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, B.  
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 1 y, from May 21, 1883, M.  
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 14 mos, from Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Strahan, Surg. Maj. A. B., 2 1/2 yrs, fm. May 6, 1881, B.  
Strachey, Lieut. John, S.C., 8 months, from Mar. 18, '83, B.  
Street, Surg. A., F., 1 year, from May 1, 1883, B.  
Stuart, Maj. W. T., S.C., 342 dys, from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Stuart, Lieut. C. J. L., S.C., 1 year from April 11, 1883, B.  
Sturt, Col. C. S., Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Sturt, Lieut. R. R. N., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Symonds, Cap. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs, from May 19, 1881, B.  
Sym, Lt. Col. J. M., S.C., 2 y, from Dec. 15, '81, B.  
Tabuteau, Maj. T. R., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 27, '83, M.  
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Feb. 1, '82, M.  
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.  
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs, from May 26, '83, M.

Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 1 year, M.  
 Thornton, Capt. A. P., S.C., 243 dys., fm. May 18, '83, B.  
 Tillard, Maj. G. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 9, '81, M.  
 Travers, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, '83, B.  
 Trevor, Lieut. Col. E. W., S.C., 18 m., fm. May 19, '82, B.  
 Trevor, Maj. E. A., R.E., 1 yr. 273 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.  
 Tucker, Col. H. St. G., C.B., Inf., 1 yr. 5 d., fr. Apr. '83, B.  
 Tulloch Col. A. S.C., 2 yrs. from Feb. 1, '81, B.  
 Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 2 yrs. from Nov. 21, '81, B.  
 Tyndall, Col. H. C.B. S.C., 2 y., fm. Nov. 17, '81, B.  
 Urnston, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 2½ yrs. fm. July 16, 1881, B.  
 Van Heythuysen, Col. H. R.M., 18 m., fr. Sept. 1, '82, Bo.  
 Vibart, Lt. Cl. H. M., R.E., 2½ yrs., from. Apl. 14, '81, M.  
 Walker, Lieut. Gen. J. T., C.B., R.E., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 13, '83, Bo.  
 Walker, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 1, 1882, M.  
 Walters, Col. R. A., S.C., 1 m., from June 7, 1882, M.  
 Warden, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, '83, Bo.  
 Wavell, Lieut. Col. L., S.C., 182 days, from April 1, '83, B.  
 Weldon, Lieut. Col. E., S.C., 2 mo., from Feb. 3, '82, M.  
 Weldon, Lt. Col. T., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 27, 1883, M.  
 Welsh, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '82, Bo.  
 Western, G., 1st Class V. t. Surg., 21 mos., fm. Jan 12 '82, M.  
 Weston, Major G. E., Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
 Westlake, Lieut. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '82, M.  
 Westmorland, Lt. Cl. F. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 3, '82, B.  
 Western, Lieut. J. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 21, '83, M.  
 Westropp, Col. G. R. C., S.C., 20 mos., fm. Apl. 8, '82, Bo.  
 Wheeler, Lieut. Col. P., Inf., 18 m., from May 8, 1882, B.  
 Whish, Lieut. J. T., S.C., 2½ yrs., from April 20, 1881, B.  
 White, Lieut. F. P. L., S.C., 15 mos., from Sept. 12, '82, B.  
 White, Col. J. H., R.E., 8 mos. 7 dys., fr. May 4, '83, Bo.  
 Wilkins, Surg. T. J. H., 1 yr. 260 d. fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.  
 Wilkins, Surg. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '82, Bo.  
 Wilkins, Major W. H., S.C., 273 dys., from June 8, '83, B.  
 Wilson, Capt. W. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 15, '82, B.  
 Wingate, Major T. O., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Oct. 25, '82, B.  
 Worsley, Col. R., Inf., 10 mos., from Dec. 1, '82, B.  
 Wright, Surg. F. W., 2 years, from April 20, 1883, B.  
 Yate, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 1 yr. fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
 Yates, Maj. H. A., Cavalry, 21 m., from April 15, '82, M.  
 Yeld, Surg. H. P., 2 years, from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
 Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 13 m., from Aug. 19, '82, Bo.  
 Young, Surgeon E. W., Bo.

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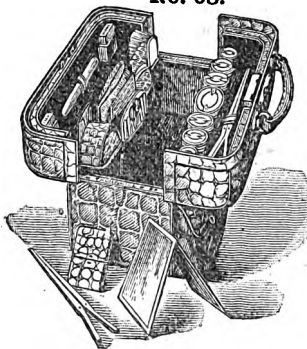
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# RECOLLECTIONS OF THE KABUL CAMPAIGN, 1879-1880.

BY JOSHUA DUKE, F.R.A.S., Surgeon Bengal Medical Service.

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2. An account of the city of Kabul and the surrounding country.
3. General Roberts' advance to Kabul over the Shutargardan Pass.
4. The battle of Charasiab.
5. A description of the fighting around Kabul, Dec., 1879, including the loss of the Horse Artillery and mountain guns, and the fighting on the surrounding heights, and of the investment of Sherpur.
6. The present Amir, Abdul Rahman.
7. General Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar.
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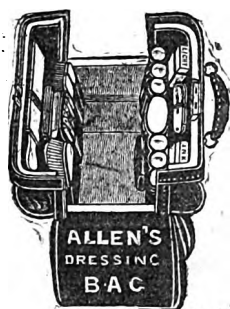
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| Goa ..       | Sept. 26 | Goorkha .. | Sept. 19 |
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|------------|-------|--------------|----------------|
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| Vega ..    | 3,063 | J. L. Wadley | Oct. 27.       |
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| Clan Macpherson ..                                    | September 20. |
| LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY and KURRACHEE,<br>via Suez Canal. |               |

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Clan Graham ..                                    | September 17. |
| Clan Maclean ..                                   | October 1.    |
| LIVERPOOL to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS,<br>via Madeira. |               |

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Clan Fraser ..  | August 23.   |
| Clan Ogilvie .. | September 6. |

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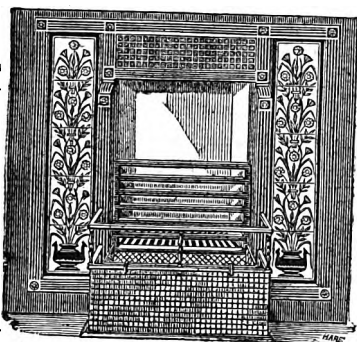
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## A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY  
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

### COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA,  
Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,  
THE OLDEST  
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COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS  
In use  
EIGHTY-THREE YEARS.  
18, NEW ORMOND-STREET,  
LONDON.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Aug. 21; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 20; Calcutta, Aug. 19.

THE publication at Simla of the opinions of the local authorities on the Ilbert Bill is the all-engrossing topic of the week for Anglo-Indians at home. The very unfortunate incident of the "enormous discrepancy" between the figures as telegraphed from Simla by Reuter, and the truth as subsequently elicited by the publication of the *Times* telegram and the consequent inquiries of Reuter's head office, have universally created a most unpleasant impression.

WE deal with the subject in our leading columns. The unpleasant points are these—(1) that the telegram, though ostensibly an ordinary Reuter, is proved by the date of its publication to have emanated from an official source; (2) that the amazing error, in giving 26, instead of 205, opinions against the Bill, was not discovered until after the publication of the *Times* telegram, although so startlingly contrary to all expectation—that it was singularly to the advantage of Lord Ripon's Government (as were all the similar "errors in transmission" of the former March telegram)—that it has been published prominently in every corner of England, whilst the contradiction hardly appears, except in Conservative papers—and, above all, that the explanation now wired from Simla that 26 was an error in transmission for 205 appears to be an absolutely impossible one, for if 205 was the number actually telegraphed by the Simla agent or his official inspirer, and not 26, where in the world did he get the "total of 140," which is clearly the total of 11 and 26?

IN our leader, we have stated frankly our fear that, whilst the astoundingly false figures have been prominently published—and commented on in the tone of the two extracts we quote from a Plymouth and Bristol paper—in every corner of the land, there is "no security" that the correction will ever overtake the falsehood. It is a significant fact that, since those words were written, the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*—though actually addressed directly on the subject, in a signed letter by the Secretary to Reuter's Company—actually publish that letter in each case in a more or less obscure corner, without one word of editorial comment.

APPROPOS of this shady affair, in the same article, we refer to a paragraph communicated to the *Leeds Mercury*, apparently emanating from some one connected with the "Committee" organised by Mr. Foggo and Mr. Hodgson Pratt. We say "apparently"—and we shall be exceedingly glad to publish a disclaimer from the two gentlemen we have named. This is the paragraph. Our London readers will be able to judge of its veracious character for themselves:—

"The British India Committee, says a correspondent, have just concluded a series of meetings which have been held in various parts of London in support of the Ilbert Bill and of Lord Ripon's general policy in India. These meetings, without exception, have been largely attended, and although every freedom was given to those who have been endeavouring to stir up public feeling against Mr. Ilbert's Bill to put forward their views in this public way, they have not ventured to do so. It has been shown that amongst the general body of electors in the metropolis there is a decided feeling of sympathy with Lord Ripon's policy."

THE analysis of the local opinions is so admirably done by the *Times* Calcutta correspondent that very little further comment is needed.

THE opinions depend, with almost mathematical precision, on two considerations, the larger or smaller amount of Indian experience, and the closer or more distant connection with districts affected by this Bill, as possessing a large non-official European population. Thus, the Assam officials are against it to a

man. So are the European officials of Bengal. Indeed, the only European in Bengal who approves of the Bill is stated, by a delightful Irish bull, to be an American missionary. This American-European gentleman must be one of the two famous friends of Mr. Gladstone's son in Calcutta; and even he takes care to add that his congregation do not agree with him.

To any one who is acquainted with the characters of the officials whose opinions are referred to in the *Times* analysis, it would be impossible to offer better proof of the baseless character of Mr. Bright's slanders, than is afforded by the mere list. Mr. Bright may think it a curious thing (he probably would think it so, in his total blindness to the real merits of the question), but it is an undoubted fact, that of all those officials who are well known in public repute, to be firm friends of the Natives, there is not a single one actually in favour of the Bill—whilst the vast majority, like the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, are dead against it. And we are glad to believe that the Natives themselves—barring the professional agitators, who need not be taken into account—are beginning to appreciate the significance of this fact. We begin to see light after the dark cloud of this embittered controversy, when the *Pioneer* is able to announce that "an influential section of Native society in Calcutta" is likely to petition for the withdrawal of the Bill.

OUR native friends would do well to ponder carefully Sir Frederick Robert's opinion in favour of the Bill—which we believe to be really typical of Lord Ripon's policy. Sir Frederick would give the jurisdiction to all native covenanted civilians, but—would take good care that no more Natives enter the Covenanted Service! That is the real upshot of Lord Ripon's policy, only stated with a soldier's bluntness.

THE *Times* of India well says:—

"Sir Madhava Row delivered a very interesting address on educational and other topics at Madras a few days ago. Amongst other subjects touched upon by the speaker were the position and status of educated natives. Sir Madhava is unquestionably the most successful and able member of this class of the community, and it is not surprising to find him speaking well of his educated fellow-countrymen. He claims that the progress of education has decidedly raised the moral tone of the community; that it has created an intelligent native public opinion, and that it has 'brought into existence a number of reformers in the various departments of native life who are striving to improve the existing state of things in various respects.' He believes that the native intellect is capable of indefinite development under favourable circumstances, and he is also of opinion that Indians need not be oppressed with any suspicion that nature has constituted them as a race appreciably inferior to any on the face of the earth. On the question of the loyalty of educated natives the ex-Dewan is very emphatic. He urges that educated natives realise and appreciate the blessings of British domination far better than the great mass of the people, whose knowledge is limited to their own personal experience, and who can hardly recall the frightful misgovernment of the past. Criticism, he urges, is too frequently taken for disloyalty, and he cites the homely illustration of a wife complaining of the conduct of her husband with the object of obtaining better treatment, and without wishing to secure a divorce, to better define the position of the educated natives. He admits that some of the native newspapers are 'too often unmeasured in their public criticism,' but in explanation of this he points out that many native prints are conducted by young and half-educated men, who take to journalism on their failure to obtain any other kind of employment. This explanation is no doubt true to a certain extent, but it must be admitted that there are cases in which objectionable writing cannot be attributed either to want of experience or defective education. One of the best written and ablest conducted papers in Bengal is most virulent in its abuse of everything British, and some of the things which have appeared in its columns are a disgrace to the native Press. Sir Madhava urges that educated native agency should be more extensively employed by Government, and speaking from personal experience he avers that an educated native, when he has some practical training is a far more useful and trustworthy official than a native of the old school. Other topics were touched upon in the speech, including the desirability of social intercourse between Europeans and natives, a point upon which Sir Madhava feels strongly, as he believes that the existence of such intercourse is of great political value. The address may be taken as an eloquent and spirited defence of the educated native, against whom some hard things have been said lately. Even those who are inclined to differ from the speaker in some of his remarks, will readily acknowledge the skill and moderation with which he puts the case, and all his old friends in Bombay will be glad to find that his speech has lost none of its old charm."

THE following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *Tribune*, a paper published in Lahore:—

"As we were going to press, we heard that letters were being circu-

lated in the city through the Post Office. These letters purport to rouse people to false patriotism, and are replete with the most mischievous insinuations. The whole thing must be due to some evil disposed person—an unquestionable enemy of the native community. We draw to the matter the attention of the authorities, and hope the mischief-maker will be brought to condign punishment."

*The Friend of India* says, apparently referring to the same affair:—

"We learn that the postal officials in the Punjab have made the discovery that seditious letters are being circulated in that province. A seizure, it is said, was made a few days ago, of a number of letters addressed to certain persons in Umritsur; and containing pieces of black cloth, which were to be worn, the writer said, in mourning for Surendro Nath Banerjee. Reference was also made in each letter to the approaching visit of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh to India. According to the above authority, 'this was spoken of in terms which were distinctly seditious.'"

We desire to refer, in terms of the warmest praise, to an article (which we reprint elsewhere) on the Ilbert Bill, that appears in the *Friend of India and Statesman* for August 11. With the exception of a brief paragraph at the end in favour of a compromise—for which, we feel, the time has now gone by—there is not a word in the article with which we do not entirely sympathise; and we are quite sure that, if all the supporters of the unfortunate measure could only write of it in the same fair and considerate spirit, the opposition to it would soon be deprived of half its bitterness—whilst the prospect of a speedy return to the old friendly relations between the English and Indian races would be immensely improved.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Tirhut Indigo Planters' Association, the Hon. Mr. Gibbon thus describes the position of the planters in respect of the questions dealt with in the Tenancy Bill:—

"As planters, our interests must be identical, and it would not do to allow others to think that, in advocating the interests of our own district, we wilfully neglect theirs. Our interest in the Bill, as planters, are manifold. As traders we are interested in seeing that the ryots' interests in the land are so clearly defined, that we may know the exact amount of risk we run in advancing them funds; that no facilities be afforded the ryots of defrauding us by evading existing contracts; that no obstructions are put in the way of fair bargain, and that others, who may be hostile to our industry, have not the means afforded them of placing obstacles in its way. As agriculturists we claim a right to acquire occupancy rights in land on the same terms, and with the same legal incidents attached, as will be permitted to other ryots under the Bill. As ryots it is, therefore, our interest to see that the legal incidents attached to an occupancy holding are clearly defined, and not hemmed in with unnecessary restrictions. As zemindars, tenure-holders, and land-holders we are interested in seeing that landlords' rights are defined in such a way that all business connected with property may be transacted without friction, that facilities be afforded of collecting, quickly and cheaply, rents that are fairly due, and that others be not induced by the loose wording of the law to encroach upon the landlords' rights."

No body of men, whether with reference to the practical experience they possess, or the varied nature of their interest in the result, are more competent to pronounce authoritatively and impartially on the true bearings of the problem to be solved.

*The Lahore Tribune* says:—

"We spoke in our last of letters of a questionable character being circulated in the city. We have seen a few of these letters ourselves. They have a piece of black ribbon on the top attached with a pin. The contents are as follows:—'India for the Indians only. Wear this and let it be the sign of brotherhood and friendship. Remember our noble Surendronath Banerjee of Calcutta. Be true to our race as Indians. Strike now or never. Maharajah Dhuleep Singh *ke jai*.' The letters seem to be written in feigned hands. Some of them are addressed to particular individuals with the addition 'Native Gentleman of the City, Lahore,' and some 'to Native Gentlemen of the City, Lahore,' only. The covers bore the postmark 'Travelling P. O., Umritsur.'"

*The Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending August 21:—Colonel J. P. Turton, Commandant of the 4th Goorkhas; Lieutenant Charles Amphlett Gardner, Adjutant of the 5th Madras N.I.; Mr. Patriok John Kay, C.E., Dinapore; the Rev. Father Majet, S.J., Trichinopoly.

We extract from the *Englishman* the following account of the Calcutta Freight market for the week ending August 18:—

"Since last week the condition of our market has considerably improved for the better. The arrivals of unfixed tonnage, both steam and sail, have been unusually large, but contrary to custom, the steamers

were held off the market, enabling those already fixed to force up their rates 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton; sailing ship rates have also become firmer, but not to the same extent as steamers. Four ships have been fixed during the week, one for the Continent, one for Liverpool, one for Dundee, and one for New York, slightly higher prices being paid for all September loading. One steamer has secured a time charter on the Coast, and one has been chartered to the Continent. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 47,296 tons.

MESSERS. BALMER, LAWRIE, AND Co.'s Indian Tea and Weather Report has the following on Tea prospects for the week ending August 18:—

"The weather throughout the tea districts has been generally rainy, and though good for growth of leaf, it has been too cold and damp for manufacture; it is probable, therefore, that, though the outturn is good in quality, the quantity of tea may not be so good as could be desired. Assam.—Dibrugarh.—A good deal of rain has fallen over their district lately, and the weather has been fine for growth; but the days being chiefly dull and rainy, with little sun, are not good for manufacture, so that many planters are now impeded in that respect. Most gardens are gaining a little in outturn on last year.—Jaipur.—During the last half of July about 16 ins. of rain fell in this part, which gives a total rainfall higher than last year to the same date, but lower than the average. Most of the rain fell at night, and as it was generally hot and bright during the day, reports have reached us of the gardens doing well in tea.—Sibsagar.—More satisfactory reports have reached us from this district; plenty of rain has fallen, with a moderate amount of sunshine during the day; yet there are complaints on some gardens of the leaf still coming out but slowly, owing no doubt to the bushes having been affected by continued unfavourable weather for so long before. The gardens are much behind as a rule; the nights are rather colder than is desirable at this time of year. On some estates tea bushes are suffering from a peculiar kind of blight.—Jorehaut.—The weather in this district has been most favourable; and flushes are coming out strong; nearly all gardens seem still much behind last year in outturn.—Lakhimpur.—This month opened with favourable weather; heavy warm rain, mostly at night, with intermitting showers, and sun during the day brought forward some thick and heavy flushes.—Mungledie.—A good amount of rain has fallen here lately, and the days have been generally cloudy and dull; the rains seem to have set in for the first time this year, and gardens are making a large quantity of tea. Cachar.—The weather over this district has varied considerably in different parts, but has been favourable on the whole for growth, though too cold for manufacture; blight is still bad in parts. Darjeeling.—Much rain has fallen over this district since our last report, which has been favourable for tea at lower elevations, but on the higher gardens more sun is wanted. The leaf comes out pretty well, but there is a tendency to hardness on some estates, which makes it difficult to get good quality; a few gardens have picked up, but we hear that some are still much behind their estimates. From Kurseong we hear that the weather lately has been very bad, the sun not having been seen for nearly a week. At Hopetown during the past fortnight the weather has been fairly favourable for tea, but sunshine is wanted; on the 10th, nearly 6½ in. of rain fell. From the Dooars the latest reports say the weather had cleared up, but that since the 8th instant it had been one continuous downpour, nearly 20 inches having been registered on one garden. Kumaon.—The rainfall for July has been registered at 13 1-13th inches; more sunshine is wanted as the weather continues dull and cloudy. The highest yield in the district is 400lbs. per acre, and the average 260lbs. Kangra Valley.—For the week ending 4th instant there had been a great deal of rain over this district; but the previous week had been finer. Chittagong.—Continuous wet weather has interfered with the proper withering of the leaf, and there is no appearance of a change for the better; the rainfall to date exceeds in some parts of the district the average of the full year. The temperature has been rather warmer since the beginning of this month, but sunshine is wanted to help manufacture."

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following season reports for the week ending the 7th August are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

"The break in the rains noticed last week still continues; and except in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, the rainfall of the week has been generally light and insufficient. In the Madras Presidency the unirrigated crops of three districts are suffering from want of rain, but elsewhere agricultural prospects are on the whole good. In the Southern Mahratta districts of the Bombay Presidency continued dry weather is beginning to wither the crops, and rain is urgently wanted; along the western coast, where the fall has hitherto been heavy, the recent light rains have been favourable, but elsewhere in the Presidency more rain is wanted. In Sind the lowness of the river is causing anxiety. Little or no rain has fallen during the week in Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana, and serious injury to crops is anticipated, particularly in Rajputana, if the break continues. In Burmah, Bengal, and Assam there has been sufficient, and in some places heavy rain, and prospects are favourable. Dry weather prevails over the Central Provinces; the crops are still doing well, but more rain is wanted for the rice. In the eastern districts of the North-western Provinces and Oudh there has been good rain, but elsewhere the fall has been scanty; irrigation is being resorted to in the Meerut and Agra districts; and except in Saharanpur, crop prospects are still good. Light showers have fallen in several districts of the Punjab, but rain is urgently wanted throughout that province. Harvesting is in progress in Madras, and later kharif sowings and transplanting of rice in Bombay. Young locusts are appearing in most of the Deccan districts and vigorous measures are being taken to destroy them. In Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the North Western Provinces

and Oudh, kharif sowings have been completed, and the crops are being weeded. In the Punjab, sowing is still going on. In Burma ploughing is nearly finished; sowing and transplanting are in progress, and the young crops promise well. Early rice is being reaped in Assam and Bengal, and transplanting of late rice is going on. In parts of Bengal transplanting operations are retarded by excessive rain, and heavy floods have damaged the crops in parts of Cuttack. Cattle-disease of a mild type continues to be generally prevalent. Cholera appears to be abating in Northern India, but is still severe in parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Prices are rising in tracts where the rainfall has been unfavourable."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, September 9:—

"The official opinions upon Mr. Ilbert's Bill, together with a number of memorials and petitions submitted to the Government upon the subject, were published yesterday as a supplement to the *Gazette*, and form a bulky volume of nearly 500 closely-printed pages. It is impossible to give anything approaching to a full analysis of the contents of this volume in a telegraphic despatch. Putting aside, for the moment, the petitions of private individuals or bodies, most of which have already appeared in the newspapers, I shall confine myself to dealing with the opinions of officials and of persons officially consulted.

"The general tenour of these bears out the common expectation concerning them. An overwhelming majority oppose the Bill. The few friends of the measure are for the most part men of little Indian experience. It may be remarked, too, that the Bill meets with most favour, or, to speak more accurately, with least hostility, in the Bombay province—in which an even more sweeping measure would have but little effect; while in Bengal, Assam, and the planting districts of Madras and Coorg, the only provinces practically affected, it has no considerable European supporter.

"The opinions may be classed under three heads, the first class, including the great majority, both in number and weight, consisting of those who advocate a withdrawal of the Bill. The second is a very small class, consisting of those who advise the Government to pass the Bill. The third class is larger than the second, but much smaller than the first; it is formed of those who advocate some form of compromise. This third class might be subdivided into many sub-classes, according to the nature of the compromise proposed. It would be quite wrong to reckon all members of the third class as supporters of the principle of the Bill. On the contrary, very many of them either express no opinion on the question of this principle, or distinctly state their disapproval of it. For the most part, they ground their support of some form of compromise on the notion that the Government cannot afford to admit its mistake, and that the Europeans will be unduly elated or the natives offended by a withdrawal. The real sentiment of most of them can only be estimated by a perusal of the minutes which they have recorded. I can now do no more than give a rough classification, and vaguely indicate the line of argument of the most prominent among them.

"To begin with the heads of administrations. Eleven of these have been consulted, of whom five recommend a withdrawal of the Bill—namely, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Mhairwar, and the Resident at Hyderabad. To these may be added Sir J. Morris, late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who, before vacating his office, put on record his opinion that the Bill should be abandoned. The remaining six show differences of opinion which will hardly strengthen the case of the Government.

"The Governor of Madras thinks that a withdrawal would be a grave political error, but he would confine the operation of the Bill to native covenanted civilians. The other members of the Madras Government cannot well be called advocates of the measure. Sir Frederick Roberts considers the native civilians are logically entitled to the same powers as their European colleagues, but adds that there should not, for the present, be any further admissions of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. Mr. Sullivan, the junior civilian member of Council, entirely agrees with General Roberts. Mr. Carmichael, the senior member, records no minute, but there is no ground for supposing that he has changed his views since last year, when he strongly objected to the proposed change.

"The Governor of Bombay would confine the powers granted by the Bill to natives appointed to the office of district magistrate or sessions judge, and would give to every European accused person the right to claim a jury. He is careful to add that his remarks must be taken as applicable only to the Bombay Presidency.

"The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, is, perhaps, the most thorough-going supporter of the Bill. He would give the jurisdiction in question to all native first-class magistrates,

but only after they had gone through a long period of probation, and passed certain strict tests, from which their European colleagues would be exempted.

"The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces would cut down the Bill to the smallest point by granting the proposed powers only to such natives as attained the position of District Magistrate, and to them only *ex officio*.

"The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces points out that the exercise of judicial powers is not one of the natural rights of man, and that a European is generally better fitted than a native to try any case in which a European is accused. But he would give the powers conferred by the Bill to native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, on the ground that they would generally be men educated in England, and knowing English thoroughly.

"The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah submits what is perhaps the most extraordinary opinion of all. He would have preferred to leave the law unaltered, for he thinks no practical reason has been shown for making a change. He finds that opinion in British Burmah, official and non-official, is hostile to the suggested change. If the question concerned only Burmah, he would advise the dropping of the Bill. But with regard to India the case is different, and, looking to the character of the opposition, he thinks that the Government should proceed with the measure.

"Before leaving the local Governments, it may be mentioned that the Commander in Chief in Bombay, though he records no minute, yet is strongly opposed to the Bill, on a ground which I believe was never before taken—namely, that if the native civilians are taught to consider as a stigma the incapacity to try Europeans, the native officers of the army will learn the same lesson, and hold it a stigma that they are not allowed to sit on a European court-martial, or to command European troops.

"I pass now to the High Courts. It is already well known that eleven out of the twelve Judges of the Calcutta Court altogether condemn the Bill, while the twelfth, a native, approves it. Madras shows greater differences of judicial opinion. Chief Justice Turner would confer the jurisdiction over Europeans, in cantonments only on Europeans; in non-regulation provinces only on Europeans, and on native covenanted civilians selected by competition in England; and in regulation provinces on such Europeans and natives as the Government should select, on the recommendation of the local High Court. Mr. Justice Kernan says that as it is announced in the statement of objects and reasons accompanying the Bill that the Government has decided to remove all race disqualifications, he presumes the Bill was sent to the Judges merely to obtain their opinion as to whether it would accomplish this object—already decided upon. He thinks it will. Mr. Justice Kindersley believes that the time has not yet come for the change proposed. Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyar approves the measure.

"The Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Charles Sargent, before going on furlough, recorded a minute approving the Bill. Acting Chief Justice Bayly strongly objects to the Bill, and denies that any native Judge or magistrate is fit to try Europeans. The Advocate General also opposes it. Mr. Justice West says that the Bill, as framed, goes lengths for which no one is prepared, and has been brought forward in a manner which few would think discreet. He considers, however, that it is now impossible to yield its principle; but he would for the present limit the operation of the measure to native covenanted civilians, and would give every European offender the right to claim trial before a European magistrate. Mr. Justice Scott would associate a European with the native magistrate in all cases where a European was brought before the latter. Mr. Justice Latham would confine the jurisdiction arising under the Bill to Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, and covenanted civilians. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas thinks that the Bill does not go far enough. Mr. Justice Pinhey would give the powers in dispute only to covenanted civilians; and considers that it is unnecessary, impolitic, and inopportune to give them to statutory civilians also.

"The Allahabad Judges also submit separate minutes. Chief Justice Stuart regrets that the Bill was introduced so hastily, and with so small a demand for it on the part of the natives. He thinks that great difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining whether a particular native is fit for the powers to be conferred. He would advise the appointment of selected covenanted civilians only, and in all important cases where a European was charged, would not allow the native magistrate to hold a preliminary inquiry without previous notice to the district High Court. Mr. Justice Oldfield sees no immediate necessity for the Bill. He would confine the jurisdiction over Europeans to covenanted civilians, and thinks that a measure of this kind cannot be introduced with too great caution. Justice Straight, Brodhurst, and Tyrrell submit a joint minute. They quote ten years' statistics to show that no difficulty or inconvenience has yet arisen, or is likely to arise, with reference to the disposal of cases against Europeans. They go on to say that they do not oppose the grant of jurisdiction to native covenanted civilians who attain the position of district magis-

trate or judge: but they wish emphatically to declare that if this concession be granted, it should only be made with the plain and positive intimation that it is in no way to be regarded as a precedent, or as a basis for future agitation in the direction of the other proposals contained in the Bill.

"The above analysis of the opinions of the provincial Administrations and Judges, brief and necessarily imperfect as it is, will, I hope, suffice to show that the Government is not justified in claiming as supporters of the Bill all who do not advocate its actual withdrawal; and that the English public should suspend its judgment until the full text of the minutes is before it.

"I must pass very hurriedly over the reports of the subordinate officers and persons officially consulted. This necessity is the more to be regretted as the district officers are the persons best qualified to pronounce upon the merits of the measure, both as being engaged in the actual administration of justice, and as being the only class which comes in contact with non-official Europeans outside the Presidency towns, and which has opportunities of observing the native magistracy in the discharge of its daily duties.

"Taking, first, the Bombay province, the least unfavourable to the Bill, it appears that fifty officials were consulted. Of these, five are in favour of proceeding with the Bill as it stands, three consider it premature, twelve, including the Commissioner of the Southern Division, advocate some kind of compromise, while thirty, including the Commissioner of Sindh and the Commissioners of the Northern and Central Divisions and the legal Remembrancer, are for a complete withdrawal of the proposal.

"In Madras, out of seventeen European opinions, five of which are those of associations, only one is in favour of the Bill as it stands, two are given for a compromise, and fourteen are for withdrawal. Of the six natives consulted, one is for withdrawal, one for a compromise, and four for passing the Bill. Among the native opinions is that of Sir Madhava Rao, who, while approving the Bill, thinks it would be unwise to pass it so long as the present opposition to it continues.

"In the Punjab, out of twenty opinions of Europeans, there is not one in favour of passing the Bill, four advocating a compromise, and sixteen recommending an entire withdrawal. Of eight natives' opinions, all are for passing the Bill.

"In Coorg, of three European opinions, all are for withdrawal; while of the three native opinions, one is for withdrawal and two are for proceeding.

"In Hyderabad, of eight opinions of Europeans, seven advocate withdrawal, and one is for passing the Bill.

"In British Burmah, the only opinions given are those of the five Commissioners of Divisions. Three of them would withdraw the Bill, two would pass it; but of these two, one disapproves of its principle, and the other admits that his opinion is opposed to that of all the officers whom he has consulted. The Recorder of Rangoon also opposes the Bill.

"From the North-West Provinces ten opinions of Europeans have been submitted. Eight of these advocate withdrawal, two a compromise; and only one opinion (a native's) is sent in, which favours the passing of the measure.

"In the Central Provinces eight opinions are given, of which seven are for a withdrawal and one for a compromise.

"From Ajmere Mhairwara there are two Europeans for withdrawal, one European for a compromise, and one European and one native for passing the Bill.

"In Assam, all the district officers consulted, fourteen in number, recommend the withdrawal of the Bill.

"Lastly, in Bengal, forty-five Europeans and thirteen natives advocate a withdrawal of the Bill, while nineteen natives and an American missionary support it, and not a single voice is raised in favour of a compromise. The majority includes the legal remembrancer and all the divisional commissioners. The American missionary admits that he finds his congregation to be generally opposed to the measure.

"The following are the approximate numbers of the official opinions sent in upon Ilbert's Bill, excluding the heads of Governments and the High Courts. Europeans in favour of passing the Bill, 13; for a compromise, 36; for withdrawal, 173—total, 222. Natives in favour of passing the measure or a compromise, 49; for withdrawal, 15—total, 64.

"The *Pioneer* publishes the following in a leader:—

"So pronounced is the feeling against the Ilbert Bill in some quarters where such a feeling might least be expected that an influential section of native society in Calcutta is meditating a memorial to the Viceroy praying him to withdraw it."

"A number of meetings have been held by opponents of the Bill in different parts of the country during the past week. The most important were those of the Darjeeling planters at Kurseong, of the railway and dockyard employees at Bombay, and of the general European population at Lucknow, Sukkur, and several other places. At all of them resolutions were passed calling on the Government to withdraw the Bill, and pledging the persons present to continue the agitation against it.

"Rain has fallen during the past week in the North West Provinces and Oudh, but the fall has been unequally distributed, and in many places it was too scanty to benefit the crops.

There has been a good rain throughout the Punjab, but more is wanted. The prospects of the crops are much improved."

"Yakoob Khan's party has lost one of its chief supporters by the death, at Bagdad, of Sirdar Mahommed Sharif Khan, the youngest brother of the Ameer Shere Ali. He was deported to India in 1872, and was allowed to go to Bagdad.

"An iron mine has been discovered at Kaja, near Gandamak.

"The Ameer is said to be interesting himself in the development of the mineral resources of the country."

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE MISCHIEVOUS BENGAL TENANCY BILL:— THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ZEMINDARS.

We publish below an abstract of an interesting and very significant statement which originally appeared in the "Report of the Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the official year 1852-53." The original shows in detail, district by district, the number, jumma, and average jumma of all estates under the Board of Revenue, whether permanently or temporarily settled, classified according to the amount of jumma. Prepared from returns specially obtained from the district Collectors under orders of the Board of Revenue, and digested under the immediate superintendence of a thorough statistician and distinguished revenue officer, Arthur Grote, Esq., then Secretary to the Board, whose signature it bears, it is as reliable a document as could possibly be obtained on the subject; and the tale it tells of the wide-spread poverty of that particular people who are generally supposed to be the richest, is painful indeed. The leading officials of the day and particularly those who have interested themselves in the passing of that ungodly measure of wholesale robbery, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as well as the pack which has taken up the cry of these leaders, are most eloquent about the wealth of the Zemindars and the hardships they inflict on the poor ryots; but the facts disclosed in the statement show that the bulk of those who have been so maligned against are even worse off than those whose miseries have so affected official sympathy. In order to understand the true import of the figures tabulated, it is necessary to bear in mind what the average of the profits of the zemindar is. It has been officially estimated from 40 to 50 per cent. of the gross rental, but remembering that the original decennial settlement allowed the Zemindar only one-eleventh, and in the temporarily settled districts it varies from 33 to 40 per cent., and that it is now subject to Dak, Road, and Public Works Cesses, amounting to about 13 per cent., it would be excessive to take it at so high a figure as half-and-half, 28 per cent. would most probably be the maximum, but, in the absence of definite information such as an analysis of the Public Works Cess returns would afford, but which the Government has hitherto withheld from the public, and to disarm all possible cavil, we will, for the purpose of this note, take it at 50 per cent. or the highest figure, i.e., half-and-half of the gross rental. Now to turn to the table. The second column shows that amidst a population of sixty millions there are barely 206,576 separate estates. It is not known by how many persons they are held. In some cases several estates are held by the same person, and in others a single estate is held by several co-sharers; assuming for the sake of convenience, in the absence of definite returns, that the two classes balance each other, we shall, we fancy, not be far wrong if we take the total number of estates to represent also the total number of Zemindars; i.e., there were just 206,576 Zemindars in the Bengal Provinces in 1852-53. There have been since a great many amalgamations and merging, reducing the total number of estates to 1,48,234 in 1878-79, but the Butwara laws and the Hindu law of inheritance must have at the same time greatly increased the number of Zemindars; but again, in the absence of information, we must leave the changes alone, and confine our remarks to the figures as shown in the Board's returns. The changes effected will not, when defined, materially alter our deductions. Taking the figures as above shown, we have 2,06,576 Zemindars in a population of 60 millions, or 1 in every 2,909, or in round number, say 3,000 of the people. Now, out of this total, 43,477 pay, and therefore according to the estimate, receive, at an average, barely four annas and six pies per head, per annum. The Government found these so troublesome and unprofitable that it allowed them to commute their holdings at ten years' purchase, when it declines twenty-five years' purchase for states of a higher figure. A second group of 22,396 persons get 0-11-7½ per head per annum, and a set of 70,057 persons, wax rich on three rupees eight annas and four and three-fourths per annum. We feel convinced that there is no sane man in India who will doubt for a moment that these 1,35,930 persons on an average income of Rs.2-8-0 per annum, are infinitely worse off than the ryot whose miserable condition the officials so cordially commiserate. In fact, they are ryots in every sense of the word, and earn their livelihood either by farming, or by day labour. Taking the first six headings together, we have a total of 1,97,499 persons out of a total of 2,06,576 who live from year's end to year's end on an average of Rs.3-0-11½, or a little under Rs.7 a

month, and these are the monsters who suck the life blood of the ryot, and to knock down whom the officers of Government have buckled on their heaviest armour. Sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, protection of the ryot, the duty of Government, and fifty other political shibboleths of the day, have been brought forth to justify the unholy warfare against these miserable beings on an income which would not suffice for a decent table servant in Calcutta. To certain persons in England whose very existence as members of society depends on the sensational—who would be civilly dead if they could not bring forth their daily quantum of romance—it may be all very well to descend from popular platforms upon the enormity which these wretches commit in distant lands—to raise a chorus of owe on the supreme necessity for moral pocket-handkerchiefs for them—but we fail to perceive how the highest officers of State, most thoroughly familiar with the people of the country and their conditions and resources, could for a moment harbour the idea that these poverty-stricken Zemindars on Rs. 7 a month could, in the presence of the British Indian Government and its stringent laws, of British Judicial and police officers, in spite of heavy stamp fees and ruinous law charges, oppress the people by twenty-seven different kinds of illegal cesses. It would be a slur upon their experience and knowledge to suppose that they do not know how the case stands, as it would be an unpardonable insult to them to suppose that knowing it, they have deliberately set up a false cry to prejudice public opinion. We do not care to deny that most of the cesses, if not all of them, have been raised in Bengal, even as all the crimes described in the Penal Code have been committed in India; but we believe that no more will the plodding collector and the astute commissioner who compiled the list will hold that all of them have been imposed by any one Zemindar, than they will insist that any one criminal has anywhere committed all the offences of the Penal Code. Offences against the law are not peculiar to any one community. They are noticeable in every country and in every state of civilisation; only they are more prevalent among some people than among others. The prevalence can be ascertained by reference only to statistical returns, and by comparison of the same with returns from other countries. This is the only test, and we are ready to abide by it with reference to the charge against Zemindars for exacting illegal cesses. And in this respect the evidence entirely fails to support the assumption of the Government officials. The criminal returns published in the administration reports of the Bengal Government are singularly silent on this point. There are not twenty cases of extortion of illegal cesses to be noticed in them in the course of a year. Nor can this paucity be explained by the assumption that the ryots are afraid to prosecute their oppressors. Those who combine by hundreds and thousands to withhold rent and to drive their Zemindars at bay, who are constantly engaged in litigation with their Zemindars, who make light of assassinating the naib or breaking the heads of his followers, who have not unoften evinced their delight in converting the Zemindars themselves into mince meat, would be the last to sit still under high-handed extortions by them. The fact is, what are in official language called illegal cesses are mutual voluntary adjustments; the Zemindar is satisfied with what the ryot cheerfully gives him without trouble, and the ryot readily pays something in lieu of enhancement of rent. And so thoroughly was Sir George Campbell satisfied with the voluntary character of the so-called cesses that he entirely abandoned the crusade with which he started his gubernatorial career.

The second group of our statement contains what may be called the middle-class of our Zemindars. They represent a total of 8,638 persons with an average annual income of Rs. 3,210-8-4, or Rs. 229 per month; but most of these persons have parted with their direct power by farming out their estates in Patni, and cannot therefore be very oppressive; at any rate compared to the total their number is exceedingly small. Thus we dispose of 2,06,135 persons out of our total of 2,06,576 Zemindars under the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal. We have yet 441 persons with an average income of Rs. 72,464 3-2 5-6ths. Financially they are well situated to do harm, and, as we happen not to be among them, we would gladly purchase cheap popularity by crying with the officials, "down with them." But are they really the monsters that communistic commissioners and sentimental collectors represent them to be? A little insight into the state of the country would have at once shown these officers that most of these *bele noirs* which so much excite their phrenzy are even more incapable of doing harm than they themselves. Most of these big Zemindars are annuitants, living on the rents of Patnies, and have no more power to approach the ryots than the fabled man in the moon. Thus we hold that the great bulk of the Zemindars, technically so-called, do not, and cannot, commit the mischief which is laid at their door. That there is a large amount of mischief going on in the country, we do not for a moment wish to deny, but it is not the great body of the Zemindars who are guilty of it. Among the middle-class of the community there are a great number of Talookdars, Patnidars, Darpatnidars, Sepatnidars, and a host of other tenure-holders who, having taken their

tenures at a heavy price, both in bonuses and in rent, have to recoup themselves in a variety of ways for their outlay, and to them is due a large amount of the oppression which prevails in this country, and it is this class which the Tenancy Bill proposes to multiply by making ryoty holdings saleable. Well off as the ryots are in many parts of the country, there is yet a vast amount of indebtedness, and free sale can only mean a licence for the immediate transfer of the ryots' farm to Indigo planters and money-lenders, who will become the middle men themselves, liable to no enhancement, but at perfect liberty to enforce rack-rent to the utmost extent possible. In other words, the conversion of the ryot to a day labourer is the goal to which the would-be friends of the ryots would drive them, and well may the poor of this country cry, "save us from such friends."

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER, JUMMA, AND AVERAGE JUMMA OF ESTATES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF JUMMA.

|  | No. of<br>Estat:s. | Total<br>Jumma.     | Average.<br>Jumma. |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Up to 8 annas ...                         | 43,457             | 12,209 15 10        | 0 4 6              |
| 2. Above 8 annas and<br>up to 1 Re ...       | 22,396             | 16,286 2 11 3/4     | 0 11 7 3/4         |
| 3. Above 1 Re. and<br>up to Rs. 10 ...       | 70,057             | 2,46,940 1 4 3/4    | 3 8 4 3/4          |
| 4. Above Rs. 10 and<br>up to Rs. 50 ...      | 31,630             | 7,56,475 9 7 3/4    | 23 14 8 1/2        |
| 5. Above Rs. 50 and<br>up to Rs. 250 ...     | 23,435             | 27,53,069 15 6 3/4  | 117 7 7 3/4        |
| 6. Above Rs. 250 and<br>up to Rs. 500 ...    | 6,524              | 22,99,214 12 2 3/4  | 352 6 9 3/4        |
| Total of 1 to 6 ...                          | 1,97,499           | 60,83,996 7 10 3/4  | 498 0 11 1/2       |
| 7. Above Rs. 500<br>and up to Rs. 1,000      | 4,315              | 30,16,629 10 10     | 699 1 7 3/4        |
| 8. Above Rs. 1,000<br>and up to Rs. 5,000    | 3,829              | 77,45,972 10 8 1/2  | 2,022 15 7 1/2     |
| 9. Above Rs. 5,000<br>and up to Rs. 10,000   | 492                | 33,99,466 13 11 1/2 | 6,909 7 9          |
| Total of 7 to 9 ...                          | 8,636              | 14,162,069 2 9      | 3,210 8 4 1/2      |
| 10. Above Rs. 10,000<br>and up to Rs. 30,000 | 329                | 50,55,234 15 3 3/4  | 15,365 7 3 3/4     |
| 11. Above Rs. 30,000<br>and up to Rs. 60,000 | 69                 | 29,24,232 1 0 3/4   | 42,381 0 8 3/4     |
| 12. Upwards of 60,000<br>Rs. ...             | 43                 | 68,64,782 8 0 1/2   | 159,646 1 8        |
| Total of 10 to 12                            | 441                | 1,48,44,309 8 4     | 72,464 3 2 3/4     |
| Grand Total ...                              | 2,06,576           | 3,50,90,575 5 4 3/4 | 169 13 10 3/4      |

—Hindoo Patriot.

MEETING OF THE RAJSHAH LANDHOLDERS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

AN influential meeting of the landholders of the district Rajshahi was held in the circuit house at Nattore on Sunday, July 30. Almost all the landholders of the district were present at the meeting either personally or by proxy; and Raja Pramatta Nath Roy Bahadur, of Dighapatiya, was in the chair.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution I.

That this meeting is of opinion that the new provisions contained in the Bill without giving anything in return, curtail the existing legal and customary rights of the landlords for the purpose of giving to the tenants advantages which they have never asked for, and that therefore such provisions are one-sided and unjust.

Resolution II.

In the opinion of this meeting, these provisions of the Bill will not be an unmixed good to the tenants, will be positively injurious to the landlords, and will foster litigation to such an alarming extent as to be decidedly detrimental to the welfare of both the sections of the landed class, therefore this meeting humbly place on record their unqualified protest against these provisions of the Bill.

Resolution III.

That a committee with power to add to their number, be appointed to represent to the Legislature the objection of the landholders of Rajshahi to these provisions and to propose any suggestions they may think fit. That the committee be further authorised to consult, co-operate and act in unison on behalf of the landlords of Rajshahi with any person or body of persons, or to raise funds for the purpose of furthering the objects of this meeting.

Resolution IV.

That the following gentlemen be appointed to form the committee with power to add to their number: Raja Pramatta Nath Roy Bahadur, Babu Raj Kumar Sircar, Babu Kali Mohun Montra, chief adviser to the Nattore Junior Branch, Babu Giridhar Roy, Dewan to Raja Kristender Roy of Bolihar, Babu Shoshi Rhuson Roy (Dubalhati Dewan), Babu Govind Prasad Sukul, Chaudhury Fazler Rahaman Khan; and Babu Raj

Kumar Sirkar be appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee.

### THE SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL.

"WHEN one compares the meetings which have been held in London against, and in support of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, one is struck by a special characteristic of those meetings. The meeting against the Bill found assembled together men who had practical experience of India in the widest and best sense of that term, both in, and out of, the public service. If they were non-official Anglo-Indians, they were men who had worked well in India, and who had spent their lives mostly in the mofussil, and in work, the permanent results of which, must be an inheritance of good for the people of this country. Then, the public service was represented by men who had served in all the presidencies, and served with distinction. All branches of the service were represented by men who had held foremost appointments, and whose reputation was not confined to the mere locality in which they had laboured. When we turn to the meeting in support of the Bill, we find a strongly-marked general experience, just as in the meeting to oppose the Bill we find a strongly-marked experience. Lord Stanley of Alderley cannot claim to be in any way an Indian authority. He made a speech not long since at a meeting of the East India Association which was simply a marvel of ignorance, indeed, it was a wonder how any intelligent man, having opportunities of acquiring even a book knowledge of India, could have fallen into such errors. Then, there is Sir Charles Hobhouse, a man who oscillated between Simla and Calcutta, but who failed to shine in India. His experience of the country is not of a kind to enable him to speak with authority upon the application of such a measure as that which would extend the criminal jurisdiction of natives over Europeans. We next come to Sir John Budd Phear. A more earnest, painstaking, well-meaning individual never came to Calcutta. Sir John Phear, when in Calcutta, posed as in a special manner a friend of the natives. He even gave his daughter a native name; yet his knowledge of the natives did not extend beyond his domestic servant, a few clerks, and the cream of native society at the capital. Sir John Phear knows nothing of the peculiarities of life in the mofussil; and occasional visits to famous places, like the Orissa shrines, are not calculated to supply the experience most needed to enable a man to judge as to how Mr. Ilbert's Bill would be likely to work. With the English professors and theorists we need not trouble ourselves. Professor Thorold Rogers is not usually considered a man whose opinion upon an Indian question would command very great respect. Who would venture to compare Sir Charles Hobhouse with Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Lord Stanley of Alderley with Mr. J. D. Mayne, or Sir John Phear with Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. Alexander Rogers, or indeed any of the speakers at the meeting to protest against the Bill? If the two meetings be compared, the weight of authority on one side is so great, as to make the want of authority on the other side so painfully apparent as to be ridiculous. As we have said, it is experience of India against the Bill, and inexperience of India in favour of the Bill.

Curious to say, the very class with which Sir John Phear was most familiar is the very class of native society which has kept aloof from the discussion. The true leaders of native society, the men who habitually associate with the best European society, and whose ranks would supply the best candidates for Lord Ripon's favour, are those who keep aloof from the open discussion of the measure, and who do so because their opinion is opposed to it. The men who keep up the agitation in support of the Bill are a very long way down the social scale, and are men who aim, not at leading the best sections of their countrymen, but the sons of their countrymen. Those who have hitherto in this matter come most forward amongst the natives cannot boast of any man of mark in their ranks, or as their leader. They appeal, not to the best-informed native opinion, or to the most intelligent, native opinion, but to schoolboys, and to an immature opinion chiefly. In fact, we might most correctly describe the agitation by saying, it is an appeal to the dissatisfied amongst the class who have received a more or less artificial education in English. This being so, it is of importance that the English people should distinguish, so far as the measure is concerned, between what is represented by its opponents and its supporters, respectively. When they understand that if the Bill be passed, it will do violence to the experience of the generation which has done so much for the Empire since the days of the Mutiny; and when they understand, further, that, it is not desired by that section of the natives by whom alone it could be safely worked, but that it is desired by Europeans inexperienced in mofussil life, and by a group of native demagogues and professional agitators, who in their organs in the Press, and at their meetings, declare they desire the Bill because it is, in their idea, the first step in "a reform of the government of this country," and the first step to assimilating the Indian to the Colonial system; when the people of England come to understand all this, they will think twice before applying a naked principle to a community whose condition will assuredly bring shame upon that principle.—*Indian Daily News*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A BENGAL JUDGE ON THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have perused the Special Supplement to your publication of the 28th August, and entirely agree with what has been written in the "Plain Statement about the Ilbert Bill for English Readers."

I have also read almost everything which has been written or spoken either for or against the introduction of the Bill, but have failed to find any experience given to the public, from those officers who have been for years employed in trying cases in Indian courts, and which would show what certainly will be the effect of the Bill. Having lived for thirty-five years amongst the natives of India, during half of which time I was Magistrate, and the other half a District Judge, I may be allowed to speak with some authority on the subject to those who have had no experience of India. The introduction of this unfortunate Bill has been looked upon in a very wrong light. It has been represented to them as a matter simply between the Europeans and a few native magistrates, to whom the passing of the Bill will make them amenable, and therefore they have failed to see why it should have raised such violent opposition. I have no doubt also, that it was looked upon in the same point of view by Lord Ripon himself, when he was first induced to bring the matter forward. This is quite erroneous and misleading—the real way of considering the question being as between Europeans and the native magistrates' Courts, not only the native magistrates themselves but their surroundings.

I have had great experience of native courts, having had, as judge, many subordinate courts, the strict supervision of which the High Court were always impressing upon district judges as the most important of their duties. Some of these have been presided over by highly-educated and respectable natives, for whom I have always entertained the greatest respect, and as far as they themselves were concerned, the most perfect confidence. This feeling has frequently led me to pity their position, in consequence of the disrespectful manner to which they have been constantly subjected, not only by those attending their courts, but by the low native pleaders and ministerial officers by whom they are always surrounded, and over whom they are powerless to exercise any control. And this simply because they are themselves natives. They have no firmness in upholding the dignity of their courts, and commanding that respectful demeanour which their position on the bench not only entitles them to, but which is absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. I have frequently entered their courts when least expected, and found nothing but uproar and confusion, pleaders on both sides talking down each other in unseemly language, and the native Judge awaiting in hopeless despondency the termination of the pleadings, if such can be so called. In an instant, on my approach, all this has subsided, and on my remonstrating with the native Judge, he has frankly confessed his inability to stop it. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to surmise to what insults and indignities a European may not be subjected when, alone and friendless, he stands at the bar of such a court, charged with a criminal offence, especially if the charge be a false one, and which, if not known or strongly suspected by a native magistrate himself, is so by everybody else in court. This, instead of creating sympathy, only adds to the violent feeling against him, with the view of upholding the false charge for which many have been freely paid.

There are many reasons why native judicial officers are rendered helpless to keep their subordinates under proper control, besides their want of firmness, which to them is a natural weakness. These have been frequently made subjects of conversation between them and myself, during which they have complained privately against those whom they dare not openly accuse or punish, for fear of counter false charges being brought against themselves of bribery and corruption, or gross irregularity of some kind. I have had instances of native judges coming to me, and entreating me to take such and such a case out of their courts, because a decision against certain parties would lead at once to charges against themselves, and which, let them be ever so false, they fear will lower them in the sight of their superiors, and stand in the way of their promotion.

If the native magistrates were alone concerned in the trial of Europeans, I should fear no miscarriage of justice, but in a court such as I have described all the mischief intended will have been done before the case is ready for hearing. Native police, native amlat, and native pleaders will have done their worst, and all that was intended to be done, for the object for which the false charge will have been brought having been accomplished, their endeavours will then be to prevent a conviction, from fear of an appeal, when probably, in the absence of those who have been conducting the proceedings in the lower court, detection would probably follow, and punishment be meted out.

The false charges which will be brought against Europeans will seldom be allowed to proceed to a conviction, for reasons

which I have stated above. Their acquittal will be a relief to the native magistrate, and to those who have conducted the false charges against them; the former will look on their acquittal as a credit to himself, and flatter himself, that, with the release, all the irregular proceedings, of which he must have been cognisant, but powerless to prevent, will quickly pass into oblivion; while the minds of the latter will be made easy by getting rid of the chance of detection. To those who are ignorant of India it may seem strange why false charges should be brought against Europeans, and they point to a conclusion, that if they act honestly and justly towards the natives, they need not fear the effects of the bill. I will endeavour to explain.

Europeans in India are scattered over the country, sometimes miles away from each other. They have numerous native servants under them, say in the indigo concern or tea garden. In their neighbourhood is a landed proprietor, who covets a piece of land which is attached to the tea garden. He knows he has no right to it, and therefore avoids a civil suit for its possession. He, however, thinks that if he can get the European manager away for a time he could easily take forcible possession of it. He, therefore, causes one of his servants to burn down a hut, and then accuses the European manager of having done it. The native police then visit the spot, hear the evidence of the witnesses, and as the charge is an unobtainable one, the European is arrested and kept in a wretched police-station for about two days; when he is forwarded to the magistrate, who will then, perhaps, for appearance sake demand security from him. Of course, having no friend at court he is unable to furnish any, and is, therefore, committed to gaol pending his trial, the evidence to be produced being kept back by the police as long as possible. In the meantime his affairs are kept under the care of his native servants only, who are powerless to protect his interests, while the Zemindar roots up all the indigo or tea trees, as the case may be, ploughs up the land, makes a trench around it, and then attaches it to his own land. Having thus gained his object, he has no motive for pressing his charges, but is obliged to follow them up to save appearances. He therefore sends one of his servants to the native magistrate's court to give his deposition against the accused, at the same time giving his servant to understand that he does not wish him to be convicted. The deposition is taken and the evidence of the witnesses recorded, and these proceedings are kept in the record room of the court against him for years. The witnesses being also duly coached give contradictory evidence, which is immediately taken advantage of by the native magistrate to dismiss the charge; and then all the parties to this nefarious outrage are at ease. The native magistrate has got rid of a disagreeable case, and the others of all fear of detection, while the poor European having suffered all the indignities and insults to which he could be subjected, retires to his home disconsolate, quite helpless to recover either his property or his reputation, knowing that it would be quite useless to have recourse to a civil suit against his powerful opponent, and which would have to be tried in another native court. Having also lost his influence over his own people, a repetition of similar treatment would probably follow any act on his part at which they might take offence.

This is by no means an exaggerated instance. The records of our Indian courts abound with such as between native and native, and when Europeans are made amenable to the native courts by the passing of the Ilbert Bill, they will be subjected to the same treatment. English readers may ask, why should not false charges be brought against them before a European magistrate? Why only in courts presided over by native magistrates? Because in the former they dare not do so, whereas in the latter they have everything their own way; the native magistrates are afraid to interfere with the police, afraid to offend the pleaders in their courts, and afraid to check the irregularities of their ministerial officers, for fear of the consequences to themselves, to which I have alluded above.

I have known instances in which native magistrates have stretched their powers to the utmost to annoy European planters, by summoning or arresting all their servants at a time when their services were absolutely necessary for carrying on the manufacture of indigo, and this on false charges brought against them by those at enmity with the planter.

It is very unfortunate that this Bill should have been brought forward when there is so little in its favour, and so much against it, and I have no doubt that Lord Ripon regrets it more than anyone else. Why then should he fear to withdraw it? By doing so he can only offend a few Bengalees, but even if he should lose his popularity amongst them generally, he has only to withdraw the Rent Bill to regain it, a bill that will raise more dangerous class feelings than the Ilbert Bill has done. Let him replace matters as they were before either of these Bills were thought of, and all will be well.—I remain yours obediently,

F. C. FOWLE.

Sept. 7.

Colonel Turton, commanding the 4th Goorkhas, goes home immediately, seriously ill.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE RECENT OUTRAGES.

THE fact that two cases have recently sprung up in which low class natives have been convicted of outrage upon the modesty of European ladies, suggests certain reflections which we shall take the liberty to give vent to. We may safely dismiss the charge of "superior instigation" brought forward by certain writers whose vocation is mischief. That native gentlemen have a respect for the tender sex, that they consider such attempts at outrage to be abominable, will not take as long to prove. Nor need we consider whether these outrages are of recent growth, or whether they are common occurrences in Anglo-Indian society, the individuals whereof did not think it worth while for decency's sake to punish them to the world. If the latter be the case, we need not dwell upon it much at length. But if the outrages be of recent growth, we should try to find out the causes of it. We do not believe, we think it is a libel to say, that they are the results of instigation. The cause seems to us to lie in another direction, and it has been suggested to us in the course of a recent stroll which we took through the streets of Calcutta. It may lie (1) in the contemptuous way in which European ladies and gentlemen view their low caste servants, and (2) in the culpable manner in which the police neglect their duties in watching over the picture shops of Calcutta. To take the first, we fear it is a fact that European ladies and gentlemen do not consider their menials as almost human beings, and hence they think that they may take all sorts of liberties and do many things which masters and mistresses should rather have done in their absence. Of course, it is impossible to amplify this subject with examples and illustrations. But to take one of the cases referred to above, what was the actual fact? A punka-bearer actually entered the room in which the lady was sleeping, and he entered it through the doors which were left open. May we ask why the doors were left open? This is also alleged to be the fact in the case recently reported as having occurred in the house of a well-known judge, but which has been pooh-poohed by some of our contemporaries as similar to the case of Lady Florence Dixie—a matter purely of hallucination. The doors were left open, through which it was easy for any person to effect an entrance. That shows to what temptations the ladies themselves put their servants. They are rude, unlettered people, and you cannot imagine the effect which such temptations such as this are likely to produce on their minds. But European ladies and gentlemen seem to suppose that their menials are too contemptible to be held in any consideration, and hence they suppose that they might act or comport themselves in any manner they liked. But there is such a thing as training even in lewdness, and the disregard of menials which may pass unaccompanied by serious results in one generation, may be productive of very great mischief in another. The moral of this is evident. It may be stated thus:—"Do not ignore your menials; but in all places and on all occasions, keep them at a safe distance from yourselves." The second cause is more serious, and we earnestly draw the attention of Government and the police to it. Has any gentleman taken a stroll through the Chitpore-road and other streets, where there are picture shops? The keepers of these make no secret of their tastes. They have understood their patrons well, and so they do not fear to keep exposed to the gaze of every passer-by pictures of persons in a state which we need not describe. Native women are represented covered with a flimsy stuff in a way which it is simply disgusting to behold, while European members of the other sex are brought to view in a more shocking way which should not for a moment be encouraged. Now these pictures are intended for all classes of persons, but while some only can afford to buy them, it is for the lower classes to behold, study, and enjoy them every time that they pass by the shops. May we ask if the effect of these exhibitions can ever be good? The upper and middle classes may be let alone, for whatever the effect upon their minds, they are not likely to indulge in the dastardly acts of outrages. It is the lower classes that come constantly in contact with Europeans; it is they who are admitted to their most private apartments, who are honoured with a trust which is often unlimited, and who can take any advantage they like of the freedom granted to them. Is it for the interest of the community that these should be daily fed with the sight of lewd pictures, that their evil propensities should be roused, that they should be gradually brought to think that the women whose likenesses they see are the countrywomen of those whom they call their mistresses? These thoughts, such a stimulus to passion, such a training in lasciviousness, they daily go through while passing through the streets, and we are afraid there is none to suppose that it is these men from whom the greatest dangers to European households may be expected. We sincerely hope the police will take steps to remove the nuisance. Some of the pictures exhibited are frightfully obscene.—*The Liberal*.

## MAIL NEWS.

THE *Times of India* of August 21 says:—

Owing to the long-continued drought which has been experienced great anxiety is felt for the safety of the crops, especially in Northern India. The young crops in many districts are withering for want of moisture, and in some districts of the Punjab scarcity is said to be inevitable.

Nothing definite had been settled about the Viceroy's cold weather tour. It was stated a few days before the departure of the mail in Madras that his Excellency intended making a tour in the Southern Presidency, but there is apparently no truth in the rumour.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India will make a tour by route march next cold season, visiting Banda, Nowgong and Pachmarhi, before reaching Calcutta. He will also attend the Bangalore Camp of Exercise with a small staff.

It is stated that Mr. Grant Duff contemplates a protracted tour to the western coast *via* the Wynaad in October, returning to Ootacamund before establishing his headquarters at Madras.

Mr. Justice Melvill has been appointed a "provisional" member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, in the room of the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, who retires in April next.

At a meeting of the Silchar Volunteers on Thursday some remarks were made with regard to the policy of the Government as to the Ilbert Bill. The chairman announced his intention of withdrawing from the Volunteer movement if the measure becomes law.

The new four per cent. Government loan of two and a half crores has been fully taken up. Tenders at 98 9-16, which was the minimum accepted, received about 70 per cent, while those at 98 1/2 received in full.

The Government of India have issued a resolution announcing that the issue of stock notes by the Government has not been successful, but before arriving at any final decision on the subject the local Governments and the non-official bodies are to be consulted.

The Junaghur tragedy resolution, which has just been issued by the Government of India, is strictly confidential; but it is rumoured that the Government of India are not disposed to take so lenient a view of the action of certain officials as the Bombay Government.

It was officially notified that a committee was to assemble at Simla on the 3rd instant to consider certain proposals for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department.

A set of rules have been published regarding the raising of municipal loans in the open market by local authorities.

It has been reported by the Governor of Cabul to the Ameer, that Russia is giving some assistance to Sirdar Musa Khan, son of the ex-Ameer Yakub, who is in Seistan, and that trouble may be soon expected in Herat.

The Khan of Yarkand has withdrawn the monopoly of Indian trade granted to the Central Asian Trading Company, and has thrown open the country to traders generally.

In consequence of a rumour to the effect that the Afreedees intended to attempt some mischief to the Attock Bridge, the Government have recently determined to keep a special military guard over that important work.

A daughter was born to his Highness the Nizam on Thursday, the 9th August.

It is stated that Lord Mayo will be amongst the visitors to Calcutta next cold season.

A cotton spinning and weaving mill was opened at Baroda on Thursday, Aug. 16, by H.H. the Gaekwar.

Recent advices from Teheran state that the Duc de Chartres has been paying Isfahan a visit.

The ringleaders, in the disgraceful riot at Dehra-Sowars in the Viceroy's bodyguard—have been dismissed from the service.

The annual cricket match, Bombay *v.* Poona, took place at Poona on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 17 and 18, and was decided in favour of Bombay by two wickets.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation have passed a resolution expressing their concurrence with Government that the introduction of a Pawnbrokers' Act into Bombay is desirable.

Some well-known Benares pundits have presented Mr. Justice Norris with an address, in the course of which they exonerate him from all blame in connection with the production of the idol in his court, and censure the religious agitation which followed the imprisonment of the editor of the *Bengalee*.

The Health Officer of Calcutta has written a letter to the chairman of the municipality, submitting his views on the sanitary precautions necessary during the ensuing cold weather, in view of the large influx of visitors to the exhibition.

The Kutub Fair at Delhi has been prohibited in consequence of an outbreak of cholera and the failure of the water supply in the Kutub village.

The Syndicate of the Bombay University have decided to recommend the Senate so to alter the regulations in medicine, or to put such a construction upon them, as to admit women to medical degrees on the same terms as men.

Sir Madava Row presided at the annual distribution of

prizes at Patcheappa's School, Madras, on August 14, and delivered an interesting address on educational and other topics.

During the week ending August 14 there were 86 deaths from cholera in Bombay, against 98 in the previous week, and 101 in the week ending August 1.

The disease is still causing a heavy mortality in the Deccan districts, no less than 1,168 fatal cases being recorded in Khandesh alone during the week under report.

The programme of the camp of exercise to be held at Bangalore next cold season has been issued. It is expected that about 10,000 troops will take part in the manoeuvres, which will be carried out on an extensive scale.

Intelligence has been received in Bombay to the effect that two Swiss guides, who came out to India a few months since on a mountaineering expedition with a gentleman named Graham, have succeeded in scaling the Dunagire Peak of the Himalayas, a mountain 23,300 feet high.

The following changes in the British Burmah Commission are notified:—Lieutenant Colonel W. Plant, promoted to commissioner, and J. Macrae, to deputy commissioner, both from the 1st September next, *vice* Colonel Duff.

The following officers have been granted furlough:—Mr. J. McGell, Survey Department; Major R. Lang, deputy commissioner, Punjab; Lieutenant E. Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers; Captain G. Eyre, assistant commissioner, Burmah; Lieutenant S. Peile, Bengal Commissariat Department; Mr. W. Marten, deputy examiner of accounts.

Mr. Buck resumes charge of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. Holderness reverts to his post as under secretary.

Captain Pitt, R.E., has been posted to the office of consulting engineer, Guaranteed Railways.

Major W. Sedgwick is appointed manager of the Tirhoot State Railway.

Veterinary Surgeon Oliphant has been appointed principal veterinary Surgeon in India.

Lieutenant C. Davidson, North Lancashire, is appointed to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BARROW—August 10, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. E. G. Barrow, 7th N.I., a son.  
 BARROW—August 11, at Subathoo, the wife of the Rev. K. E. Barrow, M.A., a daughter.  
 BARSTOW—August 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. C. Barstow, Esq., C.S., a daughter.  
 BELL—August 11, at Dacca, the wife of Horace Bell, a son.  
 BIRD—Aug. 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of H. L. Bird, a son.  
 CAMPBELL—Sept. 3, at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, the wife of John Roy Campbell, a daughter.  
 HALSE—Aug. 10, at Agra, the wife of T. Halse, a daughter.  
 HEWAT—Aug. 14, at Dugshai, Punjab, the wife of Captain G. T. W. Hewat (King's Own Borderers), a son.  
 KEITH—Aug. 10, at Simla, the wife of Major J. Keith, R.A., a son.  
 KELLY—July 29, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant F. H. Kelly, R.E., a son.  
 KENNEDY—August 10, at Belgaum, the wife of M. Kennedy, Esq., district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, a son.  
 LANE—August 13, at Amraoti, the wife of Major C. F. Lane, a son.  
 MALPASS—August 12, at Fortress Gwalier, the wife of Sergeant A. Malpass, supervision, P.W.D., a daughter.  
 MIDDLETON—August 4, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of C. J. Middleton, a son.  
 NOLAN—July 1, at Arrah, India, Mrs. Nolan, wife of P. Nolan, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.  
 PENN—August 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, a daughter.  
 REID—August 15, at the Oriental Bank Corporation, the wife of E. J. Reid, a son.  
 ROBERTSON—August 13, at Kurnool, Tirhoot, the wife of George T. Robertson, a daughter.  
 SCHWARZ—August 7, at Barrakur, Bengal, the wife of Ritter von Schwarz, superintendent, Bengal Ironworks, a daughter.  
 VAN REESEMA—August 7, at Padre Parah, Wynaad, the wife of A. C. S. Van Resema, a daughter.  
 WAGSTAFF—August 13, at 57, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Philip Wagstaff, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

STURROCK—DALTON—August 4, at St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon, John Patrick Sturrock, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Singapore, to Edith Constance Mary Amelia, elder daughter of E. Dalton, Esq., C.E., C.C.S.  
 TUIE—JOSEPH—August 15, at Bangalore, Lieutenant Mark Antony Tuite, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to Madeline Rachel Catherine, daughter of Deputy Surgeon General J. M. Joseph, LL.D., Madras Medical Establishment.

## DEATHS.

ARROWSMITH—Aug. 10, at Sibsaagar, Mary Maria Sealey, the wife of Captain Arrowsmith, Desang Mook, aged 29 years and 7 months.  
 BOYTON—Aug. 7, at Egmore, Richard Edwin (Bonnie) son of Edmund and Fanny Boyton, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 14 days.  
 CATANIA—Aug. 14, at Jubbulpore, Ada, daughter of George McLeod Catania, Oodhurnpore Indigo Concern, aged 3 years and 3 months.

**COLES**—Aug. 4, at the New Cantonment, Peshin, Quetta District, Captain William Coles, 12th Regiment N.I., aged 31.

**CORDEAUX**—August 29, at Puna, India, Edward Cordeaux, LL.M., Christ's College, Cambridge, Judge of the Hyderabad District, Scinde, at the time of his death Acting Judge of Puna and District, fourth son of the Rev. John Cordeaux, Rector of Hooton Roberts, Yorkshire, aged 41.

**GARNER**—August 12, at Ahmedabad, of cholera, Helen Mary, the beloved wife of W. H. Garner, Bombay Ordnance Department.

**GARDENER**—August 11, at Kamptee, C. P., of cholera, Lieutenant Charles Amplett Gardener, adjutant, 5th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

**GLASS**—August 30, at Agra, Charles Falkner Glass, Major Royal (Bombay) Artillery, youngest son of the late Henry Harington Glass, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 42.

**HYDE**—August 7, at Allahabad, William Hyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Woollaston, aged 20 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

**IRVINE**—August 12, at Puna, John Irvine, aged 42 years and 8 months.

**JAFFREY**—August 13, at Bright Villa, Surat, Henry Shedden, infant son of David Jaffrey, aged 9 months and eight days.

**KAY**—August 9, at Dinapore, Patrick John Kay, C.E., son of William Kay, C.E., of Broomfield, Ayrshire, and late of H.E.I.C.S.

**PATTERSON**—Aug. 11, at 69, Mowbray's-road, Royapettah, the wife of the Rev. G. Patterson, aged 28 years.

**READE**—Aug. 9, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the infant son of Alfred J. M. and Helen Reade, aged 7½ months.

**ROBERTS**—Aug. 10, at Ballia, N.W.P., Elizabeth, wife of D. T. Roberts, B.C.S., aged 23 years.

**RICHARDSON**—Aug. 18, at Breach Candy, Hilda Scott, the infant daughter of W. Richardson.

**ROBINSON**—August 11, at Landour, Elise Eliza, daughter of H. E. Robinson, D.P.W., and his wife Eliza Margaret, aged 8 months and 23 days.

**STEVENSON**—Aug. 8, at Muttra, Robert Douglas Murray, the infant son of Major Robert Stevenson, 13th Hussars, aged 1 year.

**WARNER**—August 6, at Bellary, Georgie, child of W. B. and C. A. Warner.

**WELCH**—August 10, London Mission House, Coimbatore, Esther Welch, late of the Terrace, Cheshunt, and formerly of Broxbourne, Herts, aged 73.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**DUKE**—August 31, at The Red House, Lyndhurst, Hants, the wife of Joshua Duke, Surgeon 3rd Punjab Cavalry, a son.

**HALLIDAY**—Sept. 3, at 30, Colville-terrace, Bayswater, the wife of F. M. Halliday, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**CRITCHLEY**—**HICKS**—Sept. 1, at St. James's Church, Brighton, Charles Edward Blythe, only surviving son of the late H. T. B. Critchley, of Manchester and Calcutta, to Emily Constance Tuthill, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. S. R. Hicks, 35th Madras N.I.

**FISHER**—**PAVY**—August 28, at the parish church of Hove, Sussex, Robert Fisher, of Highbury-park, London, to Jane, third daughter of the late William Pavy, Esq., of Elcombe Hall, Wiltshire.

**STRATFORD**—**OSBORNE**—Sept. 2, at St. Augustine's, Bermondsey, by the Rev. W. J. Stobart, Francis Thomas, only surviving son of John Stratford, late of Putney, to Jane Harriet, only daughter of the late Alexander Moon Osborne, of Cawnpore.

### DEATHS.

**FRASER**—August 27, Ophelia E. C. Fraser, widow of the late Lieut. Col. T. G. Fraser, of the Bombay Army, aged 68.

**LANGFORD**—Sept. 4, at 49, Lillieshall-road, Clapham, Lieut. Col. William Langford, East India Company's Service (Retired List), aged 88.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**BOMBAY**—August 10. Brookfield (s), Port Said; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Cholon, Marseilles.—11. Siam (s), Sydney; St. Bernard, Cardiff.—12. Gleadow (s), Rangoon; Ta Hongkong, Bankok; I.G. Amberwitch (s), Aden.—13. K. of St. Patrick (s), Moulmein; Mobile (s), Karachi; Surat (s), Trieste; Ladakh, Liverpool; Oriental (s), Bassorah; Duleep Singh, Liverpool.—14. Khiva (s), Hong Kong; Scindia (s), Karachi; Culna (s), Calcutta; Ethiopia (s), London.—15. Dupey de Lorne (s), P. Galle; Victoria (s), Glasgow; Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool; China (s), Genoa.—16. Thorndale (s), Put back from sea.—18. Euphrates (s), Karachi.—19. Castle Ford (s), Port Said.

**CALCUTTA**—August 6. Clan Grant (s), Liverpool; Tagus (s), Roweyah; Golconda (s), London.—7. A. Apar (s), London; Malta, Bombay; Glenrosa, Mauritius.—8. Clan Lamont (s), Port Natal; Jane Porter, Liverpool.—9. Monte Rosa (s), Shields; Loch Eck, Sydney.—10. Madras (s), Rangoon; Haddington, Algoa Bay.—11. Purulia (s), Moulmein; Silverdale (s), Singapore.—12. Cameo (s), Suez.—14. Marlborough (s), Jeddah.—15. Mountaineer, Liverpool; Turgot, Pondicherry.—16. C. Canterbury (s), Glasgow.

**MADRAS**—August 11. Rewa (s), London.—12. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—16. Umvoti, Port Natal; Sea Queen, London.

### DEPARTURES.

**BOMBAY**—August 10. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Theran (s), China; Thorndale (s), Antwerp.—11. Simla (s), Zanzibar; Inchrhona (s), Port

Said; Clan Alpine (s), Jeddah; Sheikh (s), Marseilles; Agra (s), London; C. of Haddington, Calcutta.—13. Simla, London; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf.—14. Thessaly (s), Liverpool; Siam (s), London.—15. Oithona, Chittagong; Chetah, Calcutta; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—16. Sumatra (s), China.—17. Mount Lebanon (s), Hull; Pachumba (s), Karachi.—19. Cascapedia (s), Liverpool.—20. Cholon (s), Marseilles.

**CALCUTTA**—August 10. Steamers Coconada, Madras, and Governor.—11. Kaiser-i-Hind, Ellora, and Bassein.—12. Clan Drummond, Inch Mornish, and Cadoxton.—13. Lady Lawrence and Golden Horn.

**MADRAS**—August 16. C. Drummond (s), London; Booldana (s), Calcutta; Shahzada (s), Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT PLYMOUTH**—Per *Siam*, Sept. 10.—From Bombay: Capt. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Balfour, Capt. and Mrs. Whyllie, Capt. Ferris, Major Bradshaw, Lieut. Maxwell, Capt. Penns, Major and Mrs. Strutt, infant, and ayah, Mr. Clagton, Mr. Collett, Mr. Prestage, Mr. Woodrow, Mr. Henderson, Col. Vertue, Dr. Maloney, Col. F. Lance, Mr. Mance, Mr. Robb, Mr. Thomas, Capt. Morland, Major Bowie, Mr. Heaver, Professor Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and child, Brigadier General G. Clerk, Major Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Bagnon, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Shadbolt, Lieut. Hunt, Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and infant, Miss Atkinson, Lieut. Watson, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Duxbury, the Nawab Ummer Ali Khan, Mr. Love.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Siam*, August 14.—For Port Said: Mr. C. Greenfeil. For London: Major C. H. Strutt, Mr. J. C. Norwood, Mr. J. Blaylock, Professor Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and child, Major Franklyn, and the Nawab Ummer Ali Khan.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Venetia*, August 21.—For London: Col. E. B. Sloden, Lieut. Col. H. Grey, Col. C. C. Minchin, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. C. Money and child, Col. and Mrs. Holroyd, Major H. W. Hastings, Major D. C. Andrews, Miss Wilson, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Vesey, Mr. W. C. Bennett, Dr. W. Jackson, Lieut. F. E. Cuthbertson, Surgeon Major F. Pont, Mr. E. A. Stoney, Capt. R. M. Brajly. For Suez: Surgeon L. T. Young.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 12.

For Suez: Mr. Elliott.  
For Colombo: Mr. Robertson and Mr. Mandy.  
For Madras: Mr. Roberts.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Seymore, Mr. R. Scrivener, Mr. P. Scrivener, Mr. J. A. Curris.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, sailing Sept. 12.

For Karachi: Mrs. and Miss Rulz, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Walker, Mr. Phillips, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Williams, Mr. Burdett, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Gillert, Mr. Montane, Dr. P. Bonajee, Mr. Jewan Choi.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 19.

For Malta: Captain Moore.  
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Woodman.  
For Calcutta: Mr. Horsley, Mr. Burton, Mrs. P. Chace, Count V. Longa.

Per s.s. *Goa*, sailing Sept. 26.

For Karachi: Mrs. Reilly and infant.  
For Bombay: Mr. White.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 3.

For Colombo: Miss Braine.  
For Madras: Mrs. Butt, Miss Marshall.  
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Barnes, Mr. Hare, Mr. Williamson.

For Akyab: Mr. Boning.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, sailing Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Sheerwell.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, sailing Nov. 27.

For Madras: Mr. A. Malby.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, sailing Sept. 24.

For Brisbane: Mr. J. Harper.

Per *Clan Drummond*, from Calcutta to London, August 10.

Mr. Cairncross.

Additional passengers per *Clan Macarthur*, from Colombo for London. Mr. C. Mackenzie, Mr. John Guthrie, Mr. F. Leylands, Mr. George A. Kerr.

Per *Clan Macarthur*.

From Calcutta to London: Mr. S. Stewart, Mr. Smith, Mr. W. S. Kinners, Captain Felix Gredy, Mr. Leach, Mr. S. Birrell.

From Colombo to London: Mr. and Mrs. Bisset and two children, Miss Broad, Miss Fisan, Mrs. Fisher and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Broad, two children, and maid, Mr. C. M'Kenzie, Mr. John Guthrie, Mr. F. Leylands, Mr. George A. Kerr.

It is rumoured that when Col. Willoughby goes home on leave shortly, Col. Pottinger will be appointed to act as military secretary to the Bombay Government. Col. Pottinger is an able and popular officer, and he did his work well when he officiated as quartermaster general. Moreover, he has already had some experience of the duties of the Military Department, having once before acted as secretary. Nevertheless, he belongs to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the military secretaryship has, Staff Corps officers say, been hitherto considered as much a Staff Corps appointment as the Bombay collectorship is considered a civilian's appointment.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

## IS THERE ANY DEMAND FOR THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL?

THE English nation as a whole has accepted Mr. Gladstone's Irish land policy, and has accorded it a full and fair trial, on the acknowledged ground that it is an extreme and exceptional attempt to cope with an extreme and exceptional political danger. The teachings of political economy, and even the dictates of justice and equity, have been consciously and deliberately violated, on the principle *Salus reipublicæ summa lex*. There are, of course, many Liberals as well as Conservatives who hold that not even a high political necessity can justify confiscation without compensation. There are some who doubt whether a policy condemned by political economists as unwise under ordinary circumstances, can rightly be held to be wise in an emergency. But however this may be, there can be no question that the spirit of the age is such, that neither the outcries of vested rights nor the warnings of political economy avail to stop a remedial measure that promises any very great immediate political gain.

We may therefore take it for granted that, however undeniable may be the vested rights of the Zemindars of Bengal under the Permanent Settlement, or by immemorial custom, or otherwise, all such considerations will be promptly swept aside by our root and branch administration, if the advocates of the Bengal Tenancy Bill can show any great or widely distributed gain from its probable operation, or even any strong demand, intelligent or the reverse, for its introduction.

But has there been any demand for this legislation? And will it benefit any section of the community, if it be forced into law? We believe that both these questions must be answered with a decided negative. Leaving the reply to the latter question for consideration hereafter, we proceed to offer some evidence on the issue raised in the former question.

Lord Ullick Brown, Commissioner of the Cooch

Behar and Rajshahi division, wrote on Feb. 1, 1881:—

"No strong and special grounds, political or other, exist in the present case, nor are they asserted by the Commission who indeed seem. . . to be unanimous in holding what it is a nearly universal opinion, *v.z.*, that the ryots of Bengal are stronger than the zemindars."

And again:—

"Not only there is no general feeling of discontent among the ryots in whose favour it is now proposed to sacrifice the zemindars, but that there is not even a partial feeling of that nature, and that the ryots of Bengal proper, at all events, are, as a body, in a prosperous and contented condition. . . . Lastly, I think the passing of such measures into law would create no little discontent among the zemindars as a body, though being loyal and well affected, they will bow to the decision of Government."

Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of the Burdwan division, wrote on April 26, 1881:—

"I am not aware that any section of the community in Bengal has suggested or manifested any desire for new legislation on the rent question."

It is certainly true that some worthy philanthropists, entirely ignorant of the circumstances of the country, and deluded by the irresponsible chatter of those professed agitators, whose mission in life seems to be to sow strife between class and class in India, have lately been representing the ryots of Bengal as the dumb, down-trodden victims of the landholders of that province. But what say those whose opinion is really worth having—those who know the country intimately, and have made the welfare of its ryots their life-study? We need only quote one opinion, that of Sir Ashley Eden; for it is at once the highest authority that can be cited, and so emphatic and unwavering as to be absolutely decisive on the point. In 1877, after an extended tour in the interior, the late Lieutenant Governor recorded the following remarks on the condition of the agricultural population:—

"Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

It may be said—indeed, it has been said by the fanatics—that this very clear and outspoken declaration of Sir Ashley Eden referred only to the population, admittedly rich and prosperous, of Eastern and Central Bengal. It is, of course, a fact that in Bengal, as in every other country in the world, there are parts where the agricultural population is not so well off generally as in other parts. In the lower provinces this is probably the case in Behar, owing to the greater pressure of the population on the land and to other causes. But in 1881, in addressing a deputation of the Behar landholders, Sir Ashley Eden thus spoke of the condition of the rural population in that portion of his satrapy:—

"I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation."

"This improvement is due to various causes: first and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a general awakening of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your association."

Such, then, was the condition of affairs in Bengal, before the "reforming" fury of Lord Ripon let loose upon that unhappy province the destroying angels of his anarchical theories, freshly imported from Ireland. There was a peasantry contented, fairly prosperous,

and rapidly advancing both in wealth and in knowledge. There was a landlord class more and more inclined "to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators." Above all, there was concord between landlords and tenants; and there was entire confidence in the good faith and benevolent intentions of the Government on the part of both classes.

Now, whilst this iniquitous measure is under discussion, what do we already see? We see Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and his friends of the Indian Association calling on the ryots to come forward and demand emancipation from the chains with which the exuberant fancy of the Calcutta orators has bound them. We find the zemindars everywhere meeting to record their unavailing protests against the spoliation with which they are threatened. And we find discontent and disquiet in every corner of the land.

And if Lord Ripon persists in forcing through his Radical proposals, what must be the results? We shall have the zemindars impoverished and disgusted, harassed by the Government demands on the one side, and by the hostility of the ryots on the other. We shall have a huge new class of middlemen created, the purchasers of the share in the land that is now to be taken from the Zemindars and given to the ryots—a class of middlemen unburdened by those responsibilities which are so worthily discharged by the best Zemindars, and which operate as check upon even the worst—a class of middlemen, whose chief virtue will be their amenability to taxation, unlimited by the awkward stipulations of the Permanent Settlement, and whose function in life will be to squeeze the unfortunate cultivators. And we shall have, below these middlemen, the vast bulk of the cultivating population reduced to the miserable condition of day labourers, the coolies of those who shall have succeeded to these filched rights. The Government alone will have benefited financially for a large share of that property which is now guarded from enhanced taxation by the Permanent Settlement, will be freed from that restriction; but at what a terrible cost of broken faith, of lost confidence, of blighted loyalty!

#### GOVERNMENT BY COOKED TELEGRAMS:

LORD RIPON'S Government has been at it again. Incredible as it must appear, after the humiliating disclosures that attended the discovery of the intrigue of the famous "Cooked Telegram" of March last—an intrigue which, as it turned out, was known only to the Viceroy himself and to the "inner circle," not to the Supreme Council at large—there seems every reason to fear that a similar trick has again been tried at Simla, in telegraphing to every corner of England—again under the disguise of a "Reuter"—a garbled account of the opinions of the local authorities on the Ilbert Bill. After the severe criticism to which the earlier shady transaction was subjected, both in the Press and in Parliament, it can hardly be possible that the same mysterious and underhand means have been employed again this time, in obtaining priority for Lord Ripon's version of these all-important documents. We must, of course, wait for further information, before we can exactly understand the means by which this great advantage was gained for the supporters of the Bill. But inasmuch as the documents were only

published in Saturday's *Gazette*, whilst Reuter's telegram was despatched from Simla on Friday, and was published in every town in England on Saturday morning—and inasmuch as further, we now learn that these documents constitute a large volume of some 500 closely printed pages, requiring some time and labour to digest—it appears, unhappily, only too certain that this shocking telegram was, like its predecessor, concocted by official aid.

Our readers will undoubtedly study for themselves, by the light of the *Times* telegram, the astounding mis-statements of the official, or quasi-official, version. We can best illustrate the enormity of those mis-statements, as well as the shameful advantage given to Lord Ripon by their universal dissemination through Reuter's agency, by quoting a few words from two of the innumerable hymns of triumph, that were chanted on Saturday and Monday by all the Radical newspapers in England, over the discomfiture of the wicked opponents of Lord Ripon. We might quote dozens of similar articles from other Radical journals in every part of the kingdom—without, alas, any security that a correction will ever overtake, in many parts of England, one of the most audacious falsehoods ever known in English political history. This is what the *Western Morning News*, one of the most widely-circulated papers in the West of England, teaches its readers on the strength of the Reuter:—

"*Magna est veritas!* The people who said only the other day that nearly all the local authorities in India were opposed to the Ilbert Bill, and who, when Mr. Cross denied it, practically gave him the lie, have to sing very small to-day. The facts are as Mr. Cross states them. Even the *Times* has to publish the statement, so contrary to the information of its talented correspondent, that out of a total of 140 Indian provincial authorities, 114 are in favour of, and twenty-six opposed to, the principle or policy of the measure. . . . Though public opinion at home is in favour of the Bill, and the provincial authorities in India are in its favour, and the withdrawal of the measure would be a great injustice to the natives, inflicting upon them a disappointment certain to lead to disaffection, yet the *Times* opines that 'it would be more statesmanlike to acknowledge frankly the error which has been committed and withdraw the Bill altogether.' At the same time it admits that the compromise offers a method of avoiding the worst evils which have been anticipated; as, though not expressly excluding statutory civilians, it will in effect prevent them from ever being set over Europeans. Now we hope that the *Times* is in error, and that the Bill will be passed as it stands. Its applications may be left to the Government."

THE *Bristol Mercury* says:—

"The Government of India yesterday published a number of opinions forwarded by provincial authorities in reference to the Ilbert Bill. Contrary to the statements made in certain London journals which advocate the selfish views of the opponents of the Bill, 114 of the opinions are in favour of the measure, and only twenty-eight against it."

And again, in a subsequent issue:

"We have had occasion more than once to expose the worthless character of the statements brought forward by those who wish to discredit the policy of the Marquis of Ripon, and particularly from professional prejudice and race animosity, to throw out the Ilbert Bill. Those of them who had buoyed up their hopes, with the statement of the industrious fabulist at Calcutta, who had telegraphed that the opinions of the local authorities were nearly unanimous against the Bill, will be considerably discouraged by the authentic summary which was furnished to the *Mercury and Post* on Saturday through Reuters' Agency. It appears that out of 140 Governments 114 report in favour of the Bill, as consistent with enlightened English policy in India, and only twenty-six against, so that the principle of the measure is surely established. It would be, however, most imprudent of its supporters to imagine that it is therefore safe; the opposition is of such a character that it will fight to the last, and stop no means of rejecting the measure. But the case for the Bill is too strong for them now, if steadfast effort is made to see that its strength is justly appreciated, and that it is protected from misrepresentation. The sound principles of Liberalism will secure a fresh and noble victory, and Indian native judges will gain what common sense cannot deny them."

NEVER has the immense value to India, and to the interests of truth, of the weekly *Times* telegram been so strikingly demonstrated as on this occasion. Even when exposed after an interval of only two days, it is very certain that the impression created by the Reuter, which

is demonstrated by such articles as those above quoted will never be entirely effaced; but if the falsehood had had three weeks start of the truth—as it must have had, but for the *Times* telegram—the exposure would have had positively no effect at all. As it is, even the *Pall Mall Gazette* is forced to affect an unwonted frankness, and to admit that “there is no denying” the “extraordinary discrepancy;” but it proceeds, with all the accustomed ingenuity of Radical casuistry, to attempt to find a loophole of escape for Lord Ripon by insinuating that Reuter after all may be right. It says:—

“On the strength of this discrepancy the *Times*, with reckless readiness of vituperation, at once jumps to the conclusion that Reuter’s telegram is a lie, and a lie concocted by the Government of India. Now Lord Ripon and his advisers may be knaves, as the *Times* promptly suggests, but they are not quite such fools as to send a false telegram, in order to have twenty-four hours’ start of their opponents in influencing English public opinion. There is as yet no conclusive evidence that the figures of Reuter’s telegram are wrong, as an impartial judge might classify the opinions very differently from the partisan correspondent of the *Times*. Even if they are wholly wrong, the mistake may be purely accidental. Lastly, should the mistake prove to be not an accident but a genuine misstatement, what proof is there that it emanates from the Government of India? That Government, the *Times* argues, once made use of Reuter, therefore whenever Reuter goes wrong it must be the doing of that Government. It is by such reasoning as this that the *Times* seeks to justify the indecent haste with which it rushes to bring the most odious charges of dishonesty against our Indian administration.

It is needless to point out that the *Times* does not by any means argue that “whenever Reuter goes wrong it must be the doing” of the Government of India; the *Times* argues—as every sane person who is acquainted with the facts must argue—that the mere consideration of the time at which Reuter’s Agency obtained its information (to say nothing of the precedent of the former “cooked telegram”) shows that that information must have come from an official source. But the effrontery of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is really sublime when it says that Lord Ripon and his advisers “are not quite such fools as to send a false telegram in order to have twenty-four hours’ start of their opponents in influencing English public opinion!” Indeed?—then, was it all a hideous mistake about the former Reuter?—that described official members of Council as “independent” members, that suppressed or minimised all the opposition to the Bill in the Legislative Council, that in fact gave Lord Ripon’s view of the Bill and the debate, that was written by an official, revised by Major Baring, paid for by Lord Ripon, and that appeared in all the English papers as a “Reuter” without the word “official” (which had “slipt out in transmission!”) Seeing that this interesting document was finally republished as a Parliamentary return on the motion of some sceptical M.P., it is impossible not to admire the audacity which can thus calmly ignore what is really a matter of history.

Among the many mischiefs wrought by this miserable Bill, not the least seems to be the amazing demoralisation produced by the extraordinary fanaticism of its supporters. One of our contemporaries suggests that Lord Ripon will be chiefly famous in Indian history for his attempts “to Reuterise English opinion;” and there can be no two opinions as to the extremely discreditable nature of the tactics that have been employed by the supporters of the Bill throughout this unhappy controversy. Only last week, one of the most reputable papers in England, the *Leeds Mercury*, published a paragraph, on the authority of “a correspondent,” to the effect that the “British India Committee” had been holding a “series” of largely

attended meetings in various parts of London, in support of Lord Ripon’s policy and the Ilbert Bill, in which opportunities had been afforded to the opponents of the Bill to speak, but the latter had not dared to say a word—whence it was of course concluded that London public opinion was all in favour of the Bill. To the best of our belief, the whole statement is a simple fiction! We, at any rate, have heard of no such meetings for free discussion convened by the supporters of the Bill; on the contrary, the admission to Mr. Bright’s meeting was strictly by card—and we believe that the only other meetings in support of the Ilbert Bill have been those of one or two “select” Radical clubs. As the *Times* very justly remarked of the cooked telegram, in its powerful leader yesterday morning, all this sort of thing is an innovation, and a very deplorable one, in English political life.

SINCE the above was written, a letter from the Secretary to Reuter’s Company has appeared in the *Times*, stating that, on telegraphing to the Simla correspondent of the Agency for an explanation of the “extraordinary discrepancy,” the astounding discovery is made that—exactly as on the occasion of the former famous telegram, and exactly in the same direction—“a most serious error occurred in the transmission of his telegram over the wires.” All readers will agree that the error was indeed “most serious,” when the Secretary goes on to explain that “instead of 114 opinions being favourable and only 26 contrary. . . . the figures actually sent by our correspondent were 114 in favour of, and 205 (!) against the principle and policy of the Bill!”

In examining very briefly this explanation, we should in fairness, at the very outset, state clearly (what was also stated by the *Times* in its leader yesterday) that no intelligent observer will think of blaming Reuter’s Agency for the present, any more than for the former, *contretemps*. As we have shown above, the information is clearly seen to be official, from a mere consideration of the dates. All that can be said against Reuter’s Agency in the matter is, that it was wrong—and, after former experience, highly imprudent—in being more careful that the word “official” was not prefixed to the telegram. The prefixing of the word “official” would, doubtless, have weakened the force of the telegram as a manifesto in favour of Lord Ripon’s policy; but it is strange that the Agency has not learnt the absolute necessity for this precaution.

The foot-note which the *Times* adds to Mr. Griffith’s letter, without any comment, is quite sufficient to show the unsatisfactory nature of the explanation which the unfortunate Simla correspondent is forced to offer. The *Times* points out that the exact words of the peccant telegram were, “Out of a total of 140, 114 are in favour of, and 26 opposed to the principle or policy of the measure.” It does not require a high order of intelligence to perceive that the words “a total of 140” are entirely incompatible with the assertion that “26” was substituted for “205” in course of transmission. The total obtained by adding 114 and 205 is, clearly, 319, not 140. It is obviously incredible that a mere “error in transmission” could have altered both the 205 and the 319 into exactly such figures (26 and 140) as work out with the 114. It is, of course, perfectly likely that an error might have occurred in one, or even in both; but the

least suspicious person in the world would certainly suspect "cooking" somewhere, when, after two prodigious errors, the net result can be made to "prove," as a schoolboy would say of his sum. If the peccant telegram had run thus, "Out of a total of 319, 114 are in favour of, and 26 opposed," &c., the Simla explanation would have been intelligible. As it is, we must clearly await further enlightenment.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, August 11.)

**PAYNE**—The services of Deputy Surgeon General A. J. Payne, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from July 30.

**BRODRICK**—The services of Mr. L. St. J. Brodrick, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sarun, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

**POGLIANI**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Pogliani as Acting Vice Consul for Italy, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Victor Bienenfeld.

**FRAME**—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Frame as Consul for Germany at Bassein.

**SEDGEFIELD**, Surgeon A. R. W., Indian Medical Service, is appointed medical officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, vice Surgeon P. M. Grant, M.B., deceased.

**ANTHONY**, Mr. A. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of F. J. Atkinson, or until further orders, Mr. Anthony received charge of the duties of his appointment on July 28.

**CROGSTOUN**, Mr. H. F., M.C.S., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as accountant general, Madras, and commissioner of paper currency for Madras, on August 3.

**DONALD—GROVES**—Messrs. W. Donald and H. S. Groves, B.A., resumed charge of their respective appointments as deputy accountant general and assistant accountant general, Madras, on August 3.

**PEARS**—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint Lieut. T. C. Pears, assistant commissioner, Merwara, to be a justice of the peace within and for the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

**JOHNSON**, Mr. W. P., of the Carriage and Wagon Department of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd class of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from March 1.

**WAY**, Mr. R. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., of the Railway Branch, is granted furlough for six months, in extension of the leave granted him by the consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, and the extension thereof is granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made in the P. W. Department, Railway Branch:—

Mr. G. V. Martyn, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. C. W. Hodson, executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. F. H. W. Morse, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. F. R. Bagley, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be executive engineer, 4th grade sub pro tem.; Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. J. P. Hogan, Mr. G. F. Lamb, Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., Lieut. R. C. Maxwell, R. E., Baboo Sheo Dayal, assistant engineers, 1st grade, to be executive engineers, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. G. A. Savielle, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**PITT**, Captain W. R.E., is appointed to the P.W. Department as a supernumerary, with the rank of executive engineer, with effect from April 27, and is posted to the Railway Branch.

**GRAY**, Mr. G., assistant examiner, 2nd grade Bengal, is permitted a his own request to resign his appointment.

**HEYWOOD**, Lieut.-Col. J. M. R.E., superintending engineer, class 1, temporary rank, will continue to officiate as chief engineer, and joint secretary, and Mr. A. J. Hughes, executive engineer, 1st grade, as superintending engineer, vice Lieut. Col. Heywood, R.E., during the absence on deputation of Col. S. T. Trevor, R.E., chief engineer, and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W. Department.

#### FURLONGHS.

**WYNNE—ADDIS**—The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are granted furlough for the period noted opposite their names, in extension of the leave granted them by the Director General of Railways and the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, dated Jan.

3, 1883, and Aug. 24, 1882, respectively:—Mr. H. B. Addis, executive engineer, 2nd grade, for one year; and Mr. T. R. Wynne, assistant engineer, 1st grade, for one year.

**SMART**, Mr. A. W., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

**BELL**, Lieut. J. A., officiating adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted sixty-five days' privilege leave, from Aug. 17, or subsequent date.

**LAWRENCE**, Mr. W. R., C.S., assistant agent, Governor General, Rajputana, availed himself, on July 30 of the privilege leave granted him.

**WYLLIE**, Capt. W. H. C., C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class, and second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, with effect from Aug. 12, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

**POLLOCK**, Lieut. F. G., South Yorkshire Regiment, squadron officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry, August 9, 1880.

**CORNISH**, Lieut. W. H., West Riding Regiment, officiating wing officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, June 22, 1882.

**EAST**, Col. C. J., half-pay, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Brigadier General R. J. Hughes, C.B., resigned, dated July 30.

**LUCAS**, Lieut. C. C. St. E., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from July 21, 1882.

**MALLINS**, Surgeon C., Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Cavalry, M.B., medical officer, 4th Infantry, to be officiating medical officer, vice Brigade Surgeon G. A. Burn, M.D., proceeding on furlough.

**GREAM**, Surgeon, M.D., 4th Infantry, Indian Medical Service, Madras, to be officiating medical officer, vice Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B.

The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant Colonels, Bengal Staff Corps: Major G. S. Hills, Major C. J. Durand, and Major H. G. Waterfield, August 4.

**WYLLIE**, Capt. R. J. H., to be major, August 4.

**MORRIS**, Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) R., Bengal Army Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, August 4.

**HEWSON**, Sub. Conductor J., on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from Jan. 13.

**PARTTRIDGE**, Volunteer W. A. M., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. V. Pont, promoted.

**DOWNING**, the services of Mr. W. S. Downing, staff officer, Bombay Dockyard, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**CHAMBERS**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. R., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years, with effect from April 13.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. E., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Assam, private affairs, for one year and 121 days.

**TOWNSEND**, S. C., C.B., deputy surgeon general, local surgeon general, Punjab, medical certificate for one year.

**FLEMING**, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary E. J., Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate for one year, with effect from April 22.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

**RUTHERFORD**, Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. W., Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for ninety one days.

**SAGE**, Capt C. A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs for three months.

**WHITE**, Lieut. F. P. L., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs for three months.

**BRADBURY**, Sub Conductor C. G., adjutant general's office, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 8.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**LUMSDEN**, Lieut. H. R. W., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.

**DUNCAN**, Surgeon A., 15th Bengal Cavalry, M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. McGregor.

**WAUCHOPE**, Lieut. Col. R. A., 14th N.I., second in command and officiating commandant, 26th N.I., to officiate as commandant during the absence on furlough of Col. L. H. Williams.

**COMINS**, Lieut. H., 27th N.I., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

**BRIND**—With the sanction of Government, H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Major E. A. Brind, Connaught Rangers, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Rohilkund District, vice Morton, officiating as assistant adjutant general, Oudh Division. The undermentioned candidates passed the examination in Punjab on July 10.

Lieuts. J. M. A. Retallick, Staff Corps; C. G. R. Thackwell, Staff Corps; W. E. Bunbury, Staff Corps; A. Hamilton, King's Own Borderers, attached to 25th N.I. on probation; Assistant Apothecary G. Gill, Sub Medical Department; Sergeant W. H. Watts, Commissariat Department; and Private J. Meeke, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

(Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 11.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**WATERS**, Lieut. A., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be adjutant, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.  
**MACDONALD**, Surgeon D. P., M.D., 11th Bengal Lancers, to the permanent charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major R. Power.  
**CURLING**, Lieutenant W. K., Durham Light Infantry, is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain.  
**KIRKWOOD**.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon K. D. L. Kirkwood, Army Medical Department, is directed to proceed at once to England.  
**USSHER**, Lieutenant B. W. R., South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer on probation, 19th Bengal Lancers, having failed to qualify for admission to the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, pending the orders of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

(Headquarters, Simla, August 18.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**CLARKE**, Surg. J., M.D., 27th N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgfield.  
**BRADY**, Capt. R. M., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join No. 2 Battery 1st Brigade London Division, into which he has been promoted.  
**ROE**.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Major E. A. H. Roe, Army Medical Department, serving in the Bengal command, will proceed to England by the first troopship of the ensuing season, and will be detailed by the Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces for duty with troops.

#### FURLONGHS.

**WOOD**.—The eight months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Major M. C. Wood, 10th Hussars, is extended to the date of the arrival of the 10th Hussars in England.  
**BRYAN**.—The eight months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. the Hon. G. L. Bryan, 10th Hussars, is extended to the date of the arrival of the 10th Hussars in England.  
**HAMILTON**, Lieut. G. H. C., 14th Hussars, having been granted an extension of his leave, on medical certificate, by the Horse Guards extending Lieut. Hamilton's leave on private affairs, is hereby cancelled.  
**STEWART-MACKENZIE**.—The fifteen months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, 9th Lancers, is extended to Dec. 31.  
**BEDINGFIELD**.—The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. H. H. Bedingfield, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, is extended to Dec. 31.  
 The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—  
**Wiltshire Regiment**—Lieutenant F. R. Macmullin (officiating squadron officer on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers,) to sea, within the Indian dominions, from July 19 to October 16, on medical certificate.  
**WILLESE**, Lieut. G. F., 15th Cavalry, (Staff Corps), to hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from August 16 to October 15, in extension of the leave granted him.  
**OWEN**, Lieut. Col. A. G., 19th Bengal Lancers, (Staff Corps), to remain at Muree, on medical certificate, from July 23 to October 15. This leave is in extension of sixty days' privilege leave, granted to Lieutenant Colonel Owen by the general officer commanding Rawal Pindi division.  
**APPERLEY**, Major C. O. W., General L.I., (attached 15th Bengal Cavalry,) to Kassauli, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it to October 31.  
 The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. Col. Sir J. W., Bart., Royal Artillery, for four months, on private affairs.  
**RUSSELL**, Lieut. G. C., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.  
**IRWIN**, Lieut. (Adjutant) H. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for ninety-one days, on medical certificate.  
 The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
**PENNE**, Capt. T. W. L., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.  
 The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
**HILLIARD**, Lieut. W. R., Royal Engineers, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from July 22 to Oct. 20, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Meerut Division.  
**HENDERSON**.—The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence:—First class Assistant Apothecary H. Henderson, for six months in India, from Oct. 16 to April 15, 1884, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, August 15.)

**DAMPIER**, Mr. H. L., C.I.E., member of the Board of Revenue, reported his departure from India, on leave, on July 24.  
**EDGAR**, Mr. J. Ware., C.S.I., is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Decca, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott.  
**COXHEAD**.—The special leave, for six months, granted to Mr. T. F. Coxhead, magistrate and collector, Dinagapore, under the order of Feb. 10, has been commuted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, into furlough for eight months and four days.  
**PURVES**, Surgeon Major H. B., civil surgeon, Burdwan, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. A. Crombie, or until further orders.  
**CAMERON**, Surgeon Major L., civil surgeon, Chumputan, is appointed

to act as civil surgeon of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. H. B. Purves, or until further orders.

**PRICE**, Surgeon G., civil surgeon, Bankoora, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Chumputan, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. L. Cameron, or until further orders.  
**POTTER**, Surgeon Major Henry, M.D., of the 18th Regiment, N.I., at Dinapore, is appointed to have civil medical charge of that station in addition to his own duties, with effect from Feb. 23 last.  
**SHIRCORE**, Surgeon Major S. M., civil surgeon, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months.  
**NICHOLSON**, Surgeon Major F. C., first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Major S. M. Shircore, or until further orders.  
**RUSSELL**, Surgeon E. G., is appointed to act as first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon Major F. C. Nicholson, or until further orders.  
**LILLINGSTON**, Mr. C. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant conservators of forests, with effect from April 23.  
**BELL**, Mr. J., accountant of the Calcutta Custom House, is vested with the powers of an assistant collector of customs during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. P. Bonnaud, or until further orders, with effect from August 1.  
**KUNHARDT**, Lieut. H. G., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary, employed under the Raj Durbhunga, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him from July 31.  
**TAYLOR**, Mr. H. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railway Extensions, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Jan. 4.

#### FURLOUGH.

**LEPPER**, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Buxar Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native language.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 11.)

**PRIEST**.—**NEDHAM**.—Messrs. H. Priest and W. A. Nedham, assistant commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of their duties at Harda on the 25th idem.  
**RICE**, Surg. Major W. R., civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, received charge of the School of Industry, Jubbulpore, from H. H. Hallett, on the 2nd current.  
**NEDHAM**.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Mr. W. A. Nedham, assistant commissioner, Harda, in the Hoshangabad district, shall belong to the fifth grade of Courts.  
**BROOKE**, Major S., deputy commissioner, made over, and Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Hoshangabad district, on the 4th current.  
**NETHERSOLE**.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., while officiating as deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, with the powers described in Section 30 of Act X of 1882, the Code of Criminal Procedure.  
**LA TOUCHE**, Mr. J. N. D., assistant engineer, is re-transferred from the Hoshangabad Division to the Jubbulpore Division.  
**MILSON**, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th current, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.  
 The following promotions are ordered, with effect from the date on which Mr. P. Greany, inspector of police, 2nd class, was appointed extra assistant commissioner:—  
**WALKER**, Mr. G., Raipur, from the 3rd class to the 2nd class.  
**STURGES**, Mr. R. W. M., from the 5th to the 4th class, and to continue to officiate as inspector, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.  
**SKIPTON**, Mr., Damoh, to be held to have been officiating in a permanent vacancy.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 18.)

The following appointments and postings are made:—  
**MACLEOD**, Mr. R. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Basti, to the charge of the Kassia sub division, in the Gorakhpur district.  
**GILL**, Mr. J. E., assistant magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Irvine.  
**CARTER**, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Etawah, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Etawah, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Smith.  
**STOKER**, Mr. T., officiating joint magistrate, Bareilly, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. Neale.  
**ALEXANDER**, Mr. E. B., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Barstow.  
**BARUY**, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, Jaunpur, to be also officiating district and sessions judge, Mirzapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. E. Knox.  
**GOVAN**, Surgeon Major G. M., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Azamgarh, to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner of the 2nd circle, North West Provinces and Oudh; also to hold executive charge of the 3rd circle during the absence, on deputation, of Brigade Surgeon W. Watson, M.D.  
**TUOCHY**, Surgeon J. F., M.D., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major A. Deane, and to be posted to the Bijoor district, from July 27.  
**MARKNESS**, Inspector B., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of assistant district superintendent of police, Karwi, during the absence of Mr. Islam-ulla Khan.

CORNELIUS, Inspector A., of the Lucknow city police, to office as district superintendent of police, Bara Banki.

The following promotions are made :—

With effect from April 16, the date on which Colonel A. H. Bramley, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, proceeded on sick leave ; Mr. W. G. Thomas, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 1st grade.

Mr. C. T. Castle, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 2nd grade ; Mr. F. W. Court, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade ; and Mr. A. H. Davis, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

With effect from April 17, the date on which local Lieut. T. J. Ryves, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, proceeded on furlough ; Mr. R. E. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 2nd grade ; and Mr. B. Alone, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

With effect from April 19, the date on which Mr. E. Berrill, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, was appointed to officiate as assistant inspector general, Government Railway Police, North West Provinces ; Mr. C. E. Yeatman, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

With effect from June 17, the date on which Mr. R. E. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, proceeded on sick leave ; Lieut. Col. J. W. O'Dowda, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

BULLER—With effect from July 12, the date on which he took charge of the Etawah District Police on the return from furlough :—Major F. W. Buller, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., assistant magistrate and collector, on return from leave, is transferred to the Etawah District as a temporary arrangement.

CAMPBELL—The services of Surg. R. N. Campbell, M.B., and C.M., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner of the 3rd circle, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

GREIG, Mr. G., conservator of forests, 1st grade, in charge of the Central Circle, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Forest Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months from Aug. 3, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

#### FURLOUGHS.

SPEAR, the Rev. J., chaplain of Roorkee, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th August, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

IRVINE, Mr. W., magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, privilege leave for twenty-eight days, with effect from the 6th Sept.

SMITH, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Etawah, privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 1st Sept.

NEALE, Mr. W. E., magistrate and collector, Bareilly, privilege leave for twenty-six days, with effect from the 10th Sept.

BARSTOW, Mr. H. C., magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 28th August.

KNOX, Mr. G. E., officiating district and sessions judge, Mirzapur, privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from the 2nd Sept.

LEEDS, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Mr. R. J. Leeds, district and sessions judge, Goarkhpur, to avail himself of the ensuing Dasehra vacation.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 9.)

WARBURTON, Surgeon Major W. P., medical adviser to H.H. the Raja of Kapurthala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-nine days, with effect from July 25.

LEWIS—It is hereby notified that Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A., Professor, Government College, Lahore, has passed the examination in the vernacular prescribed by Government for European officers employed in the Educational Department, Punjab.

HANCOCK, Surgeon J. G., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Bannu on July 20, relieving Surgeon Major G. McBride Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry.

GRAY, Surgeon Major R., M.D., civil surgeon, reported his departure from Bombay on April 20, on the furlough to Europe granted him.

BELLOW, Deputy Surgeon General H. W., C.S.I., sanitary commissioner Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from August 2.

FAIRWEATHER, Brigade Surgeon J., civil surgeon, Dharmasala, assumed charge of the office of sanitary commissioner Punjab, on the afternoon of August 2.

TAIT, Major J. S., assistant inspector general of railway police, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and eight days, with effect from August 6, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, attached to the railway, is appointed to officiate as assistant inspector general of railway police, during the absence on leave of Major Tait.

The following orders are confirmed :—

ASHLABI—RAMSDEN—3rd Sikh Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated July 16, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from July 15 :—Major W. B. Ashlabi, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. C. J. Griffiths, on special duty. Major W. C. Ramsden, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties.

MOLLOY—5th Goorkhas.—Regimental Order, dated July 20, making the following temporary appointment :—Major E. Molloy, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as wing com-

mander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 10, 1882, vice Major L. R. Battye, proceeded on duty.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Aug. 4.)

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Bassian district.

OLIVE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, received charge of the police of the Moulmein town district from Mr. T. F. Fforde, district superintendent of police, on July 25.

MAILER, Mr. R. H., civil medical officer, Ma-ubin, is transferred to the medical charge of the Kyaukpyn district.

GODBIER, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is transferred from the headquarters of the Hanthawaddy district to the headquarters of the Rangoon town district as Akunwin.

MITCHELL—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner of Akyab, to be a boundary officer and to exercise and perform, within the limits of the Akyab district, the powers conferred and the duties imposed on boundary officers.

MITCHELL—The Chief Commissioner invests Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, with the powers of a settlement officer within the limits of the Akyab district.

MACKAY—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S., assistant commissioner, Myanaung, to be a boundary officer, and to exercise and perform, within the limits of the Myanaung sub division of the Henzada district, the powers conferred and the duties imposed on boundary officers.

CARRINGTON, Mr. S. A. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Toungoo to the Rangoon Division.

DONNAN—The three months' language leave granted to Mr. J. Donnan assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Akyab Division, is cancelled.

KNAPP, Mr. C. B. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, officiated as executive engineer, Kyaukpyn Division, from March 1 to May 31, vice Capt. R. O. Lloyd, R.E., on three months' language leave.

RAMSBY, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Pegu Division to Rangoon, and appointed to officiate as personal assistant to the chief engineer, vice Mr. H. L. Tilly, on special duty.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 14.)

MULLALY, Mr. C. M., is temporarily appointed on the special duty of preparing the annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1882-83, from Sept. 16.

STUART, Mr. A. E. C., to be special assistant to the collectors of Nilgiri and Malabar for the investigation of titles and the demarcation of escheats in the Wynad.

CARDEW, Mr. A. G., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Nilgiris.

SEWELL, Mr. R., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. Prince, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MURDOCH, Mr. D. D., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Chingleput.

MACLEOD, Mr. B., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Anantapur, during the employment of Mr. H. R. Farmer on other duty, or until further orders.

HACKETT, Surgeon Major A. L., civil surgeon, Salem, to act as superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, without prejudice to his other duties from July 16.

SIM, Mr. H. A., deputy conservator of forests, Kurnool district, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be magistrate of the 2nd class :—

HORNE, Mr. W. O., assistant collector and magistrate, in the district of Ganjam.

COCKERILL, Surgeon Major R. W., professor of surgery, and clinical surgery, Medical College, to act as principal during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major J. Keess, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own duties.

ARSDEN, Mr., inspector of schools, 3rd class, and acting in the 2nd class, to act in the 1st class during the absence of Mr. Fowler on Gfurlough, or until further orders.

MARTHWAITE, Mr., inspector of schools, 3rd class, to act in the 2nd class, vice Mr. Marsden.

MONRO, Mr., inspector of schools, 4th class, to act in the 3rd class, vice Mr. Garthwaite.

MOSS, Mr., head master, Mangalore College, to act in the 4th class, vice Mr. Monro.

GARTHWAITE, Mr. L., B.A., inspector of schools, 3rd class, and acting in the 2nd class, to act in the 1st class, during the absence of Mr. Marsden on leave.

WILSON, Dr. W. H., professor of physical science, Presidency College, 3rd class, vice Mr. Garthwaite.

METCALFE, Mr. E. P., M.A., principal of the Rajahmundry College, 4th class, to act in the 3rd class, vice Dr. Wilson.

Mr. E. H. P. Salmon, assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, 4th grade (on probation), is confirmed in his appointment with retrospective effect from Sep. 1, 1882.

Mr. J. L. Fernandez, collector's head clerk, South Canara, to act as

deputy collector in charge of the Treasury in the same district during the absence of Mr. P. F. Fernandez, on leave, or until further orders.

Major General R. H. Shankey, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is reappointed chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government, Public Works Department, from June 4, the date of his promotion to the rank of major general.

The following transfers have been made by the High Court:—

Mr. G. T. Gahan, probationary inspector in the Salt Department, is transferred from the Mercanam to the Vattanam Circle.

Mr. W. G. Edwards, assistant inspector in the Salt Department, is transferred from the Tranquebar to the charge of the Mercanam Circle.

#### FURLOUGHS.

VINCENT, Mr. F. D'A., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Nellore, three months' privilege leave, from the 10th instant.

COX, Mr. J. H. M., deputy director of Revenue Settlement, No. I Party, two months' privilege leave from date of relief.

TATE, Mr. W. J., acting sub collector, Nellore, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

PRICE, Mr. J. F., collector of Chingleput, privilege leave for one month, from the 14th instant.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Tate on privilege leave, or until further orders.

#### MILITARY.

GREANY—The services of Surgeon H. Greany, M.D., Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

MCALRESE, Sub Conductor W. J., late of the Civil Engineering College, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a retiring pension of £54 per annum, dated August 1.

BAXLY, Capt. G. H., of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission, at his own request.

RICH, Lieut. W. H. D., 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), wing officer, 16th Regiment N.I., is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from August 5, 1880, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

CARNEY, Col. P. A., Staff Corps, commandant, 12th Regt. N.I., is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for two years with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay.

HILL, Col. E., Staff Corps, second in command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for 262 days, from August 17 or date of departure.

BRUCE, Col. J. C. W., Infantry, is granted furlough, medical certificate, out of India for one year with the necessary subsidiary leave.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 16.)

JAMESON, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., Army Medical Department, senior medical officer, South Station Hospital, Bangalore, to be in medical charge of the European Female General Hospital, Bangalore.

MARTIN, Surgeon Major W. T., M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty South Station Hospital, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer, South Station Hospital, Bangalore.

MOUAT, Surgeon Major G. B., M.D., Army Medical Department, in medical charge of the European Female General Hospital, Bangalore, will do duty South Station Hospital, Madras.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COX, Lieut. N. V., 21st Regiment N.I., wing officer, 12th Regiment N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, and adjutant, with effect from date of joining, vice Hutchins, appointed to the Commissariat Department, on probation.

MACNEILL, Major J. G. R. D., 24th Regiment N.I., Staff Corps, to be wing officer, and to be graded regimentally next above Captain E. B. Anderson.

THWAYTES, Lieut. E. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem., vice M'Neill, seconded for service on the staff.

ROE, Surg. R. B., will do general duty in the Bangalore Division and Ceded Districts.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots during the forthcoming trooping season:—

GALLWEY, Capt. E. J., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., to relieve Capt. Cooper.

HARDON, Capt. F. J., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to relieve Capt. Martin.

BROWNE, Lieut. P. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to relieve Lieut. Collings.

ARMITAGE, Lieut. P. T., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to relieve Lieut. Worledge.

TAPP—GOMPERTZ—Capt. H. A. Tapp and Lieut. A. C. M. Gompertz, to relieve Capt. Garfit and Lieut. Smith.

GUELDELING, Lieut. E. L., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, to relieve Lieut. Spencer.

The undermentioned candidates are reported as qualified by the lower standard test in Hindustani:—

Lieut. E. S. Strickland, North Staffordshire Regiment (probationer, Staff Corps); Lieut. M. A. Tuite, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Passed Hospital Apprentice J. A. R. Pope, Subordinate Medical Department; Sergeant J. H. Sanders, R.E.; Corporal J. Spencer, Col. J. Tyrell, and Gunner M. Ryan, R.H.A.

The following order is confirmed:—

STEVENS—By the officer commanding Vizagapatam and Waltair, appointing Lieut. C. F. Stevens, 29th Regt. N.I., station staff officer,

Vizagapatam, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut. Col. J. H. Prendergast, 29th Regt. N.I., resigned at his own request.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

MIDDLETON, Lieut. Colonel F. R., Staff Corps, second in command, 21st Regiment N.I., from Aug. 15, or date of departure, to Oct. 31, to Pulney Hills, on private affairs.

HUDSON, Lieut. H. S., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 29th Regiment N.I., for sixty days, from August 9, or date of departure, to Bangalore and Coonoor, on private affairs.

TUITE, Lieut. M. A., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for one month, from Sept. 1, in extension of ninety days' general leave granted him by general officer commanding Western District.

SMYTHE, Lieut. H. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for two months, from August 24, on private affairs, to Bangalore.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 16.)

SALMON—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. M. B. Salmon to be cantonment magistrate at Hyderabad, vice Capt. T. H. Mackenzie.

SALMON—Lieut. Salmon is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

SPENCE, Mr. L. H., is appointed, on being relieved by Mr. H. M. Gibbs, to act as second assistant superintendent of police in the Khannesh District, vice Mr. D. Davies.

DAVIES, Mr. D., is appointed to act as first assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh District during the absence of Mr. G. Cotgrave.

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., district superintendent of police, Kaira, is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as district superintendent of police in the Thana District.

LAWRENCE, Major J. B., B.S.C., is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad during the absence of Major Madden.

FAULKNER—ANDERSON—Surgeons A. S. Faulkner and J. W. T. Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the Aden Gaol on the 28th ult.

MORLAND, Lieutenant H., late Indian Navy, port officer, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 14th inst.

DOWNING—With the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. W. S. Downing, Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as port officer during the absence of Lieutenant Morland on privilege leave, with effect from 14th inst.

SHILLIDY—License to solemnise marriages under the provisions of Act XV. of 1872 is hereby given to the Rev. J. Shillidy, M.A., missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Gujarat.

JACOB, Mr. H. P., educational inspector, North East Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date on which he rejoins his appointment at Nasik.

LAIRD, Mr. J. L., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GRANT, Mr. J. H., C.S., to be collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery, vice Mr. H. E. Jacob, C.S., retired.

MIDDLETON, Mr. J. R., C.S., to be collector and magistrate of the district of Kaladgi and district registrar of Kaladgi vice Mr. Grant, continuing to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Dharwar and district registrar and political agent, Dharwar.

ACWORTH—The furlough for thirteen months granted to Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., is to have effect from the 12th instead of October 9.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KING, Mr. J., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Satara and district registrar and political agent, Satara, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pratt, C.S.

KEYSER, Mr. A., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kolaba and district registrar and political agent, Kolaba, during the absence of Mr. W. A. East, C.S.

THOMPSON—The services of Surgeon A. C. Thompson are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

FAULKNER—ANDERSON—Surgeons A. S. Faulkner and J. W. T. Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Gaol on the 28th ult.

FERGUSON, Surgeon A. F., is appointed to be a non-official (nominated) member of the Kaira Town Municipality, vice Surg. D. O. Davidson, transferred.

COURTNEY—PORTEOUS—Mr. Courtney delivered over and Mr. R. W. Porteous received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate, Broach, on the 9th inst.

REDFERN, Mr. R., is appointed to be a non-official member of the Town Municipality of Kurla in Thana, vice Mr. Wilkinson, resigned.

GRANT—MUIR—Messrs. G. F. M. Grant and J. F. Muir, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate Kaladgi, on the 2nd instant.

MUIR—CHARLES—Messrs. J. F. Muir and F. L. Charles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first assistant collector, Dharwar, on the 30th ultimo.

LEMESURIER, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent Ratnigiri, Revenue

Survey, gave over charge of his establishment to Mr. DeSouza, assistant superintendent of that survey, on July 31, and proceeded on three months' privilege leave to Europe.

WOODROW, Mr. W. R., assistant conservator of forests and district forest officer, Southern division of Kanara, who was granted leave of absence for three months, delivered over the charge of the district forest office, Southern Division of Kanara, to Colonel W. Peyton, conservator of forests, Southern Division, on Aug. 10.

## FURLONGHS.

MADDEN, Major J. M., cantonment magistrate at Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from August 22, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., superintendent of police, Kaira, is allowed an extension for fourteen days of the privilege leave granted to him.

## MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 16.)

NUTTALL—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from August 2 :—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) T. Nuttall.

HENDERSON—The services of Surgeon W. G. H. Henderson are permanently placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The following appointments are made in the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps :—

SHARPIN, Rev. F. L., M.A., Church of England, to be hon. chaplain, LANGLEY, Surg. Major E. H. R., B.A., Presidency surgeon, second district, and marine surgeon, vice hon. surgeon major Hughes, deceased, to be hon. surgeon major.

JONES—LEWIS—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captain W. H. D. Jones, Staff Corps, and Surgeon Major H. A. Lewis.

LAWRENCE—The services of Major J. B. Lawrence, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Judicial Department.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Head quarters, Poona*, Aug. 17.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

SALMON, Lieut. M. B., station staff, Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 30th N.I., to be S.S.O., at Hyderabad, vice Capt. T. K. Mackenzie, whose tenure of the appointment expired on the 12th instant.

KEENE, Captain A., No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, R.A., to be officiating commandant, vice Cottrell, dated Aug. 7.

HOGGE, Lieut. G. S., 12th N.I., S.C., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Capt. Coles, deceased.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

MARTIN, Surgeon Henry, A.M.D., to remain at Murree in extension of the leave granted on private affairs.

MATHEW, Colonel B. H., R.E., executive engineer, N.K., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and four days from the date of departure after the 16th inst, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

WHITEFORD, Captain W. W. B., R.E., executive engineer, Southern Maratha Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 7.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. F. C. N. Goldney, S.C., Lieut. C. J. Orr, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. Major James Smith.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. T. J. W. Prendergast, R.E., Hon. Lieut. E. T. Fox, Sappers and Miners.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. L. Le Page.

*Madras Estab.*—G. D. Wybrow.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—G. Oppert, Ph.D., one month, furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. D. Ferguson, twelve months, furlough.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. S. M' Rae, S.C., four months; Surg. Major R. G. Mathew, one month; Major R. S. Thompson, S.C., one month; Col. A. R. Comber, S.C., to Dec. 12, 1883; Lieut. Col. C. R. Matthews, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Brigade Surg. A. Sanderson, M.D., three months; Lieut. Col. R. A. Cole, S.C., six months; Col. J. Mullins, R.E., one month.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. F. Cotton, S.C., Col. G. J. Pasley, S.C., Major E. R. Conolly, S.C., Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, S.C., Major F. H. Maitland, S.C., Major J. E. Campbell, S.C., Major R. P. Nisbet, S.C., Brigade Surg. T. Mathew.

*Madras Estab.*—Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major F. M. Hunter, S.C., G. J. Coulson, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. F. Kean (Cov.), J. Whitmore (Cov.), G. C. Sconce (Uncov.), W. Cannon (Uncov.), J. Burke (Uncov.), J. W. B. Duthy (Uncov.), R. C. Langhlin (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—F. H. Hamnett (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—S. Cooke (Uncov.), F. B. Maclaran (Uncov.), A. Dalzell (Uncov.).

SEPT. 7.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. George Henry John Moore, from the Royal Irish Regiment, dated June 2, 1880, but to rank from March 3, 1880.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. David William Purdon, from the Durham Light Infantry, dated March 17, 1880, but to rank from Nov. 1, 1878; Second Lieut. Arthur Ffrench, from the Worcestershire Regiment.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Leonard Hugh Vidal, from the Devonshire Regiment, dated June 2, 1880, but to rank from May 19, 1880.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India :—

Major F. C. Burton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Brigade Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major A. L. E. H. Holmes.

Major H. E. P. Thomas, East Yorkshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, to be Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Col. W. A. Gillespie, Bombay Staff Corps, retired.

Capt. W. A. Wetherall, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Major Thomas.

## HOME NEWS.

**DRAFTS FOR INDIA.**—On the 4th inst. the A Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, which embarked at Portsmouth on the 7th for conveyance to Bombay, *via* the Cape, paraded in the covered way of the Centre Infantry Barracks in the white helmet required to be worn in India. The battery mustered only ninety gunners and drivers, with the usual proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, sixteen women, and eight children. On arrival at Dinapore, the battery will be made up to regulation strength by transfers from other batteries now serving in India. The following went out with the battery :—Major Curtis (in charge), Lieuts. Gordon, Rogers, and Callwall. The drafts prepared by the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment for the 1st Battalion in India numbers nearly 400 of all ranks. The men have passed the medical test, and on Saturday the white helmet was issued to them. They will embark on the 12th inst. at Portsmouth, on board her Majesty's troopship *Jumna*, which will sail *via* the Cape, in order to avoid contact with cholera on the Suez Canal. Major Dixon will have charge of the draft.

**DEPARTURE OF THE EUPHRATES.**—The *Euphrates* left Portsmouth on Saturday for Bombay by way of the Cape. She embarked on the previous day the A Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, from Aldershot to Dinapore, consisting of Major Curtis, Capt. Hawkins, Lieuts. Gordon, Callwell, and Rogers, and 90 men; the D Battery, 1st Brigade, from Shorecliffe to Secunderabad, consisting of Lieut. Col. Jones, Lieuts. Powles and Montanaro, and 93 men, the F Battery, 1st Brigade, from Woolwich to Kirkee, consisting of Major Hutchinson, Capt. Dalbiac, Lieuts. Minchin, Clark, and Hanwell and 89 men; drafts of the A and B Brigades, Royal Horse Artillery, composed of Majors Caldecott and Kaye, Lieut. Crofton and 180 men; drafts of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades, Field Artillery, composed of Major Gambier, Capt. Atchinson, Owen, and Purdy, Lieuts. Oldfield, Drake, Robinson, Goff, Preston, and Pullen, and 457 men; and drafts of the 1st division of the Northern, Lancashire, London, Southern, Eastern, Cinque Ports, Western, South Irish, and Welsh Garrison Artillery, consisting of Major Holley, Capt. Curtis, Lieuts. Campbell, Tinker, Logan, and Slee, and an aggregate of 228 men. The *Euphrates* also took out the following individual passengers :—Lieut. Col. Hon. A. B. De Montmorency, R.A.; Capt. Watkins and Rich, R.E.; Lieuts. Gainsford and Gwatkin, Bengal Sappers and Miners; Capt. Bell, Army Pay Department; Surgeons Major Waghorn, Rooney, and White, and Surgeons Trevor, Fitzgerald, Bartlett, Farmer, Hickman, Jerome, Westcott, Russell, and Mann, Army Medical Department; and Veterinary Surgeons Rayment and Ringe. The total passenger list consisted of 53 officers, 1,150 non-commissioned officers and men, 67 women, and 97 children. The *Euphrates* is fixed to return to Portsmouth on the 24th of December with the 2d Battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment.

**ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.**—Orders have been received at Sheerness from the War Office directing the 2nd and 3rd Batteries, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, to be in readiness to embark for India on Friday next. The men will leave Sheerness, where they have been quartered for the past three years, by rail for Portsmouth, and then embark upon her Majesty's Indian Troopship *Serapis*. No. 2 Battery is under the command of Major T. W. Roberts, and on arriving in India

it will be converted into a mountain battery, taking over the equipment of the 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, stationed at the Murree Hills, Bengal. The officers accompanying No. 2 Battery, which numbers sixty non-commissioned officers and gunners, are Major Roberts, Captain H. C. C. Walker, and Lieutenant R. D. Gubbins. The 3rd Battery of the 1st Brigade will proceed to India under the command of Major T. C. Price—who has completely recovered from the injuries he sustained a few weeks since by being thrown from his horse at a military inspection—and the following officers,—Captain C. H. Richards and Lieutenants R. T. Anderson and C. J. Hoblyn. Fort William, Bengal, has been selected as the station of No. 3 Battery.

**THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.**—Letters from the Commander-in-chief at the East India station, dated Aug. 14, state that H.M.S. Euryalus and Tourmaline are at Mauritius awaiting orders, and that the Dryad returned to Tamatave on Aug. 13. H.M.S. Ranger, which was at Mauritius on Aug. 28, would leave for Tamatave. H.M.S. Harrier and Undine, stationed at Mozambique Channel and Comoro Islands, are cruising at their stations. H.M.S. Briton proceeded about July 13 to Aden, with despatches from Zanzibar; and the Dragon left Tamatave on Aug. 4, with despatches, for Zanzibar. H.M.S. Osprey proceeded to Zanzibar, from Colombo, on July 14, to keep up communication with Tamatave.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta for Rs. 11,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d. Tenders at 1s. 7<sup>17</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d. will receive in full. Between April 1 and September 4, the total amount of remittances sold reached Rs. 8,25,46,350, and realised £6,681,834.

**INDIAN GLENROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—The directors have received the following information from their acting manager by last mail:—"Have completed the crushing of all the quartz at the reduction works, with the following result:—Quartz crushed: Bittusal, 285 tons; Korumber, 40 tons; total, 325 tons. Produce, free gold per ton: 2dwts. 23gr. Bar gold obtained: 48oz. 11gr. Blanket concentrates, 14 tons, assay 102. 19dwts. 15gr. per ton." The above report indicates an average yield of 4dwts. 16gr. per ton all round. Arrangements for treating the concentrates were complete.

**INDIAN VOLUNTEER PENSIONS.**—A Royal Warrant, respecting the pensions of men who volunteer from the Indian forces, has just been promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War. It states that "should the military service, or the incidents thereof, of a soldier who, on volunteering for general service from our Indian forces to our general forces, elected that his pension should be calculated in accordance with the regulations of our Indian forces, appear to our Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital and to our Secretary of State to merit a pension for which provision is not found in those regulations, the award of such pension may be made with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury. A list of the pensions thus specially granted shall be laid before Parliament."

**THE INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.**—The Coventry Liberal Club recently passed the following resolution, which was forwarded to Mr. Gladstone:—"Resolved, that this meeting records its hearty approval of Lord Ripon's Indian policy as being in accord with the principals of just and enlightened progress, and earnestly hopes that it may receive the undivided support of the Liberal party." A reply has been received as follows:—"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to inform you that he has received the communication which you have done him the honour to send him, and to convey to you his thanks for the expression of approval and confidence in Her Majesty's Government which it contains.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. LEVESON GOWER.—Mr. John Poole, Coventry Liberal Club."

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RYOTS OF INDIA.**—Sir William Wedderburn, of the India Civil Service, on Wednesday attended a special meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and laid before them an outline of a project for establishing agricultural banks or loan associations in India. The proposed loan associations, he said, were intended to relieve the ryots, and anything which tended to improve the position of the agricultural population of India, could not but increase the demand for English goods. It was proposed that the loan associations should not charge more than 9 per cent. interest on the money they lent, and to obviate the difficulties of collection that now existed, the Government, who were the chief landed proprietors, and who were, therefore, in a special manner interested in promoting the prosperity of the ryots and the productiveness of the soil, were willing to give their assistance and collect the interests through the machinery used for getting in the land revenue. The British Consul at Alexandria had reported an increase of 80 per cent. in the imports of machinery into Egypt, and had ascribed this to the purchase of agricultural machinery by the aid of similar associations to those, the establishment of which he (Sir W. Wedderburn) was advocating in India. All the conditions were favourable to the

prosperity of the ryots, but they were in want of money. A vote of thanks was given to Sir W. Wedderburn, who it is understood will bring the subject more fully before a meeting of the Chamber during next month.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that in the Produce Markets quotations again show some irregularity, as buyers do not extend their operations, and speculation is restricted. Brazil coffee supports the late advance, with a fair demand. Other descriptions are steady, but rather quiet, part of the supply at auction, including East India, being withdrawn. The Netherlands Trading Company declare for public sale on Wednesday, the 12th inst, 110,870 bags Java, and 450 cases Padang, against 95,200 bags in September last year. Good ordinary Java is now quoted 29 cents, against 26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 27 cents in 1882 (the lowest price on record). The market for cane sugar is without improvement, and the week's business on the spot very limited. Three cargoes of West India sold for the United Kingdom at 19s. to 20s. per cwt. Beet for shipment in the next three months is a shade firmer in price. No alteration can be quoted in refined. The consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom is largely on the increase, being in eight months about 61,000 tons more than during the same period of 1882. The public sales of China tea have been smaller than for some time past, which rather strengthens the private contract market. Indian teas are in good supply, and remain without material alteration. Cocoa has been more readily disposed of. At the spice sales, Zanzibar cloves have further receded in price. The high value of black and white pepper has at length restricted the speculative demand last reported.

**INDIAN TEA.**—The auctions have included 14,000 packages of the new crop, mostly tea of superior quality, which meets with ready sale at firm prices. Low grades are attracting more attention, owing to the small proportion in the new crop. The best results have been obtained by the Darjeeling Company, who realised an average of 2s. 3d. per lb. for a very few choice shipments, the top quotation being 3s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per lb. Manufacture in India continues rather behind last year in quantity.

**THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.**—On Thursday about £20,000 worth of bar silver brought by the Chilean steamer Galicia was disposed of at 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., while Mexican dollars were still nominally quoted at 49 5-16d. per ounce. Apart from a slight advance in the Calcutta rate to 1s. 7<sup>17</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d., all Eastern rates of exchange were unaltered. Rupee Paper remained at 83<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 84 for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 81 for the Four per Cents., but business was dull. The India Council notifies the sale of two lakhs of telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7<sup>17</sup>/<sub>32</sub>d. per rupee.—On Saturday no change took place in the condition of the market. Business was inactive, and previous rates were repeated. The exchanges from the East were without change.

**LIARDET'S "BOAT DETACHING GEAR."**—This new invention consists of two slotted, tumbling hooks, the ends of which are housed into guards in order to prevent accidental unhooking, and also obtaining additional holding power; the hooks are so connected as to tumble simultaneously on the release of a line held by the coxswain (with the aid of a turn round a cleat) until he thinks desirable to let go, whether before or after the boat becomes water borne. The same appliance which releases the boat is used for hooking on by simply hauling on the releasing line; it does not depart from the form of a "common hook," which every sailor understands, and can safely and easily handle in the dark, which is a great boon to sailors in heavy weather. The hooks can be attached to the blocks at end of falls or on the thwarts of boat, and any tackle can be utilised for hooking on. Boats fitted with this gear are able to lie alongside without fear of coming unhooked, and there is no possibility of releasing herself if struck by a sea when at the davits, and is not dependent on safety pins. Any towing strain whatsoever, either bow or stern, assists releasing not hindering, and thereby a boat can be lowered and released in perfect safety without stopping the vessel. The inventor is exhibiting full-size sets of his gear (constructed of phosphor-bronze) at the Fisheries Exhibition, Space 308, Block Y, Division 7, Western Gallery, Great Britain; also at 14, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C. It is well worth a visit to view this new invention, as we consider it will be the means of saving many lives, as often is the case when lowering boats in heavy weather, one end of the boat is through accident lowered before the other, and becoming detached thereby swamping and upsetting her and often losing valuable lives in endeavouring to pick up one. Mr. Liardet's gear dispenses with all these dangers, it is simple in construction, occupies very little space, is cheap, and after many experiments with this gear, all of which have proved successful, is being adopted, which argues well for its success.

It is believed that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas will be confirmed in his acting appointment as a judge of the Bombay High Court.

The public meeting at Calcutta for the purpose of memorialising the Governor General regarding the Ilbert Bill had been fixed for the 23rd August.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 99½ to 100½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 104½ to 104½    |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —               |
| Ten years ..                     | —               |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 108             |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up Rs. | Cash Rates |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500         | 746½       |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500         | 850        |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500         | 640        |
| Agra ..                         | 500         | 130        |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20          | 330        |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25          | 200        |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28          | 700        |
| National of India ..            | 12½         | 93         |
| Oriental ..                     | 25          | 160        |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 820 |
| Freer ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. | 1,400 | 350 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,115 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1,120 |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 400   |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 575   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 615   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 70    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dhollera Ginning ..       | 300   | 220   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,950 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 550   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 447½  |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 605   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 775   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 140   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 500   | 925   |
| Shownuggur Mills ..               | 100   | 40    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1040  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 740   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 740   |
| Coorla Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 930   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 670   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,150 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,275 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 950   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,000 | —     |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 50    | —     |
| National Spinning ..              | 250   | 257½  |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1020  |
| Oriental ..                       | 1,000 | 1080  |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 625   | 760   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 500   | 310   |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,390 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 1,575 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 21-12-1  | —   |
| Do. New £1 Shares ..                 | —        | —   |

## P. B. &amp; Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 106-15-5

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory ..       | 100   | 116   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 3,900 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. ..             | 500   | 1,140 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| % Promissory Notes ..                     | Rs. 99 0 to 99 11 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100 0 to —        |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                 |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 8 to —        |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 8 to —        |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off           |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 14 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 4 to —      |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 107 12 to —     |
| 6 of 1874 (1894) .. | 108 12 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 12 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra ..                        | £10   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 170 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 840 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London ..            | £35   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India ..           | £12   | 90 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 510 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |           |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute ..      | 100  | 71 to —   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | £10  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute ..    | £10  | 176 to —  |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks ..  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 387½ to 392½ |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 48 to 49     |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 100  | 130 to —     |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 131 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | — to —       |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 160 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 15   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 124 to 125   |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 128 to 130   |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 111 to 112   |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 68 to 69     |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | £20  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway ..            | £20  | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 220 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 87 to —      |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 240 to —     |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 114 to —     |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 250  | 106 to —     |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 150 to —     |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 116 to —     |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1720 to —    |
| Kamrhaty Jute Mills ..            | 50   | 150 to —     |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to —       |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 120 to —     |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to —       |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 95   | 90 to —      |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 500  | 112 to —     |
| Nanthore Indigo ..                | 30   | — to —       |
| New Beerboom Coal ..              | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to —       |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | £10  | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 65 to —      |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 103 to —     |
| Raneegunge Coal Association ..    | 100  | 67 to —      |
| Riverside Press ..                | 30   | 104 to —     |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | —    | — to —       |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..       | 500  | 255 to —     |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | £20  | 280 to —     |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..     | 100  | 97 to —      |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 118 to —     |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 130 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..    | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amuckie ..                        | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Assam ..                          | £20 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Barce (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80  | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200 | 140 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | £10 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkholah (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 100 | 160 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 78 to —    |
| Cutcheherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90  | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100 | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100 | 67 to 68   |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 53 to —    |
| Gielie (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 93 to 94   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 93 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 95 to 98   |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) ..            | 100 | 35 to —    |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500 | 590 to —   |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) ..             | 250 | 200 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..         | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 33 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 250 | 153 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200 | 137 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100 | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 270 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Loobah ..                         | 100 | 140 to —   |
| Lower Assam ..                    | £6½ | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | £10 | 60 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 38 to —    |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80  | 30 dis     |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | £10 | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..       | 200 | — to —     |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | £10 | 50 to —    |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30  | 120 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85  | 79 to 80   |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100 | 55 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah ..                         | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbuli and Murmah ..            | 100 | 109 to —   |
| Singol (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 104 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 97 to —    |
| Springside (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) ..          | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 80  | 114 to —   |
| Tukur (Darjiling) ..              | 200 | 196 to —   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | £10 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—July 27.

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| Four per cents ..                      | 1 dis to ¾ dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..        | 3¾ pre to 4 pre |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3¾ to 4 do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | par to ½ do.    |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — to — do.      |
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| Do. Tele. ..        | ts. 7 7-16d. | —             | —             |
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| Do. 4 do. ..        | —            | ts. 7 13-16d. | ts. 7½d.      |
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| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —            | ts. 8 1-16d.  | ts. 8d.       |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —            | —             | ts. 7½d.      |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —            | ts. 7 1-16d.  | ts. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —            | —             | ts. 7½d.      |

## LONDON.—Sept. 10.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.      |
|--|-------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..          | 101½ to 102 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..                | 101½ to 102 |
| 4 India Enforced Paper ..                | 80 to 81    |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 ..                       | — to —      |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 ..                       | 83 to 84    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..             | — to —      |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) ..     | — to —      |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..   | — to —      |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..               | 100 to 103  |
| 4½ Do. Mauritius, 1882 ..                | 103 to 105  |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                         | 112 to 116  |
| 4½ Do. Straits Settlements Government .. | 104 to 106  |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government ..     | 100 to 102  |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                    | Price.     |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | — to —     |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100 to 103 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..      | 105 to 117 |

## RAILWAYS.

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|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 142 to 144 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..  | 100 | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 ..   | —   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | —   | 32 to 34½  |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ ..         | —   | 14 to 14½  |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..     | 100 | 140 to 148 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..     | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                      | all | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 100 | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 100 | 112 to 120 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..     | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..  | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..             | 5   | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. ..     | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | —   | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..  | 100 | 121 to 124 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                    |     |            |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern ..                         | 10  | 10½ to 10½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..    | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..      | 100 | 101 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..      | 10  | 12 to 13½  |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..  | 10  | 11 to 11½  |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..    | 100 | 106 to 109 |
| Do. 5 (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..  | —   | 102 to 105 |
| Indo-European ..                   | 25  | 30 to 32   |

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

THE following telegram has been received through Reuter's Agency:—

"SIMLA, SEPT. 7.—A large number of opinions of the provincial authorities upon the Ilbert Bill are published to-day. Out of a total of 140 there are 114 in favour of, and twenty-six opposed to the principle or policy of the measure. Among those who approve of the bill, are the Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the majority of the members of the High Courts of Judicature in Madras, Bombay, and the North Western Provinces, and the majority of the members of the Chief Court for the Punjab. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the residents at Hyderabad and Rajpootana, the Commissioner at Kurg, and all the members of the Bengal High Court of Judicature, with the exception of the native Judge, are opposed to the bill. The chief arguments adduced in favour of the measure are that it is in accordance with the policy of the Indian Government—that if the native judges are fit for the position they occupy they are competent to try Europeans; that the existing law produces administrative inconvenience, and that natives already possess jurisdiction over Europeans in the Presidency towns. On the other hand, the reasons advanced against the bill are that the educational attainments of the natives do not counterbalance the material difference which exists between their feelings and customs and those of Englishmen, and further the indefeasible right of the latter to trial by their peers. It is also urged that the bill jeopardises the personal safety of Europeans; that there is a material difference between town and country; that the measure will create rather than remove administrative inconvenience, and will have an irritating effect upon the growing harmony between the two races; that it does not bear the stamp of finality; that it will alarm capital; and that the Indian law already recognises a large number of exceptional privileges."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In consequence of the extraordinary discrepancy between our Simla telegram of Friday last and the telegram contained in the *Times* of to-day, in reference to the published opinions on the Ilbert Bill, our correspondent was asked by telegraph to furnish an explanation. From his reply it appears that a most serious error occurred in the transmission of his telegram over the wires; that instead of the 114 opinions being favourable and only twenty-six contrary, as received by us, the figures actually sent by our correspondent were 114 in favour of, and 205 (two hundred and five) against, the principle and policy of the bill, both including European and native officials and non-officials.

This explanation fully vindicates our Simla correspondent from the charge of sending a misleading telegram. None the less, it will be our duty to inquire into the serious blunder made by the telegraph officials.—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK J. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited), 24, Old Jewry, London, E.C., Sept. 10, 1883.

[\*\* The exact words of the Reuter's telegram as received and published by us were:—"Out of a total of 140 114 are in

favour of, and 26 opposed to, the principle or policy of the measure."]

## MORE COOKED TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON will, we suspect, be famous in Indian history quite as much for his attempt to Reuterise English opinion as for his dangerous experiments in legislation. Anything more impudent than the misrepresentation of the drift of official opinion on the Ilbert Bill contained in Friday's telegram we cannot imagine. According to the note supplied by the Viceroy's private secretary—we assume that the same procedure has been followed in this instance as on the first occasion—to the obliging telegraphic agency 114 official opinions were in favour of and twenty-six opposed to the principle or policy of the Ilbert Bill. The truth is (as the *Times* telegram shows) that, excluding the heads of Government and the High Courts, 188 of the officials consulted are for absolute withdrawal, thirty-six for compromise, and sixty-two for proceeding with the measure. The "compromises" suggested, we may remark, are fatal to what nearly all who in this country defend the proposal regard as its vital principle. In brief, they would emphasise the race disqualification against which they protest. We need discuss to-day only the question of authority, and on this subject we remark that among those who condemn most strongly this particular phase of the Viceroy's policy are many who have cordially concurred in his Local Government scheme. Again, we must point out that official opinion has been largely influenced by the simple fact that the Bill has been published. Many who urge that it cannot be dropped would add that it ought never to have been introduced. Lastly, let us note that of the natives consulted, while forty-nine recommend either persistence or compromise, fifteen advocate withdrawal. The importance of this declaration may be appreciated by any one who knows with what loathsome abuse the native organs have covered the natives who have gone against Young Bengal in the matter. Abuse to a native is a very different thing from abuse to an Englishman. To be the subject of vituperation is in itself in their eyes a disgrace, and very few native gentlemen indeed would, without extreme pain, incur the reproaches of the rancorous Baboo press. If so many as fifteen pronounce for abandonment, we may be sure that in the opinion of the mass the concession is absolutely worthless and unnecessary.—*St. James's Gazette*.

## THE SAME.

[TIMES.]

IN our Indian telegram this (Monday) morning will be found a summary of the official opinions upon the Ilbert Bill published in Calcutta on Saturday in the form of a supplement to the *Gazette*. It will be seen that a very extraordinary discrepancy exists between the account of these opinions given by our Correspondent and that which found its way to this country on Friday night. We ventured on Saturday to anticipate that a large number of the opinions claimed by the Government as favourable to its policy would be found on examination to give it a very qualified and doubtful support, but we confess that we were not prepared to find the case misstated with such audacious thoroughness. As the public had no opportunity of studying the bulky supplement to the official paper on Friday, it follows that the account transmitted to this country on that day must have been supplied from some official source, and consequently that no blame can attach to the well-known news agency through which it came. It is, unfortunately, not the first time that the ordinary channels of public information have been used, in connection with this very matter to convey a wholly erroneous impression.

of what has been done in India to the mind of the people of this country. So mischievous an innovation upon the methods by which English gentlemen have been accustomed to carry on public business contrasts somewhat oddly with the high moral tone taken by the supporters of Lord Ripon's policy, and if not checked will, we venture to say, leave upon his administration a stain which many sentimental measures will not suffice to wipe out. It was stated in what we must take leave to call the official telegram, that out of a total of 140 official opinions, 114 are in favour of, and twenty-six opposed to, the principle or policy of the Ilbert Bill. It will be seen by a reference to the summary given by our correspondent that the reversal of these figures would give an approximation to the truth, and that it is impossible, even by giving priority to the favourable opinions and leaving a portion of the others unnoticed, to arrive at any result that at all resembles the official statement. Excluding the heads of Government and the High Courts, there are thirteen European officials in favour of passing the Bill; thirty-six in favour of some kind of compromise, though there is no agreement upon its nature; and 173 in favour of its absolute withdrawal. Of the native officials consulted, forty-nine are in favour of passing or compromising the measure, and fifteen advocate its withdrawal. Putting Europeans and natives together, as is done in the official account, we get a total of 188 for withdrawal, thirty-six for compromise, and sixty-two on the most favourable computation in favour of going on with the Bill, making a total, not of 140, but of 286. It is quite possible that small rectifications may have to be made in these figures on a careful revision, but it is utterly impossible that any ingenuity can reconcile the official version in the roughest way with the truth.

Our Correspondent does not confine himself to a mere numerical summary, though we have found that most convenient for comparison with the meagre and deceptive statement provided for public consumption on Saturday. On the contrary, he furnishes details of the state of opinion in different provinces which will enable any one who likes to take the trouble to satisfy himself of the substantial accuracy of the general summary. Every detail is not given, hence absolute arithmetical agreement is not to be looked for between details and totals, but abundant evidence is at least presented to show that the official version has no sort of resemblance to fact. Witnesses have further to be weighed as well as counted, and it will be found that the preponderance of opinion against the Bill, though everywhere decided, becomes more overwhelming as we pass from districts which it would but slightly affect to those upon which it would press heavily, or, in other words, from provinces in which it has only an academic interest to those in which it would directly affect men's lives and liberties. The Bombay Presidency is the least hostile to the Bill because it would be the least affected by its passing, but of fifty officials consulted only five are for the Bill as it stands, three think it premature, and twelve advocate some compromise, while thirty are for its complete withdrawal. In Madras, out of seventeen European opinions one is for the Bill as it stands, two are for compromise, and fourteen are altogether hostile. In the Punjab out of twenty European opinions four are for compromise and sixteen for absolute withdrawal. Passing over some of the smaller provinces, where, however, the balance of opinion is uniformly in the same direction, we find that in Assam the district officers are unanimously in favour of withdrawal; while in Bengal forty-five Europeans and thirteen natives condemn the measure absolutely, and nineteen natives, aided by "an American missionary," who confesses that his flock are against him, wish to see the Bill passed. Thus we find that in Assam and Bengal, the two provinces which it is universally admitted that the Bill would most deeply affect, there is not a single European official, from the Chief Commissioner and the Lieutenant Governor downwards, who is not entirely opposed to it. These two provinces alone furnish more than double the number of hostile votes admitted by the official account; and Bombay alone, the province least interested in the matter, gives four more than the number telegraphed all over England as the strength of Lord Ripon's official opponents.

The compromises are, if possible, more suggestive than the absolutely hostile votes. As yet we have details of the opinions only of a few highly-placed officials, but they all display in different ways the profound distrust they feel of a measure which they do not absolutely condemn. The Governor of Madras would confine the operation of the Bill to covenanted civil servants. Sir Frederick Roberts thinks the native members of that class entitled to the same powers as their English colleagues, but he adds that no more natives should be admitted for the present. The Governor of Bombay would restrict the operation of the Bill to natives holding the office of district magistrate or sessions judge, which is another way of expressing the views of the Governor of Madras. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces hold exactly the same opinion, while the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab would give jurisdiction to all native first-class magistrates, but only after a long period of probation and the passing of strict tests not applicable to Europeans. These recommendations mean nothing but this—"Your Bill is published, and we are all in a very awkward position; let it stand therefore in name, but let us all combine to deprive it of reality." We stated on Saturday the form of compromise favoured by the Government. The Bill as it stands proposes to give to all native district magistrates and sessions judges, in virtue of their office, the same jurisdiction as is now exercised by European officials of the same class, and also empowers the Government to confer that jurisdiction upon native covenanted civilians, statutory civilians, assistant commissioners in non-regulation provinces, and cantonment magistrates. The proposed compromise is that the Bill shall apply only to district magistrates and sessions judges. The only path to these dignities is through competitive examination and the covenanted service; so that all the statutory civilians appointed in India in defiance of the competitive system so rigidly enforced upon Englishmen, together with the other miscellaneous minor officials named above, are altogether excluded. The recommendation of Sir Frederick Roberts, that no more natives should be admitted to the covenanted service, is being largely carried out by the action of the natives them-

selves, who are no longer seeking admission by the difficult and expensive path of competition in anything like the numbers that once came forward. Thus, the Bill is practically whittled down to as fine a point as possible. Regarded as a grand measure of equality, as opening a way for some wonderful regeneration of the natives, and as removing the distressing anomalies incident to our Government of India, it is one of the feeblest products of emasculated sentimentalism. In the course of a few years it will bestow upon the "people of India" the enormous gratification of seeing three or even four representatives of a race which most of them despise, raised to high places and enabled to exercise jurisdiction over Englishmen. To effect that stupendous triumph of statesmanship it has already embittered every antagonism which it is the part of wisdom to soothe, and strained every relation which as sagacious ruler would aim at making easy. It will disturb arrangements solemnly ratified by the Legislature only ten years ago and resting upon a logical and reasonable basis, only to substitute something which rests on no basis whatever and possesses no finality. Ridiculously inadequate as it is for all the ends avowed by the Government, it is yet large enough to undermine a principle and to lend vigour to every mischievous agitation that ambitious Bengalees choose to get up. The Government can make but one, and that an imperfect, atonement for a monstrous blunder, and that is to put aside all thought of an insincere and shabby compromise, and give a much needed proof of the strength of character which Orientals respect, by frankly abandoning this ill-judged measure.

#### THE SAME.

[DAILY TELEGRAPH.]

It is now at last known that the opposition to the Ilbert Bill among the Indian provincial authorities consulted by Lord Ripon's Government is absolutely overwhelming. An entirely false and misleading statement has, indeed, been telegraphed from Simla to the effect that out of 140 opinions collected from the Mofussil 114 were in favour of the rash measure, and only twenty-six antagonistic to it. How so mendacious or mistaken a declaration can have found its way from the Himalayas to London must be hereafter explained, for it is a mystery to Reuter's Agency; and inquiries, as will be seen by the Secretary's letter to our address, are proceeding. Non-official persons having the reports before their eyes tell us a very different and conclusive tale in the reversed direction. Their analysis of the collective judgments of the Indian provinces and districts presents a total of 222 official reports or minutes; and out of these positively no more than thirteen European officials are in favour of passing the Ilbert Bill; thirty-six recommend a compromise of some kind; and 173 urge, with more or less earnestness, the total withdrawal of the scheme. When it is considered that the minority of forty-nine, composed of the first and second classes of these, must have been largely biased in its deliverance by the wish—the natural and dutiful wish—to save the dignity of the Government, and that even this tremendously strong motive has failed to diminish the enormous majority of 173—Reuter's Agency now reports 205—against the foolish and mischievous measure, it may be seen what official India really thinks of it. As for non-official Anglo-Indians, the ominous spectacle has been lately twice exhibited of planters and merchants meeting in crowded assemblies to bind themselves not to accept the Ilbert Bill as law if it be forced upon them. To such passions and perils has this ill-advised and utterly unnecessary act of sentimentalism brought our peaceful Empire. If the Government of Lord Ripon must save its dignity by some hollow compromise, which will in reality shelve the stupid revolution, while affecting to maintain the principle, we will endeavour to preserve a decorous seriousness during the process. But we trust the Viceroy's Council will wash its hands of fallacious telegrams and dishonest summaries, and not tell the English public that its Bill is approved, when the fact is that the only European in the whole of Bengal who has declared in favour of it is a missionary from Boston.

#### THE SAME.

[EVENING NEWS.]

THE Indian Government is not happy in its relations with the Reuter Company. We all remember the extraordinary telegram which was sent some three months ago purporting to report a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council on the Ilbert Bill, and how it was afterwards confessed that this, which looked, and was intended to look, like a public message sent in the usual way of business, was concocted in the interest of Lord Ripon's Government and charged to the Indian people. That most discreditable passage in the career of this most sinister Bill is now capped by another, which the public will be only too ready to believe is part of an organised conspiracy to distort the truth through the electric wire. A Reuter's telegram on Saturday published to the world the extraordinary intelligence that, of the official opinions which had been taken on the Ilbert Bill, 114 were favourable to that measure, and only twenty-six against it. Those who had studied the process of Indian opinion on this subject knew, of course, that this could not be true. Still, so great is their faith in Reuter, they almost wavered in their belief. They began to fear that some extraordinary conversion had taken place among the Indian officials—that the reverberation of the Radical clamour at home, or perhaps the thunders of the native press, had induced them to change their minds. To the Liberals, of course, the telegram of Saturday brought much joy. They affected not to be surprised at the result. They always knew it would be so. The moral force of the Ilbert Bill was something that no Indian official in his calmer moments could resist. And while there was great exultation among all Lord Ripon's friends, there was a corresponding bitterness of tone towards those who were charged with having misled the public in this matter. The *Times* was rudely taunted with the ill-success of its predictions. The Ilbert Bill, instead of being cursed, had been blessed altogether by the Indian officials. The triumph, however, of the Radical press has been a brief one. Once again it is discovered that Reuter has gone wrong about the Ilbert Bill. On the present occasion, unfortunately,

someone has blundered about the figures. The secretary of the Reuter Company undertakes to explain, and we very much regret to say that his explanation is most unsatisfactory. The public are led to believe that the error has occurred in the Simla telegram during the process of transmission through the wires. Instead of 114 opinions being in favour of the Ilbert Bill and 26 opinions against it, there were 114 in favour of the Bill and 205 against. These last, says the secretary of the Reuter Telegram Company, are "the figures actually sent by our correspondent." If that is the case, then the matter, instead of becoming clearer, is rather more cloudy for the Reuter Company. The exact words of the telegram of Saturday, as published in all the papers, were, "Out of a total of 140, 114 are in favour of, and 26 opposed to the principle and policy of the measure." It appears, then, either that the figures actually sent by the Simla correspondent were not given as stated, or that they have been grievously tampered with in the process of transmission. 114 added to twenty-six make 140, nor is it possible that any mere arithmetical blunderer could have made 140 out of the addition of 114 and 205. The question is, Who is responsible for the words "out of a total of 140" in Saturday's telegram? The burden lies clearly upon Mr. Griffiths to explain how these words are to be reconciled with his explanation of the manner in which the blunder was made. That somebody has blundered is obvious; but for a blunder which, for a few hours, has been so much to the advantage of the Ripon policy, we ought to have a more consistent and intelligible explanation than that which has been assigned.

### THE TEIGNMOUTH MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE ILBERT BILL.

(From the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette.)

THE line of argument taken by a good many Radical partisans, and by interested agitators like the Baboo who recently held forth in Exeter, in regard to the Ilbert Bill, is assuredly not that which commends itself to the minds of Her Majesty's Government. There is every reason to believe that the Government, so far from treating with disdain, as some of their rabid and over-zealous supporters do, the opinions of Anglo-Indians, attach considerable weight to this unique demonstration. They would, in all probability, revert with joy, if they could, to the period when there was no Ilbert Bill in contemplation. This being so, they are fain to decide between the evils of pressing on the Bill in defiance of the Anglo-Indian community, and withdrawing it, in the teeth of the strong expectations which have been raised in the native mind. This view of the case does not detract from the extreme culpability of the policy of Lord Ripon. It rather adds to the gravity of the fault committed in arguing this question, we have maintained that the objections of the Anglo-Indian community to the Ilbert Bill are the crucial point on which the controversy should turn. It is not worth while to discuss sentimental contentions as "to justice to the natives," the capacity of the instructed Baboo, his intelligence and alleged uprightness, and so forth. We confess that in this matter our sympathies are chiefly reserved for our own countrymen, holding a dominant position of great difficulty and responsibility in a huge Dependency many thousand miles away. Lord Ripon, by a most unfortunate and misguided line of action, has placed these Englishmen in a position of cruel anxiety. To our mind he has failed in what was his first duty, viz., that of governing India in accordance with the prevalent opinion of experienced and trustworthy Englishmen on the spot. There is every reason to believe that the Government, in spite of their brave words, recognise this now, but their chief effort is not to do what is right so much as to get themselves out of a mess. This is the reason of the Ministerial hints as to "modifications." In harmony with this explanation are the opinions of those of the Indian officials, formally consulted, who do not recommend the withdrawal of the objectionable measure. There is not one out of the whole number who has spoken frankly and courageously in its favour. Mr. Grant Duff, Sir F. Roberts, Mr. Sullivan, the Advocate General, and the Chief Justice of Madras agree, indeed, in the opinion that, as they express it, the bill should "not be withdrawn." They are careful, however, not to say or suggest any more, and neither in this nor in any quarter do we find any justification for the foolish Radical advocacy which speaks of the Anglo-Indian community with contempt as a "mere handful of Europeans." There is room for hope yet that the voices of the people thus stupidly and shamefully disparaged may prevail, to prevent the sacrifice of our supremacy in India for the sake of saving the reputations of a few blundering English politicians.

### THE MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION IN CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association was held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, at 4.30 p.m., to confirm the alterations in the rules passed by the special general meeting held on July 4. The following gentlemen were present:—J. Manning, Esq., H. Kyte, Esq., H. Moore, Esq., A. B. Miller, Esq., J. C. Macgregor, Esq., H. M. Paul, Esq., S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., A. Flemington, Esq., J. J. J. Keswick, Esq., G. H. Kiernander, Esq., P. Kennedy, Esq., George Humphreys, Esq., A. N. Duane, Esq., J. Allison, Esq., C. Dunkley, Esq., Thomas Andrews Esq., A. J. Bridge, Esq., J. F. Kellner, Esq., C. W. Toynbee, Esq., H. W. Woodhouse, Esq., J. F. MacNair, Esq., E. Prieur, Esq., A. Campbell, Esq., J. G. Apar, Esq., A. Bois, Esq., H. B. Sooner, Esq., G. W. Goddard, Esq., E. Watson, Esq., W. D. Bruce, Esq., H.

Bell, Esq., A. Simson, Esq., W. P. Alexander, Esq., J. W. Maxwell, Esq., W. James, Esq., R. B. Longley, Esq., Thos. Mitchell, Esq., Louis Bibra, Esq., P. T. Belcher, Esq., A. Phillips, Esq., A. P. Handley, Esq., E. Handley, Esq., E. G. Watson, Esq., W. D. Bell Irving, Esq., E. L. Cowie, Esq., A. Wilson, Esq., W. Browning, Esq., R. A. Lyall, Esq., S. Grey, Esq., G. Agnew, Esq., Captain A. Smith, C. J. Malchus, Esq., W. S. Grieve, Esq., F. Whitney, Esq., E. Whitney, Esq., Frederick Newton, Esq., B. Fitz, Esq., H. W. Cassells, Esq., F. H. Carter, Esq., O. B. Griffiths, Esq., J. Rowlinson, Esq., C. T. Richardson, Esq., E. A. Dukes, Esq., B. P. Sandeman, Esq., C. R. Kiernander, Esq., D. A. Sibthorpe, Esq., W. Leslie, Esq., L. C. Baines, Esq., A. J. Peak Esq., J. Macadam, Esq., Dr. T. Greenhill, H. Lee, Esq., E. L. Hornby, Esq., R. J. Carbery, Esq., J. E. Trevelyan, Esq., Alexander A. Apar, Esq., T. R. Stokoe, Esq., L. King, Esq., Thomas S. Smith, Esq., H. J. Cowie, Esq., J. Ruffe, Esq., E. E. Cattell, Esq., A. Baggallay, Esq., J. G. Meugens, Esq., J. C. Murray, Esq., Dr. Ferris, G. E. Thomas, Esq., W. L. Thomas, Esq., R. E. S. Thomas, Esq., W. Begge, Esq., D. Cruickshank, Esq., W. H. Targett, Esq., T. Leckie, Esq., W. U. Eddis, Esq., R. S. Harward, Esq., — Higgins, Esq., J. Easton, Esq., J. Chater, Esq., J. Steven, Esq., S. Gregory, Esq., J. Stewart, Esq., J. Jameson, Esq., — Tunnicliffe, Esq., H. E. Girard, Esq., J. C. Lees, Esq., L. P. D. Broughton, Esq., — Blacker, Esq., — Poisey, Esq., — Elworthy, Esq., J. Browne, Esq., C. E. Fox, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., R. Innes, Esq., E. E. Bigge, Esq., J. White, Esq., R. Harward, Esq., C. Kiernander, Esq., — Helam, Esq., R. J. Reid, Esq., D. J. Patterson, Esq., A. T. Avetoom, Esq., H. B. Turner, Esq., Jas. Henderson, Esq., H. S. Ashton, Esq., S. K. Douglas, Esq., Dr. Morgan, C. M. Smith, Esq., H. J. Wells, Esq., A. G. Morgan, Esq., G. S. Sykes, Esq., G. Evans Gordon, Esq., G. Irving, Esq., J. Four-acres, Esq., W. Hare, Esq., W. C. Morgan, Esq., — Malcolm, Esq., J. Allan, Esq., G. E. Keith, Esq., W. Johnstone, Esq., A. Favre, Esq., Alexander R. McIntosh, Esq., F. Perret, Esq.

The President of the Association, Mr. J. J. Keswick, was supported by the members of the Council. In opening the meeting Mr. KESWICK rose and stated that the first duty before the members of the Association was the confirmation of the amended rules passed at the Special General Meeting, held on July 4. He would read them to the meeting. They were:—First, to add in Rule 4 (a), page (2); in the last line after twenty—"And of such representatives of Branch Committees as the Council shall appoint under Rule 13 A, provided that total number of such representatives shall not exceed twenty." Second, to add in Rule 13 (a), page (4); after Association in the fourth line—"It shall be lawful for the Council to add temporarily or otherwise to their number representatives of Branch Committees, provided that the total number of such representatives shall not exceed twenty." And third, to alter in Rule 27, page (7), in the sixth line, three-fourths to "one-half."

The proposal was seconded by the Vice President, Mr. A. B. MILLER, and on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

The President then rose and said that it had been thought advisable to take advantage of the present gathering of the members of the Association to show them that the Council had not been idle. But before going into this part of the subject he could not do better than explain to those present the financial position of the Association which seemed to him to be highly satisfactory and which was as follows:—

| State of Funds.              |     |     |     |     | Rs.      |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Amount advertised ...        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,35,273 |
| Received not advertised ...  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,324    |
| Total ...                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,42,597 |
| Less sum over advertised ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 583      |
| Total ...                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,42,014 |
| Members' subscriptions ...   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,510    |

Total received all accounts ... 1,49,524  
At this announcement and at the statement of the chairman that one lakh of rupees had been invested in 4 per Cent. Government Paper, so as not to be idle, but still to be available for the purposes of the association, there was loud and continued applause. The President then went on to detail the way in which certain information had been communicated to friends and sympathisers in England, and read out a long list of the work in this direction which had been done by the council, and the reading of which provoked a hearty response from the audience. He also drew attention to the memorials which had been sent home:—

| Memorial.                     |     |     |     |     | Signatures. |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| To the House of Commons ...   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,989      |
| To the House of Lords ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,139      |
| To H.E. the Viceroy ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,783      |
| To the Secretary of State ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,254      |

He might also mention, and he was sure that every man there would be proud to learn that the English ladies of India had sent home a petition craving the protection of the Queen and bearing no less than 5,800 signatures. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Having thus placed before the meeting the general position and work of the association, the President went on to review the actual position of affairs in the following address:—

Mr. KESWICK: I think it would now be well to examine our present position with regard to the Ilbert Bill. The European and Anglo-Indian public have been very quiet of late, waiting for the Government to redeem its promise of giving the views of the local Governments and of the public the fullest weight and the most deliberate consideration. But there is reason to fear that the Government mistakes this quietness for indifference, and thinks it may safely pass the obnoxious measure without encountering any serious opposition. It is not right that the Government should deceive itself in this way; but, if it will live apart from the world, what are we to do? We have no wish to spring a mine on the Government, for we are interested in maintaining it in its strength. As Mr. Evans said in the Council Chamber, "The lives and the property of the Europeans are bound up in the safety of the Government of India." A Govern-

ment cannot be strong, however, which will not be just to itself and to us, and it deceives itself if it does not recognise that there is serious discontent among Europeans and Anglo-Indians throughout the length and breadth of the land—discontent which its tardiness to do justice daily deepens. (Applause.) It is said that the Government has decided to publish the opinions received from the Local Government authorities on the subject of the Native Jurisdiction Bill in a collated form; but the remembrance that the debate of March 9 last was not only collated, but manipulated to an extent which caused the *Times* to characterise it as! “a petty artifice to influence English opinion—an artifice the imbecility of which was greater even than its unfairness”—shakes confidence, and the public desire is to see the opinions in their integrity, unbridged and un-collated. (Hear, hear.) We have seen it stated that there is no use in our attempting to resist the Bill as Government has determined to pass it; but it is our duty to show our objection to it to the last; and then, if Government will err and will deliberately alienate the respect of Europeans and Anglo-Indians throughout the country, it will do so with its eyes wide open. It must not think the trouble will end with the passing of the Bill. The application of it will be a thousand times more disastrous. (Renewed applause.) Look at the spectacle we have before us; a Government trying to force upon us a most obnoxious Bill, out of no necessity as has been proved, but because, as we are told, the Government cannot afford to be beaten. (Hear, hear.) It must do injustice that its paramount power may remain plain. It has made a mistake, but it must persevere in it, lest its dignity suffer in correcting it. It must rob us of our birthright, lest our native fellow-subjects mistake its justice for weakness. (Applause.) I believe all the advisers of the Viceroy have informed him that there is no necessity for the change he proposes, and that no judges can be so satisfactory for Europeans as European judges. That if we are to have the best justice obtainable, then we should have European judges. Surely, we Britons are not asking anything unreasonable when we ask for the best justice obtainable. (Cheers.) We have been accused of unreasonableness, and of want of sympathy with our native fellow-subjects—most unjustly accused. We have not desired to take away any of their rights, we only wish to defend our own. We have no wish to see native judges draw less pay than their European *confreres*. Pay them equally well by all means. We have no wish to see them done out of any honours. Make them all C.I.E.'s and C.S.I.'s if you will (laughter); but do not let them be judges over us in the Mofussil in criminal matters. All of us who are acquainted with Civil Courts in the Mofussil presided over by natives, know how reasonable we are in asking this, and the reasonableness is patent to most native Zemindars who know how these Courts are conducted. The Government does not intend to permit native judges to have jurisdiction over European soldiers in cantonments. The Commander-in-Chief was alarmed when he heard that cantonment magistrates might be subjected to the orders of native superiors. He wanted native judges to be able to experiment on civilians only. And we have recently noticed an order that native sepoys also are to be tried by Europeans only in future. (Cries of “Oh, oh.”) Are our voices not to be heard? We must make them heard. (Applause.) It is true that because we have no voice in returning a member to Parliament, the smallest constituency at home commands more attention from the Government of the day than the whole European population of India; but we must never be silent, and never sit down quietly under an injustice. (Hear, hear.) The Viceroy of India has hitherto been invested with very exceptional powers confided to no other subject of the Queen expressly for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the British race in a country where it is vastly outnumbered, and we must consider the employment of those powers for the avowed purpose of transferring authority from European to native hands without reference to the feelings and wishes of the Europeans affected by the transfer a most serious breach of public trust. (Great applause.)

Mr. A. B. MILLER said that the resolution which he had the honour to move ran as follows:—“That it is imperative, in the interests of the whole Indian community, native as well as European, that this Association should continue to exert its utmost energies to effect the withdrawal of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill.” He said: We have thought it right to take occasion by the hand, and to take advantage of this meeting, to ask you to share with us some responsibilities which we have felt very heavily lately. You have heard from the President to-day that your Council has not been idle. Yet for some time, as far as India is concerned, we have adopted, more or less, a policy of passivity, and why? Because we have been depending upon what we conceived would be a solemn pledge given by the Government to abide, not only by official opinion in India, but also non-official opinion. It is perfectly true that when the President of the Council gave that pledge, he in some way qualified it. But, gentlemen, it was only the ordinary qualification of a statesman, a qualification which prevented him from giving, in absolute terms, a pledge. There can be no possible doubt what its true construction was: Well, gentlemen, when this wretched Ilbert Bill was introduced, let us see what the grounds or arguments were which induced the Government to introduce it. It is useful, in order to see how far the policy of the Government is defended at the present moment. In the first instance, when the bill was introduced, the putative father was Sir Ashley Eden. The Government thought that they were bound to take immediate action upon his suggestion. It is one of the most extraordinary “anomalies,” if I may use the expression, that the whole history of the Bill is characterised by the extraordinary manner in which every one who has had anything to do with it, repudiates responsibility. No sooner is it stated that Sir Ashley Eden allowed this measure to be initiated, than Sir Ashley takes the first opportunity, when the matter becomes public, to repudiate the authorship. (Laughter.) It is no secret here that Sir Ashley Eden has written letters to gentlemen in the city repudiating with indignation and scorn the notion that he was answerable and responsible for this Bill. We know further, that in the House of Lords, opportunity was taken, and undoubtedly, under Sir Ashley Eden's instigation, to repudiate his responsibility for the Bill.

Well, Sir Ashley being held primarily responsible for initiating the measure, a further motive for proceeding with it is “the overwhelming consensus of official opinion.” We may take it, I think we are entitled to take it, that if this overwhelming consensus of official opinion” had been opposed to the Bill, it would not have been proceeded with. We know also that when the Bill was introduced, it was introduced a few days after the existing law had been established. The existing law came into operation in January and in February was this ill-conceived measure introduced. We were then told, with a sort of flourish of trumpets, that it had become necessary to introduce this measure, not only because there was a consensus of official opinion in favour of it, but because it was desirable to remove an “anomaly, great administrative inconveniences, and race disqualifications.” Well, if we admit these conclusions and test the Bill by these requirements, we shall find that the very essence of the Bill is the removal of race disqualification. When we look into the Bill and look for this removal of race disqualifications, what do we find? We find that, instead of the Bill being an enabling Bill, it becomes a disabling Bill; instead of becoming a qualifying Bill it becomes a disqualifying Bill—and in what direction? In the direction of disqualifying Europeans. This Bill, gentlemen, intended as it was to remove race disqualifications, seeks to carry out this object by imposing upon Europeans race disqualifications. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to take up your time with further discussion of the Bill. It has been thoroughly thrashed out, and the arguments which have been brought forward in support of it have been completely overthrown. In the debate in Council the sheet anchor, apparently, of the Government to which they finally clung, and the only anchor, was “administrative inconvenience,” though I am bound to say, that even this argument had been repelled and met by the emphatic denial of the Lieutenant Governor, than whom we could have had no better authority in the matter. What has been the history of this Bill since that memorable debate? Has the Viceroy, or have the Government, now any ground for saying that they do not know what public opinion is? Are they still entitled to say that this agitation is the agitation of a few Calcutta lawyers? Opinions have poured in from all parts and provinces of India. The consensus of opinion against the Bill is all but unanimous. (Applause.) There are, of course, still a few satellites which revolve round the sun at Simla, (laughter), and which reflect the light from Phoebus's throne, who profess still to support the original bill, but, gentlemen, they can be numbered on one's five fingers. (Hear, hear.) From all sides of India opinions have come in, from planters, from chambers of commerce, from trades' associations, so far as non-official opinion is concerned, and from the whole of the Civil Service, so far as the Civil Service is concerned, and I have not the faintest doubt, if it were possibly allowed by military law, that we should have the whole of the 60,000 European troops in this country protesting against the Bill. (Loud applause.) We now, therefore, stand in this position. We appeal to the Government to carry out their pledge. We should have a right to appeal to the Government, even if that pledge had not been given, and we appeal to them to withdraw this bill. We have a right to say to the Government “The whole European community is arrayed against your policy.” In any epoch, during the whole British administration of India, has there ever been such an array of public opinion as is now exhibited against the policy of this measure? (Loud applause.) I am not here to-day to say one single harsh word against our native fellow-subjects. My own opinion is, and it is founded upon my knowledge of the opinions of many respectable members of the native community, that they, to some extent, sympathise with us. With regard to the small number of Bengali agitators, why, gentlemen, they act according to their lights. They think they are carrying out the wishes of the Sirkar in crying out for this supposed boon. The time will come, no doubt, when they will find also that it is not wise policy to discourage European enterprise in India, and humiliate and depress the agency with which it is worked. Native prosperity is so bound up with the prosperity of the European classes that it is most suicidal policy on their part to attempt, in any way whatever, to lower our prestige. (Hear, hear.) We have only got to refer to the lectures which Dr Hunter (*Fas est et ab hoste doceri*) delivered in England to learn what has been done for India by European capital and the non-official classes. But a few years ago, a very few years ago, there was not a single railway in India. A few years before that, whole districts were depopulated and given over to wild beasts. Within the last few years money has flowed into the country, industries have been fostered, mills and collieries and jute factories have been established. Take tea alone, and look what the development of this one industry has accomplished in Assam. What does all that represent? and yet we are to be told, and we are told, I am sorry to say, by our fellow-subjects in England, as well as here, that we are to be subjected to the ignominy of being degraded from our legitimate status, and that we are to be deprived of our birthright—why, because our forefathers conquered India. (Applause.) I do not think we need blush for the association. I do not think it is necessary for us to blush for the deeds of our forefathers. We have a magnificent monument of their deeds in the present prosperity of the natives of India. (Loud applause.) Again, a comparatively few years ago in the history of India, property was all but worthless. A native never knew when he rose in the morning, whether he was still possessed of the property which he had the evening before. Now the value of landed property has risen enormously, and all these safeguards proceed from the energising influence of the Europeans. I do not think that we need apologise for the benefits which have been done by our forefathers. (Applause.) That speech of Mr. Bright is intolerable to us, because it shows that at home there is to be a settled policy, so far as the Radical Caucus is concerned, to destroy our privileges. This measure can only pass by means of a broken pledge of the Government. But the danger lies before us that all our other privileges may follow suit with the possibility of Mr. Chamberlain as Prime Minister, and Sir Charles Dilke as Viceroy. We may then expect that we shall be entirely and absolutely waived aside; that all our privileges will be confiscated; that we shall possibly be placed in the present happy

position of the zemindars who profess to sympathise with the Ilbert Bill and be subjected, like them, to have our vested rights of property confiscated. I think that we are all now learning here to distrust this policy. We have seen the zemindars combining, and holding meetings of protest, because they have discovered that the same Radical policy which has invaded our privileges is equally bent on confiscating their property. I think we shall find, with regard to local self-government also, that, when the natives here find out that it must increase taxation, they will not be so eager to welcome the policy as they now profess to be. One word in conclusion. We have asked you now to share our responsibilities by passing this resolution. We think that the time has now come when we should endeavour, by every loyal, legitimate, and constitutional means, to initiate a vigorous policy to resist the passing of this Bill. We ask you, one and all, to act together in strenuous opposition. I think it is unnecessary here to point out to you, if any additional incentive were needed, which I do not think, the thousands of English women who have raised up their voices in protest and have appealed to their Queen for protection. (Hear, hear.) It is necessary, therefore, that we should all act together, and I appeal to each of you, and through you to every European in India, to use his best endeavours both here and in England to defeat this most obnoxious measure. (Applause.) No sacrifice should prevent this; no personal sacrifice, save that of loyalty and allegiance, will be too great to be expended upon such a cause. "Because right is right, to follow right were wisdom in the scorn of consequence." (Loud applause and cheers.) Mr. Miller resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

Mr. HENRY BELL then rose to second the resolution and spoke as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to second this resolution, but after the speeches that have just been delivered, I really find that I have nothing to say. It would be trespassing on your patience if I were to attempt to occupy your time. I believe that this is the first public meeting that has been held by this Association, and I think that it is an augury of the future usefulness of the Association that we here recognise the fact that our interests are not distinct and separated from those of our native fellow-subjects, but that they are intimately bound up with the community at large. The President told us that we had been accused of a want of sympathy with the native community. I for one distinctly deny this. I feel that in supporting this resolution I am not merely attempting to defend the rights of European subjects from unprovoked attacks; but I am also attempting to defend the native community from similar attacks. The President has told us that we are living under a despotic Government, but up to the present time this despotic Government has always been a Government which has been amenable to public opinion. The great change which it has been the honour of Lord Ripon to inaugurate is that he has established a despotism which is superior to, and acts in defiance of, public opinion. That is, as far as I can see, the great distinction between Lord Ripon and his illustrious predecessors. (Great applause.) Now, our resolution professes that in our opposition to this Bill we are not only defending our own rights, but those of our native fellow subjects; and there can be no question on that point. If we are deprived of our privileges to-day, the Zemindars will be deprived of their property to-morrow. We are to be deprived of our privileges because they are anomalies; the Zemindars are to be deprived of their property because a century before Lord Cornwallis declared that they were the proprietors and not the ryots. (Applause.) Therefore, to redress this anomaly, Lord Ripon is now proposing to strip them of their property. It seems therefore to me, sir, that we have common grounds with the Zemindars in resisting this style of legislation which has been this year introduced, that is legislating against particular classes of the community with respect to their feelings. Now, I think, we shall be very little removed from slaves if we are to live under a Government, and yet are to have no voice in framing the laws we live under. (Applause.) I cannot consider that the small knot of officials who circle round the Simla Sun represent the accumulated wisdom of the country. (Loud applause.) Well, gentlemen, I have made many more remarks than I had intended to make. I have only one more to make. There is no doubt that Lord Ripon is at present in a somewhat embarrassing position. (Shouts of laughter.) He feels that he has committed an error; but he thinks that it is very much better to persevere in his error than to acknowledge his mistake. The President has reminded us that Lord Ripon made his speech in Council a distinct promise that he would abide by the result of official opinion. Public or non-official opinion is, as you know, distinctly against him, and official opinion is also against the measure. The question now is—what course, under these circumstances, is he prepared to adopt. It seems to me, sir, that he has only two courses open to him—one is to withdraw his Bill, the other to persevere in his error. The one is an honest policy; the other a dishonest and tortuous one. (Continued applause.) Do not imagine for a moment that in making these remarks I wish to say anything personal against Lord Ripon. I believe that he is actuated by the purest intentions and the most benevolent disposition. (Laughter.) But we know from experience that the greatest misfortunes that have befallen countries have been brought about by honest and conscientious, but obstinate rulers. (Loud laughter.) I feel that I am only giving utterance to the opinion of this meeting when I express a hope that he will put an end to this agitation which prevails throughout the land, and adopt a course which will give that confidence to the country which his late legislative measures have done very much to shake. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. G. APCAR said: Gentlemen, I address you at the request of your President, and I shall add only a few words to those that have been spoken. It is a matter for reflection of a painful character that there should be occasion, so long after this controversy first commenced, for the resolution that is before you. It is the more painful when we remember that so late as 1881, on the bare expression of their objection to the provisions of a Bill by the Mohammedan and Hindu communities, Hindus and Mohammedans were excepted from the operation of those provisions when they became law. (Cheers.) No one grudges them what they have gained. All that we ask is that the Government should listen to the objections we make. (Cheers.) It is not as if we had

no merit on our side. The *Pioneer* has described the ground on which the Ilbert Bill was founded as a hypothetical grievance—(cheers)—and we have learned to regard that newspaper as the Government organ. The *London Times* has stigmatised the principle which it was urged by a partisan in favour of the Bill, it embodied as clap-trap. (Cheers.) And we know how careful the *Times* is not to exaggerate the feelings of the educated people in England. Each point the supporters of the Bill raise we lay low, only to find that the advocates of the Government have shifted their ground, and when we test the fresh ground, we prove it to be as unsound as any they had previously taken up. If all this gradually has generated a feeling of exasperation it is only the natural outcome and the certain consequence of such conduct. Do not misunderstand me. It is my deliberate intention to avoid saying a word that can be represented as an attack on Government. In this respect I do not blame the Government. They have stated their reasons plainly and clearly enough, and we hold them to those reasons. They have told us that their purpose is to remove an anomaly. Through very shame and fear of ridicule they will never again allege such a ground as the reason for legislation in India. They have told us that they wish to remove race distinctions. The Bill not only does not remove race distinctions, but it emphasises them. They have represented the object of the measure to be to secure the effectual and impartial administration of justice. As justice is being effectually and impartially administered, it has cost us no effort to dispose of this point. There remains one ground more. It is administrative inconvenience. It is significant that this finds no place in the official document which states the objects and reasons for the Bill. I do not say that it was designedly unfair, but I do say that the tactics pursued, which developed this point in the last speech delivered in Council, operated to the disadvantage of the opposition, because they had no opportunity of effectually dealing with the question. However, administrative inconvenience is the point on which the whole question now hinges, and we look with confidence to the result of the reference to the Local Governments. (Cheers.) The agitation in this country is real and earnest enough, but attempts have been made to disparage and minimise it. It has been stated that it is due to the High Court judges, and that they have been moved to rouse this agitation because they have taken offence on account of the reduction of the salary of a High Court judge. This allegation is most absurd. That the judges are opposed to the reduction of the salaries is true, but they are opposed to it in common with the Viceroy and his Council. The reduction affects only three judges out of the whole number, and they expect that their salary will be equalised with that of the other judges, and it is ridiculous to think that they should be so grievously wanting in tact as deliberately to set the Government against them. (Hear, hear.) Then we are told that the planters are opposed to it, because they fear that the immunity they enjoy under the present law will be destroyed. Gentlemen it is false that they enjoy any immunity. The law is effectually and impartially administered, and even if the proposed Bill be passed I should think no authority would venture to send a native magistrate into a planting district. It is a wicked and base calumny to speak of the planter as a brutal man. (Loud cheers.) He is a humane and honorable person and a fit representative in the districts of the nation to which he belongs. (Loud cheers.) He possesses the elements in his character which have made that nation great. (Cheers.) The planter is the natural ally of Government, and the true friend of the native. (Cheers.) The presence of the non-official is an element of strength in the Mofussil. It is the non-official in the mofussil to whom the native comes in his distress for advice and assistance. (Cheers.) Many natives in these districts will endorse what I say. It is a very short-sighted policy that the native pursues in alienating the non-official, in grudging him the enjoyment of that which he holds very dear. (Hear, hear.) We also are told that the Covenanted Service and the Indian Bar are opposing the Bill through jealousy. I must say that it is most unfair and most unjust that the civilians whose opinions have been solicited by Government should be condemned, because they happen to be opposed to the preconceived notions of one who knows nothing of the matter on which he is ready to pass an opinion. (Cheers.) We know that the officials have studiously avoided joining in the agitation. Why, it is to the Covenanted Service that the native owes everything. It is the members of that service who struggle to raise and improve the position of the native. And what reason has that service—among whom, by the way, there are natives—to feel jealousy? They would not be deprived of any emolument, nor would a native be in any better position in his service, if this Bill were passed. (Hear, hear.) Every judicial post in the service is open to the native, whether he has power to try Europeans or not. (Hear, hear.) And as for the Indian Bar, among whose numbers, by the way, there is a still greater proportion of natives, what cause for jealousy have they? It is preposterous that such an allegation should be made. When we point out to the supporters of the Bill that every man with experience of the country is opposed to the measure, we are told that it is due to prejudice. The terms are scarcely synonymous, but, even if it be prejudice that influences the opposition, it is better to be governed on the basis of prejudice than that of ignorance. (Hear, hear.) Another system for depreciating the opposition is, that the present one is of a similar character with previous agitations. One of those cited is that in respect of the famous "Black Act," and what was it that that Act affected? European British subjects had the privilege of an appeal to the Supreme Court, the judge of which held office under the Crown, and that Act took away that right, and transferred the appeals to the Sudder Court, the officers of which were the servants of the Executive Government. The resolution condemning it was seconded by a native, Dwarkanath Tagore—(loud cheers)—and he urged that the policy of Government should be to raise the native to the standard of the European and not to level him down to the native—(cheers)—and native and Europeans through the districts joined in the petition against that measure. In what is the resemblance? I would describe that agitation as one by non-officials against officials. Here we have the question of race distinctions raised. Again, a case that has

now become celebrated has been referred to, in which a European planter of Jessore with some native fellow-prisoners was convicted by the magistrate. The European, unfortunately for himself, had the right of appeal to the High Court. The appeal came before Mr. Justice Phear and Mr. Justice Morris. The judges disagreed, and the case was retried before a third judge, the then Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch. And in the result the two barrister judges differed from the civilian judge and convicted him. It was the universal opinion of the bar that the conviction had been against the weight of evidence. The native prisoners had an appeal to the district judge, and in the result they were acquitted. We had the judgment of two civilian judges, judges experienced in dealing with native witnesses in Mofussil cases against that of two barrister judges with no such experience. I was one of those who joined in the petition for the release of the planter, a petition which native and European joined (cheers) and the grounds of that petition were not only that the conviction was against the weight of evidence, but that further facts had come to light after the trial, which convinced the public that the planter was innocent. There was no question of class feeling, nor was there any cry of the kind now being raised. (Hear, hear.) It is also asserted that the definition, European British subject, is an invention made by the Act of 1872. But the definition is founded on old English statutes, and is included in the circular orders of Government on the opinion of the then Advocate General, given in the year 1859. It is also said that the Bill should be passed because it affects the welfare of the natives. In what manner does it affect the welfare of the natives, whether the European is tried by a European or by a native? It is very easy to say that it does so, but it would be more convincing if the reason for such an opinion were given. (Hear, hear.) I would rather say that it would affect it to his prejudice if it were passed. (Hear, hear.) We are told that it is now the duty of the English people to redress the wrongs of their forefathers. What wrong have your forefathers done to the Bengali? What was his position when your fathers conquered this country, and what is his position now? And what would his position be if you were to leave the country? Gentlemen, repudiate the notion that opposition to this measure is incompatible with goodwill and friendly feeling towards the native. (Cheers.) You are willing that they should enjoy their privileges and rights, and all you desire is to be left in the enjoyment of your rights and privileges. There have been some arguments based on the question of the settled policy of Government, and the Statute of William IV. has been much relied on, to show that that Statute altogether swept away all distinctions of race and creed in the conferring of employment on the native. But those who quote it, do not also state that that Statute applied only to employment by the East India Company, and the power to try European British subjects could be conferred only by the Crown, and was conferred through the Supreme Court. For me to go into this question would only weary you, gentlemen, and I will only say if such was the law, how was it that those who made the law never acted on it? The whole question raised on the Statute and on the law on this subject can be met, but this is not the time nor the place for me to deal with the matter. I have also heard it stated that the exemption is unconstitutional as being opposed to the Queen's proclamation. If it be in truth so, has it taken twenty-five years to find it out, and on what authority is this wild assertion made? If Lord Canning and Lord Lawrence in truth were of the opinion the supporters of the Bill would have us believe they held, how is it that they never attempted to do that which Lord Ripon is attempting to do? Gentlemen, I shall not detain you any longer. I have addressed you because I have been requested to do so, and I hope that my words may, perhaps, serve a useful purpose. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and amid great cheering.

A vote of thanks to the chair was then carried, after which the proceedings came to a close.

#### THE MEETING OF THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE speeches made at the meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Association show very plainly that the opposition to the Native Jurisdiction Bill is just as keen as ever, and that the agitation against that measure is likely to be stimulated rather than weakened by the recent activity of Baboo Lal Mohun Ghose's friends in England. When Mr. Bright, at the meeting which took place on the 1st of August at Willis's Rooms in the presence of Lal Mohun Ghose and several Indian officials and others, described Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill as an act of justice, in fulfilment of the promises made in the Queen's proclamation, and attributed the opposition to the Bill to jealousy on the part of Covenanted Servants and the Indian Bar, he merely echoed a weak and very ungenerous argument advanced by Lord Ripon himself in the course of the debate which took place in the Supreme Legislative Council on the 9th March last. In that debate the Viceroy, though promising to weigh the powerful objections to which he had just listened, went so far as to say—"The truth is, that the opposition to this Bill is in reality not so much an opposition to this particular measure, as an opposition to the declared policy of Parliament about the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service." When we describe this statement as most ungenerous, we feel that the remark could be truthfully described in far less moderate language. What is particularly to be deprecated in this line of argument is the suggestion that European Covenanted Servants had been prompted by unworthy feelings of jealousy to oppose the admission of native civilians to equal privileges with themselves. We are entitled to feel confident that Lord Ripon will lose no time to repudiate the suggestion which Mr. Bright has so eagerly adopted. For his lordship must know, as the general public already knows, that the Government of India could not have plumed itself on "an overwhelming consensus of official opinion" when leave to introduce this "small measure" was first sought, if a preponderating majority of European covenanted servants had not at the outset shown their desire for the removal—within practical limits—of any distinction which the Government of India might be satisfied was invidious, or which might

be construed into a slur upon their native brethren. But the Right Hon John Bright, as the champion of "all the legislative measures" of the Marquis of Ripon, has obviously seized upon this statement of his protegee as a reliable guide to keep his feet from the pitfalls into which he habitually falls when approaching problems of Indian administration, and with customary arrogance "attributes the clamour raised against the Bill to jealousy on the part of Covenanted Servants and the Indian Bar." We need not dwell upon the grave injustice to a distinguished service which Lord Ripon has no doubt unwittingly caused. The Covenanted Servants of the Crown in India have not yet been admitted to share with the Bengalee Babu the privilege of being universally regarded with animadversion and contempt, and as long as they are permitted to remain in this anomalous position they will probably survive the splenetic diatribes of imaginative oratory.

Notwithstanding the historical attempt to put forward an overwhelming consensus of official opinion in support of the Ilbert Bill when leave for its introduction was sought (with what now appears to have been an almost farcical respect for the independence of the Legislative Council), it is more than doubtful whether there has been any real change of official opinion with respect to the policy of the Government of India. As far as we are able to gather from the published papers, the majority of the replies then received, to the confidential circular, tended in the direction of approval of a measure which would enable natives who had entered the service by competition in England to be invested with the proposed jurisdiction on attaining the position of district magistrate or sessions judge. This was an object then considered practically attainable by most of the Governments and Administrations, and by many of the subordinate officers then consulted. Those replies must be taken as disposing once for all of the jealousy theory, a theory more discreditable to those who adopt it than to any one else. Moreover, the Governments which favoured such a restricted measure incurred no responsibility as to the choice of the occasion for its introduction. The head of the Government in India had early in 1882 shown himself to be fully and carefully advised as to the political dangers of re-opening the question, and the Government of India was alone responsible for the unfortunate decision that the existing occasion was an opportune one for disturbing the settlement of 1872. The "small measure" which the Supreme Government in its wisdom hastened to bring forward was very different in scope and intention from the one for which the benevolent invitation of the Simla authorities had obtained a qualified approval from the local Governments. We must acquit the Government of any wilful desire to manipulate the manufacture of public opinion; but if report speaks true, the steps taken at the time the suggestive confidential circular was sent forth last year were not such as might ordinarily be expected to elicit an unbiased opinion whether the powerful arguments advanced in the debate which preceded the settlement of 1872 against any further concession, have still any application. What wonder, then, if the eyes of officials were afterwards opened to the dangers of the principle involved when the published Bill and the debate of March 9 last in the Legislative Council, drew attention—as attention was bound to be drawn in course of time—to the real grounds upon which the law was to all intents finally settled by the Legislature only ten years previously. If Mr. Bright's desire to become acquainted with the true grounds of the opposition to the Bill has been half as real as his wish to impute sinister motives, he would have found quite enough in the published debate of the 9th March last to show that the opposition was general and sincere. But, if every other reason were wanting, there is one which to every impartial mind must appear sufficient to explain the strenuous resistance of every European opponent to this unstatesmanlike measure. We mean the disastrous consequences of subjecting English women to the proposed jurisdiction. As the London memorial presented to the Secretary of State puts it:—"The position of the female sex in the social system of India has not been appreciably affected by that contact with Western ideas which has done so much for India in other respects. That social system is still founded upon polygamy and on the strict seclusion of women. Publicity of any kind is, in the case of any respectable native female, an utterly infamous thing; and it seems obvious that native magistrates, brought up under such a social system, and living in it, rigorously secluding their own wives and daughters whose faces may not be looked on, either in court or elsewhere, by the eye of any male relation, are certainly not qualified (however high may be their moral character or intellectual abilities) to sit in judgment on Englishwomen charged with criminal offences. Your memorialists believe it to be absolutely impossible for native magistrates so nurtured, so educated, and so circumstanced, adequately to appreciate the motives, or weigh the words and actions of Englishwomen." Now, what do those opponents who, out of five hundred other reasons, select the above as a sufficient and unanswerable objection, find to meet that objection? Only this, that in the cantonments, where European soldiers are congregated, where, therefore, the objection to the proposed jurisdiction will find powerful advocates, whose warning voices must make themselves heard, but where, on the other hand, the men will be well protected from any judicial vagaries, the Government have given an implied assurance that the principle of the Bill shall not be applied. As Mr. Keswick pointed out at the meeting before referred to, the Queen's proclamation notwithstanding, the office of Cantonment Magistrate is, we are told, not one to which natives can be impartially admitted! But defenceless English women scattered over the remotest parts of the country are to be recommended to the Legislature as fitting subjects upon whom the new courts can try their prentice hands. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili*. It is not necessary to say anything more to expose the hollowness of this sentimental impartiality. It must be clear how despicable is the attempt to attribute to an unworthy motive of covetous jealousy the anxiety of Europeans to guard the liberty and honour of their countrywomen in a land where a false accusation is an ordinary form of petulant revenge, and reckless perjury is one of the cheapest marketable commodities.

The weakness of the argument based upon the impartiality promised in the Queen's proclamation can only be surprising to those who have

not taken the trouble to examine the position of the advocates of this pseudo-sentimental measure. The argument was emphasised by Lord Ripon, who seems to have become persuaded that it is a strong point. It has, of course, been echoed and applauded by the Native Press, and it is only natural that it should, in due course of time, be taken up in England, with the approval of a Bengalee Baboo, by a public speaker who has not as yet shown any special aptitude for dealing with Indian affairs. From the persistency with which the argument is reiterated one would expect to find something in it. Yet, twist the proclamation how one will, there is nothing in it which can by any force of ingenuity be quoted as a reason for arbitrarily abrogating an existing privilege of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India. The Queen's proclamation in 1858 announced her will, that as far as may be "our subjects of whatever race or creed be impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." Now those who fall back upon this proclamation as an argument for the Ilbert Bill have not yet told us why the course of departmental promotion cannot proceed in accordance with the above assurance without appealing to the Legislature to alter the law. If anyone object to native civilians being promoted to the office of district magistrate or sessions judge when seniority and qualifications entitle them to such promotion, then let the proclamation be cited by all means. But why should the law of the land be altered so as to suit the entirely problematical intention of a political manifesto? To most minds it would appear that the executive in this country is bound by the law, and that the proclamations of the Queen are made with a due regard to the supremacy of the law. Her Majesty's proclamation is just as strong a reason for passing a law to enable natives selected to fill the office of juror to form a jury for trying Europeans, as it is for passing a law to enable natives appointed to fill the office of judge or magistrate to try persons who under the existing law possess the privilege of being tried by Europeans. The confusion of ideas which permits the proclamation to be cited as an argument in support of this Bill, is due, as we pointed out when Mr. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce the Bill, and has been frequently pointed out since, to the inability to distinguish between a jurisdictional power of the judge and the privilege of the accused. In the words of the London memorial "the privilege as to jurisdiction is the privilege of the prisoner, not the privilege of the judge." To quote again from the same memorial—the question which is really at issue is not whether a certain jurisdiction ought to be conferred upon certain public functionaries; but whether the requirements of the administration of justice demand that a certain class of persons should be deprived of a privilege which they have long enjoyed and which they greatly value." Mr. Keswick referred to this view of the question when he said:—"We are accused of want of sympathy with our native fellow-subjects most unjustly. We do not desire to take away any of their rights, but only to defend our own." Whatever be the issue of the struggle to which the owners of a valued privilege are now unhappily committed, there can be no doubt about this one fact, namely, that the attempt to minimise the opposition to this disastrous measure by ascribing it to Covenanted civilians and lawyers is obviously futile, as the European community will not allow the virtue or credit of opposing this embryo legislative blunder to be monopolised by any particular official or professional class.—*Times of India*.

### THE POSITION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT ON THE ILBERT BILL.

In our article of Thursday we explained the reasons which render it impossible for the opponents of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill to accept such a compromise as that advocated by the *Statesman*.

Let us now see what is the position of the Government itself in the matter. If we turn to the speech with which Lord Ripon closed the debate on the 9th March, we shall find that it is barred, by the ground then taken up by it, from proposing such a compromise. Whether from a conviction of the inherent weakness of the sentimental arguments in favour of the Bill, or from a sense of the impolicy of allowing such arguments to override the unanimous opposition of the community whom it would affect, His Excellency then rested the case for the Bill entirely on its supposed necessity in the interests of administrative convenience. The question to be decided was thus very properly narrowed to the single issue whether administrative convenience demanded the Bill or not. To that question the replies of the official experts consulted have furnished a decisive answer, and it is perfectly well known what that answer is: If it is in the negative the whole question falls to the ground. For it is preposterous to suppose that any such measure as that embodied in the suggested compromise can be demanded by administrative convenience. As far as such convenience is concerned it is practically immaterial whether a body of men who actually represent only two or three per cent. of the entire body of full-power magistrates, possess the power of trying European British subjects or not. For in every district of importance there are at least two such Magistrates, and no rule of administrative convenience can possibly require that both of them should be natives.

If, then, finding the official verdict against the assumption of "administrative inconvenience," the Government should now fall back upon such exploded ideas as that of the necessity of removing an anomaly merely because it is an anomaly, or wiping out a purely imaginary stigma, it will prove in the most convincing way that the late reference to the opinions of its officers was an elaborate farce. It will do more than this: it will expose itself to the imputation of having deliberately misstated the character of the issue on which it intended to decide the matter.

Its position will be that of a surgeon who, wishing to amputate the limb of a patient on the ground of its being the seat of malignant disease, is led by his protestations to call a consultation of fellow experts, and who, on finding that they one and all pronounce the limb sound, nevertheless insists on amputating it, in order to prove the correctness of his original diagnosis, or to gratify the crowd of students whom the prospect of an operation has drawn together.—*Englishman*.

### A NATIVE CAVALRY OFFICER ON THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Inasmuch as I have for some time past been reading in Urdu Akhbar's accounts of the Ilbert Bill, and the agitation it has caused among the natives of Bengal, who desire that the government of this country should pass into their hands, I beg to offer a few remarks thereon. In my opinion, these are simply signs of the gross ignorance of those who are agitating on such a matter there by spreading discontent and animosity between the different races throughout the land. From the experience I have gained after a service of twenty-six years under Government, I am well aware of the great difference that exists in the administration of justice by European and Native Magistrates and, if required, I can mention cases in support of my statement; where the ends of justice have not been attained when administered by Natives; but in all cases, whether civil or military, strict impartiality has been shown, and justice duly meted out, when the presiding officers have been Europeans. History affords no proof of the government of a conquered country being vested in any other than the paramount power; and I can safely assert that with the exception of the obese and feeble Bengalees, who would be found utterly incapable of defending their country, should an emergency arise, no other race of India would hail the passing of a measure which, instead of improving or ameliorating the present condition of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, would simply entail disasters and misfortunes unheard of and unprecedented on this unhappy land; and that if Government is desirous of completely mining this country, it cannot do so better or sooner than by passing this obnoxious Bill. My object, therefore, in addressing you is that no heed at all should be paid to these clamorous Babus; that this Bill, already a source of discord and ill feeling, be consigned to the flames; and that the Government of the country be carried on on the same principles as heretofore.

MAHOMED NOOR KHAN (Pensioner).  
Late Ressaldar, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Meerut, July 28, 1883.

### MEMORIAL OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, P.C., K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

SHEWETH,—That your memorialists have considered the provisions of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and they beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency in Council their deliberate and well-considered views respecting this measure.

Your memorialists venture to think that their views may be worthy of attention, because they, and those with whom they are connected, are brought into direct and intimate relations with the natives of this country. Those views are based upon long and wide experience. Your memorialists hope, moreover, that the fact that they do not apprehend any personal application of the proposed measure in their own case, and that many of them may probably retire from the country before the fruits of the proposed change mature, will strengthen rather than weaken the force of their opinion. That opinion may not coincide with the sentimental and theoretical views of persons devoid of experience as to the actual circumstances of the country, or of those who ignore differences of race, creed, education, and habits; but your memorialists trust that their sentiments deserve to be treated as something far removed from blind panic, unreasoning clamour, or factious opposition. It commonly happens, indeed, that Englishmen come to this country imbued with benevolent or sentimental theories, most or which are based on the assumption that political equality between the European and native races is possible and desirable; but such equality your memorialists consider an illusion—an illusion which has, indeed, a semblance of generosity, but which very slight experience suffices to strip of its specious attractions and altogether to dispel. Those who have not penetrated beneath the plausible surface which the Oriental usually presents to European eyes may continue to cherish such an illusion; but it is impossible for those to do so who, like your memorialists are brought into daily contact with the various classes of the people in the ordinary transactions of life.

Your memorialists, as a body of mercantile men, are deeply interested in all that may effect the development of the resources of this country. They recognise that their interests, as representing European capital in this country, are bound up with the security and prosperity of the country; and are therefore identical with the true interests of their native fellow-subjects. Your memorialists feel sure that it is not necessary to press upon the attention of your Excellency in Council the disastrous effects of insecurity, or even a feeling of insecurity, upon trade and commerce. It is superfluous to insist upon so obvious a fact of experience as the sensitiveness of capital. A sense of insecurity, especially a sense of personal insecurity arising from want of confidence in the administration of criminal justice, cannot fail to paralyse capital and to arrest its flow into the country, while it will unjustly impose serious sacrifices on those who have already invested their capital in reliance upon the existing state of security.

Your memorialists regret that their experience compels them to condemn, emphatically, the present Bill, and to view with distrust the policy which appears to underlie it.

Your memorialists trust that it is not too late to express such an opinion. They submit that the admission of natives into the Civil Service does not in the slightest degree preclude objection to the policy of the present measure. The public could scarcely be expected to foresee the present development of that policy; since the Government itself did not contemplate such a result, even down to the framing of the present Criminal Procedure Code. Nor did the large mass of opinion and reports submitted when that Code was in preparation indicate such a result as desirable, much less as inevitable; for although nearly two hundred opinions were then laid before your Excellency in Council, only one faintly foreshadowed any such measure. The Government admitted natives into the Civil Service subject to the restrictions at present existing. Had the Government then contemplated perfect equality of

powers, it would doubtless have considered itself bound in fairness to make known its views at that time. Had any such development been foreseen, it would undoubtedly have called forth the same objection as is now urged against the present measure; which measure, it is now said, is a necessary consequence of the step then taken.

Your memorialists further venture to submit that neither the present measure, nor the policy upon which it appears to be based, are necessary or legitimate developments of the spirit of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. If that Proclamation involved such changes as the present Bill contemplates, further advance in the same direction would be inevitable; so that the finality claimed for this measure could not exist. Her Majesty's Proclamation however, does not profess to prescribe or define the course of future legislation, which is by law placed under the control of your Excellency in Council.

Nor does Her Majesty's Proclamation declare, or even contemplate, that any larger share in the government or administration of the country than was then enjoyed by the native races should be conceded to them; or that those races should attain greater power or influence. It declares that, "so far as may be," all Her Majesty's subjects, "of whatever race or creed," shall be freely and impartially admitted "to offices, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." This declaration is not confined to any class of Her Majesty's subjects, and leaves their employment to be determined, subject to the existing law, by their fitness and other circumstances of the case.

The proclamation initiated no new policy.

The view above submitted is that adopted by successive Governments, including Government which framed and issued the proclamation. Their action shows that they did not consider themselves bound to accord to the native races any greater share of the administration than the circumstances of the time rendered fitting. To attribute to them a different view would be to charge them with deliberate disregard, of the settled policy of the country; since natives were not, until recently, even eligible for the civil service.

Moreover, your memorialists venture to submit that it would not have been competent to Her Most Gracious Majesty by proclamation to prescribe the course of future legislation—a consideration which appears conclusive as to the true scope of the proclamation in question.

Your memorialists, therefore, deem themselves at liberty to consider this proposed measure on its merits, both as regards its policy and its detailed provisions.

The policy of the Bill is set forth in the "objects and reasons," and has received further elucidation and development by your Excellency in Council.

All parties agree in considering that policy to be the policy of forthwith conceding a larger share in the administration to the native races. The conclusion that this is the policy of the Bill is forced upon your memorialists. The same conclusion is eagerly adopted by the natives.

Your Excellency's speech in council appears to confirm this view; since your Excellency based the defence of the Bill, as your memorialists understand, upon the Queen's proclamation, which your Excellency appeared to consider a declaration of the principle of complete equality between the Englishman and the native. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill is to the same effect, for it states that "it was thought anomalous that, while natives of India were admitted to the Civil Service, and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be justices of the peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency towns;" it speaks of "removing the present bar upon the investment of native magistrates in the interior with powers over European British subjects;" and then proceeds to say—"The Government of India has accordingly decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions."

Your memorialists can discover no anomaly in the existing system beyond the natural anomaly that races differ; with the result that the subject race is unfit to govern the dominant race.

The Bill ignores this difference, and, assuming equality for the purposes contemplated, proceeds to bestow upon certain classes of natives a further share in the administration of justice, irrespective of race, and as a matter of right. The policy might have been more plainly stated; but it is impossible to escape the conclusion at which all parties have arrived as to its character.

This policy rests upon the assumption that a native who has attained certain position is, in all respects, as well qualified as an Englishman to perform all duties which an Englishman of similar position may be set to perform. To proceed to apply this theory—a theory requiring a bold disregard of fact and experience—to so delicate a matter as the administration of criminal justice between the two races is surely unwarranted, much less required, by the Queen's proclamation. That proclamation expressly provides for actual fitness in the person employed, of whatever race he may be; and significantly points to education and integrity as elements in the qualification. Your memorialists submit that no reasonable person can possibly ignore the difference of character arising from difference of race, or venture to assume that, even with like education and similar surroundings, such difference could be eradicated.

But here the original difference of character is heightened by difference of education, influences, habits, creed, and aims. It appears to your memorialists that the policy in question rests upon a confusion of ideas with regard to the proclamation—namely, that the absence of disability implies fitness.

This policy your memorialists view with the utmost anxiety, and they regard the necessity of discussing it as a public misfortune. They cannot admit the assumption upon which it rests; or allow that a few years in England can possibly qualify natives of this country to take the same share in the administration of the country as Englishmen. But the Bill does not content itself that class alone, or chiefly; but includes within its purview those educated in this country, surrounded by every influence which tends to widen the gulf of race distinction.

Your Memorialists are fully sensible of the wisdom of laying the foundations of Government deep in the welfare of the governed; and they are always ready, when consulted, to approve any well-considered measures tending to the real benefit of the natives; but your memorialists are convinced that it is cruel to them, and mischievous to the State, to affect to countenance such illusions as the policy of the present Bill seems calculated to encourage. Such illusions, if persisted in, are, in their opinion, calculated to cause grave and serious disaster throughout India, and that too at a not very remote period of time.

This Bill, when originally brought forward, was rested solely on the ground that it would remove an anomaly. There was no suggestion of administrative difficulty; nor has any such difficulty been suggested as might not be surmounted without public detriment. It has, indeed, been stated that, inasmuch as one-sixth of the civil service may consist of natives, there must ultimately be administrative difficulty; but it is obviously impossible at present to foresee whether it may not be quite easy to overcome that difficulty should it ever occur. It is, at any rate, sufficiently clear that no serious difficulty has at present arisen, or can at present arise. The suggested difficulty is, therefore purely speculative.

On the other hand, the immediate mischief actually resulting from even the introduction of this Bill, is, unfortunately, no longer a matter of speculation. Bitter race feelings have been evoked by what is felt, and your memorialists think rightly felt, to be an unnecessary, ill-judged and ill-considered attack on a justly cherished right. A wise statesmanship would, they venture to think, shrink from evoking such feelings, and would certainly not encounter such mischiefs in pursuit of any merely speculative good. But the harm does not stop there:—the proposed tribunals will necessarily invite distrust, instead of commanding that public confidence which is essential to the due administration of justice. Here, surely, is an administrative difficulty of sufficient magnitude to disturb all who value the efficient administration of justice. The mischief, moreover, does not stop even here; for out of the evils indicated, mischievous results will arise, at present incalculable distrust engendered, paralysis to enterprise and discouragement of the naturally loyal; these are but some of the baneful results which may be reasonably apprehended. Such fears, it is said, have been often entertained and as often falsified. It is true that English feeling as to matters affecting the relations between the two races is highly sensitive. This, however, seems to your memorialists the reverse of a reason for disregarding it; seeing that such sensitiveness arises from a perception of the danger involved in any disturbance of the relations at present existing. Your memorialists regret that they cannot admit that such fears have been unfounded in time past, for they feel that the position of Englishmen in India has been lowered, and consequently the foundations of British security perceptibly affected by every similar measure in the past.

Your memorialists, judging from past experience, cannot help feeling that like effects will accrue from the present measure, and it must tend to deprive Englishmen settled in this country, comparatively few and often widely scattered, of that position which is universally felt to be essential not only to their welfare and to the safety of themselves and their families, but also to the very existence of British rule. It is to such settlers that the real acquisition of India as an integral portion of the Empire may be traced and justly credited. It is the beneficent flow of peaceful commerce which has turned the desolation of conquest into fruitful prosperity. And to what end is society to be thus moved to its depths?

Your memorialists respectfully submit that the susceptibilities of the entire British community deserve to be, in the eyes of a British Government, as worthy of consideration as the susceptibilities of a few native officials. There can be no pretence of any injustice to be remedied, for these gentlemen entered the service upon the footing of the existing law, and, indeed, could not have obtained admission on the footing now claimed for them without exciting the same feelings as have now been aroused. The proposed measure seems to your memorialists to be in every way unjust and impolitic, uncalled for by administrative necessity, calculated to evoke feelings of race antagonism which prudent statesmanship would allow to slumber, tending to create distrust of the policy of Government, and to destroy confidence in the administration of the criminal law.

Your memorialists do not desire to dwell unnecessarily upon the details of the proposed measure. They venture, however, to call attention to a singular inconsistency in the utterances in Council respecting one provision of the Bill. The supposition that a native would never be appointed a cantonment magistrate was welcomed as obviating what could not be denied to be a danger—the danger, namely, of allowing British soldiers to be tried by native magistrates. But surely, it is part of the anomaly sought to be removed that a native should not be so appointed; and it is strange to set about removing one anomaly in reliance upon the existence of another. The satisfaction, however, created by the existence of that anomaly is rudely shaken when it is remembered that a cantonment magistrate may become subordinate to a native collector, who, as his superior magisterial officer, is, in the exercise of his discretion, entitled to assume jurisdiction in criminal cases ordinarily triable by a cantonment magistrate.

In conclusion, your memorialists feel confident that your Excellency in Council, solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, will accept the results of practical experience, and will give such weight as may be due to the views herein submitted. If, as your memorialists trust, those views recommend themselves as just—if the opinion of your memorialists is, as they venture to hope, entitled to weight, as representing the feeling of the European mercantile community—if your Excellency in Council is satisfied that in passing this measure you will be disregarding the feeling of the mercantile and European community, even should that feeling fail to meet with sympathy from your Excellency in Council—then your memorialists cannot doubt that your Excellency in Council will not, shrink, in the interests of good government, from withdrawing the present Bill without further delay—a result for which your memorialists humbly pray.

On behalf of the memorialists,

ROBERT MILLER, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce  
H. W. I. WOOD, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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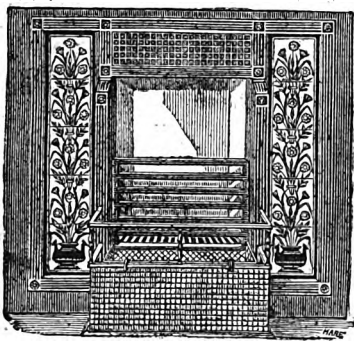
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Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful in a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny. COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer Chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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**BEST QUALITY HAND SEWN FRENCH**  
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30 PER CENT. LESS THAN WEST END PRICES.

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## A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY  
**CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,**  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

**COCKLE'S PILLS**  
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE  
**BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA,**  
Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,**  
THE OLDEST  
**PATENT MEDICINE.**

In boxes at 1s. 1¼d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS**  
In use  
**EIGHTY-THREE YEARS.**  
**18, NEW ORMOND-STREET,  
LONDON.**

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Aug. 28; Madras and Allahabad, Aug. 27; Calcutta, Aug. 26.

THE Anglo-Indian community in England has grown so accustomed to its Monday's telegram from Calcutta in the *Times* that the non-appearance of that interesting record this week will be felt by most of them as a personal loss. Our friend, "the loungee at 14, St. James's," has been publicly stating his belief that it has been burked by the same telegraphic demon who turned the famous "Reuter" topsy-turvy to oblige Lord Ripon.

THE controversy about the said famous telegram has been conducted by the Radical Press in the way which we are unfortunately becoming accustomed to expect. Just as Lord Kimberley, at the time of the Anglo-Indian deputation, assigned opinions to Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, which were diametrically opposed to everything Sir Alexander had said, so as to be able easily to answer them, in like manner the Radical Press is indignant with the *Times* and other papers, that had drawn public attention to the very suspicious circumstances of the falsification of the numbers in Reuter's telegram, on the entirely fictitious ground that the said papers had said, or implied, that Lord Ripon had himself personally fudged the numbers.

No one, so far as we know, ever said or implied anything so idiotic. Probably the nearest approach to such an amazingly foolish transaction, that is recorded in history, was the astounding intrigue unearthed in March last, all the circumstances of which are now known and admitted. Bearing this important fact in mind, the *St. James's Gazette* is quite justified in saying:—

"Meanwhile, and on the strength of this most manifest equivocation, we are asked by the admirers of Lord Ripon's Government whether it is not a shameful thing to suspect any of its members of attempting to delude the public at home by false statements. The answer to that question is, Certainly not. Nothing can be more natural; nothing in its way can be more completely justified. Is it not true that, on official authority, this same Reuter's Agency was employed, and paid, to send to England a garbled account of a certain debate in Council on this same Ilbert Bill? And if it is true, is it not rather ridiculous to affect indignation at the suspicion that what was done once has been done again?"

BUT the Radical Press represents its opponents as charging Lord Ripon with attempting a burlesque on Guy Fawkes—with going down to the telegraph office with a garbled telegram and a dark lantern, and bribing Reuter's agent to send it off to the Press of England.

ALL that was said by those who looked with suspicion on the admitted connection between Lord Ripon's Government and Reuter's Agency on the occasion of the earlier telegram, was simply this:—No one will deny the obvious fact that there has been fudging somewhere; that fudging has been greatly to the benefit of Lord Ripon's policy (*N.B., many Radical provincial papers have not, up to the present moment, contained any correction of the original telegram*); former fudging has been exposed, and is admitted to have been the work of the Government in the fullest sense; and the combination of these facts—all of which are patent and undeniable—clearly renders it necessary for Lord Ripon's Government to explain. That explanation we have yet to receive.

THE *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* are very jubilant over a telegram received by the latter journal from some unknown correspondent in India, in which it is

stated that the Government have sent nothing through Reuter, and know nothing of what has been sent. The *Pall Mall* answers for its correspondent as a trustworthy authority; so we can have no hesitation in accepting its statement as that of a person possibly connected with the Government, who himself personally believes in the truth of what he is telegraphing. But now, it will not be forgotten that, on the former occasion, if a similar inquiry to the one telegraphed out by the *Pall Mall Gazette* had been addressed to any member of the Government—except the Viceroy himself, Major Baring, and one or two others of the "inner circle"—he would unhesitatingly have asserted (in perfect good faith, and entirely believing his information to be sure) exactly what the *Pall Mall's* anonymous correspondent asserts. For the other members of the Government knew nothing about the transmission of the telegram through Reuter; and as they unquestionably ought to have known of such a transaction, they would doubtless have felt perfectly justified in categorically denying that such a transaction had ever taken place. And yet, it did take place. So, as we have already observed, the public will still await an explanation of this peculiar business from the Government of India itself, not from an anonymous correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Now, mark the use made by the Radical Press of this anonymous telegram in the *Pall Mall*. This is what the *Western Morning News*, in its London correspondence, says of it:—"A telegram has been received from the Indian Government denying point blank that they sent anything through Reuter or knew what Reuter had sent. Still, I suppose, the charge will be reiterated." And the *Nottingham Daily Express*, not to be outdone, says:—"The *Pall Mall Gazette* determined to clear the matter, telegraphed straight to the Indian Government at Simla, and received a flat denial of the whole charge, in time to publish it in their issue on Tuesday afternoon."

"STRAIGHT to the Indian Government!" Prodigious

WE sincerely hope that the discussion about the origin of the astounding series of blunders, that began with an "error of transmission" of twenty-six for 205, and that was continued by "editing" (that is now the word for it) 319 into 140, so as to make the figures prove—we sincerely hope this somewhat unsavoury discussion will not have the effect of distracting people's attention from the grand point that (as the *Western Morning News* very frankly put it) Lord Ripon's individual views on this great question are now unequivocally condemned by the whole European opinion of India.

A VALUABLE point is brought out, in regard to another defect, hitherto unnoticed, in the utterly mischievous Bengal Tenancy Bill, in a letter to the *Indian Mirror*, which we publish elsewhere. The surveys and measurements that will be rendered necessary by this Act, if passed as it stands, will grind down the unhappy ryots throughout the country, under a frightful weight of extortion and oppression. Mr. Ilbert virtually acknowledges, in Section 42 of the *Objects and Reasons*, that the Act will, in all probability, improve the ryot off the face of the earth, by transforming him into an "under-ryot" (called a cooly or day-labourer by everybody except the gifted draughtsman); so perhaps he thinks a little extortion, more or less, won't matter much.

NOR the least ridiculous of the many mistakes made by ignorant English writers in treating this land-question in Bengal, is that which looks at all zeminders or landholders as rich men. Of course, all rich men are zeminders—the ultimate possession of land is the almost universal goal, to which the money-making classes look forward; but the vast majority of zeminders are exceedingly poor men. Neither Lord Ripon nor Mr. Ilbert can be actually ignorant of this fact, for it is set forth with wearisome iteration in every set of statistical tables on this question that has ever come before them.

Yet the Tenancy Bill seems to be drawn in absolute disregard of the fact.

ALL those of our readers who take an interest in the higher education of India, and in the future of the English-educated classes, will read with considerable interest an article on the forthcoming report of the Education Commission—evidently written or inspired by some one who knows what that report is to be—which appears in to-day's *Standard*. It hints that the Commissioners have accepted all Dr. Leitner's extreme views about primary education, that the State aid will be almost confined to that branch of the State's educational duty, and that the Colleges will be left to "local effort and support." Of course, we have the old bunkum repeated, about a "return" to the principles of the Despatch of 1854. "The fears of the Baboos" are ridiculed; and the Colleges are called "educational serais," where the "Anglicised Natives" are said to "pick up only bad manners, contempt for their elders, and a smattering of English." This is what the inspired writer says:—

"The public funds were to go to elementary teaching. For more liberal instruction the plan of grants in aid was to be adopted. The object to be kept in view was to draw out local effort and support; and, according to the plain meaning of the Despatch, no College was to be maintained which did not, within a reasonable time, become self-supporting. The result has, unfortunately, not accorded with the ideal. The tendency has been to lavish grants on the Higher Education and starve the village schools. Colleges and High Schools, which ought to have been the care of local effort, have become the charge of an ambitious Educational Department. The controversy, unfortunately, became complicated by sectional issues. Missionaries, who have been pioneers and indefatigable labourers in the work, complained with good reason that their schools, depending as they did on voluntary contributions, supplemented in but a slight degree by Government grants in aid, could not compete successfully with the State schools established by their side. Finding their energies thus crippled, they naturally felt with greater warmth the injustice done to the poor by the diversions of the public grants for the benefit of the well-to-do. On the other hand, the class which for want of a better name is called that of educated natives, looked with alarm on the withdrawal of subventions from the institutions to which they owed their own advantage, and from which they hoped to reap like benefits for their sons. How far a wholesale and immediate denial of State support to the superior institutions is contemplated by the scheme of the Commission, we cannot with any definiteness judge. As 'the extension of private enterprise and self-help, with a view to the higher education,' is mentioned as one feature in the recommendations, we might conclude that the principle laid down by Lord Halifax is at last to be enforced. But the assurance given elsewhere, that existing rights are to be carefully maintained, appears intended to soothe the fears of the Baboos. The suggestion that School Boards shall be constituted throughout the country is, at any rate, in keeping with the general design of creating (we refrain advisedly from saying 'developing') institutions of local self-government.

"Dr. Leitner's charge against our administration, at any rate in the Punjab, is that, finding this splendid educational groundwork laid, we deliberately declined to build on it. The real leaders of native society have been alienated by our contempt for their studies and ideas. They decline to send their sons to educational serais, where they pick up only bad manners, contempt for their elders, and a smattering of English. Our *protégés* are, therefore, drawn perforce from the class too poor-spirited to care for anything that is not commercially useful. Thus English and Urdu have thrust aside the vernacular and the elegant Persian. But, not content with reminding us of our blunders, Dr. Leitner advances a specific charge of breach of trust. We levied from the people a cess, which we called a village school cess; but instead of spending it on the village schools, we devoted it to the creation of English and Urdu-teaching academies. We have destroyed, in fact, two-thirds of the indigenous machinery, and have not put any adequate apparatus of our own in its place. Something must be allowed for the extravagance of a specialist, but the report of the Education Commission shows that Dr. Leitner is right in contending that a wrong exists which cries for redress."

We fear the *Standard* is too trustworthy a paper to allow us thus to suppose that it actually knows what "the report of the Education Commission shows," unless it really does know. All we can say is, if the *Standard's* account of that report is a true one, Mr. Hunter's Commission will have destroyed the future of High Education in India.

We fear the truth will be found to be much what we have more than once sadly predicted in these columns. Sir Frederick Roberts approves of the Ilbert Bill, and draws from that Bill the conclusion that no more Natives should be admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service. So with Lord Ripon's policy; it flatters the vanity of some of the more short-sighted of our English-educated Native fellow-subjects, at the expense of the feelings of their Anglo-Indian friends and well-wishers; but it takes care to provide, in the way now demi-officially foreshadowed by the *Standard*, that the supply of the class of "Anglicised Natives"—as the demi-official writer calls them—shall be effectually cut off. What will Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and his allies say to this line of policy? They have been beguiled, by empty promises, into an attitude of hostility—we will not say ingratitude, because the hostility has been due to a misapprehension—towards their best friends. We venture to say they will now very soon discover how serious is the error they have committed.

THE *Pioneer* says:—

"In our issue of July 26 reference was made to the case of one Sayid Muhammed, a fanatical Mahomedan preacher arrested on a charge of tampering with the troopers of the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Segowlie. It will be remembered that the Calcutta High Court quashed the commitment, on the technical ground that the previous consent of the Government to the prosecution had not been obtained; but the Court added a rider to their judgment, to the effect that doubtless the omission would be supplied, and the prosecution be carried out with more regard to the requirements of the law. This was nearly two months ago, but no further action has been taken. We now learn, on the authority of the local Magistrate, that Sayid Muhammed is still at large, but we are unable to say whether he is again preaching sedition among our Native soldiers. There has been a great miscarriage of justice; but is it too late to remedy the original mistake of procedure in the Magistrate's Court? The military authorities are bound to take action in the matter; for if Sayid Muhammed escapes punishment, fanatical missionaries will be found preaching sedition in every cantonment in the country."

THE *Englishman* gives a rather amusing account of the antecedents of the more prominent members of the select little coterie gathered round Mr. Foggo, to defend Lord Ripon's policy:—

"Our readers will find in the English papers full accounts of the meeting held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, on July 23, in support of the Indian Government policy. It had been announced that Sir Arthur Hobhouse would take the chair, but it having been intimated to him that this would not be becoming to him as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the chair was taken by Sir John B. Phear, who will be best remembered in the precincts of the High Court of Calcutta under the *soubriquet* of 'Babur Phear.' The ex-Indian officials who attended the meeting appear to have been represented by Mr. Robert Cust, and Mr. Haggard, of the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. Cust was an able, but eccentric and rather impracticable officer in the North West and Punjab service. Mr. Haggard will perhaps be remembered as a late joint magistrate at S-rampur, where he earned the *soubriquet* of 'Damn legality,' and carried on a weary official strife with the representatives of Young Bengal, until his health compelled him to retire from the Government Service."

MR. C. C. MACRAE's many friends in Calcutta, to say nothing of the Bengal Bar Library, will be surprised, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, "to find his name among those present at the meeting which was presided over by Sir John B. Phear, held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on the 23rd July, in support of Lord Ripon's Indian policy."

THE *Statesman* is informed that the report circulated regarding the reversion of Mr. J. Lambert to the Deputy Commissionership of Police, Calcutta, on the return to India of Colonel Henderson, Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, is incorrect. Mr. Lambert does not return to Calcutta, but will be employed by the Political Department in the Rajputana States.

THIS is a specimen of the amiable style of writing in which the Calcutta Native journal *Reis and Rayet* indulges:—"There is some talk of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar being made an Honorary Major of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. We have had enough of honorary nonsense and deceiving with children's toys, and have long been expecting something worthy of men. We have already honorary generals, but hardly a real subaltern. It is time enough for a number of our

youths to be made cornets and ensigns, or junior lieutenants."

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman*, dated Silchar, August 16, runs as follows:—

"At a meeting of volunteers called to-day the attendance was spare, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailed. It was eventually agreed, after Mr. Aitchison had made a few remarks regarding the dilatory conduct of the Government about the Ilbert Bill, to appoint committees in the different districts to take the views of the volunteers. Mr. Aitchison, in his remarks, regretted the step he was obliged to take, but stated his intention of withdrawing from the movement, and knew the feeling of many more was the same, if Government persisted in the Bill. This, he stated, was not a menace, but merely a withdrawal of any assistance he could lend, on the grounds that Government not only declined to assist us, but wished to deprive us of our birthright."

THE *St. Stephen's Review* says:—

"An officer's wife writes to me by this mail from Murree: 'This country is in a very unsatisfactory state. Whatever you can write against the Ilbert Bill will not be too strong. Of course at first it would only affect a few; but it is the thin end of the wedge, and general opinion is that natives throughout India are becoming most insolent. In days gone by an Englishwoman was perfectly safe anywhere; but it is very different now, as can be seen by the repeated assaults on ladies in Calcutta. At Jhelum there was a bad case the other day, and we hear people say it is scarcely safe to live alone. I believe very little of the real feeling is known at home. Did you see that a Mahomedan had been discovered at Segowlie, preaching disaffection to the troopers of the cavalry? In yesterday's *Civil and Military Gazette* they state that seditious letters are being circulated in the Punjab; some were seized a few days since at Umritzur.' The writer of the above writes truly, 'I believe very little of the real feeling is known at home;' but even if the mischief that this Bill has already caused, and will continue to cause, was known more fully in England, the Home Government would deliberately put cotton-wool in their ears, rather than listen to the truth. It is this terrible indifference to ultimate consequences which is drifting us on to what?—Another mutiny, those say who know the country and the natives."

WITH respect to the Indigo Market, we take the following from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Price Current:—

"We have but little to report from Lower Bengal, as manufacture is drawing to a close at many factories, and without any improvement in crop prospects. The weather in Midnapore has been unfavourable; in Jessore results are miserable; and so far as we are able to judge, the total outturn from Lower Bengal will be about fifteen thousand maunds. Manufacture from first cuttings in Behar is drawing to a close, and although we are still without full returns, appearances point to an outturn from Moorhun of about 40,000 maunds. We regret having to report the prevalence of severe floods in Behar, and several factories have, we are afraid, lost the bulk of their Khoonties. The inundation seems to have been most severe in the neighbourhood of Mozufferpore, and just now Khoontie prospects are anything but encouraging. Our Benares advices continue satisfactory, and we are glad to report that good and general rain has fallen all over the North West, and though it is somewhat late, crop prospects have been much improved."

THE Tea Market is thus reported upon by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.:—

"The usual weekly sales have been held at which 25,593 chests were offered, and of these 24,363 chests found buyers, viz., 9,563 packages on the 16th, and 14,800 chests on the 23rd instant. The earlier sales passed off at steady rates, except for common qualities of Broken Teas and Souchongs which sold at easier prices. The large auctions of the 23rd were assisted by better news of the market in London, and prices (except for low broken descriptions) show a decided improvement, more particularly for the better classes."

THE *Englishman* gives the following with respect to the Freight Market:—

"Since last week the demand for steam tonnage has subsided, and slightly lower rates have been accepted by loading steamers. No fresh fixtures have taken place. For sailing tonnage there has been a fair inquiry, resulting in the fixing of three ships for London, one for Liverpool, one for the Continent, and three for Mauritius. Rates have advanced slightly since last week. Our unfixed tonnage has been reduced to 42,000 tons."

THE same paper gives the following obituary of the week:—Shariff Khan, younger brother of the Ameer Shere Ali, at Bagdad; Seth Rughunath Das, of Muttra; Mr. Richard Charles Ross, Superintendent of Watchmen, Madras Railway; Mr. Edward Cordeaux, C.S., Acting Judge, Puna, and Agent for the Deccan Sirdars.

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending August 14:—

"The break in the monsoon, which is causing considerable anxiety, still continues in Northern, Central, and Western India. Between one and two inches of rain fell in the Madras Presidency, and although prospects there are generally fair, the dry crops in several districts stand urgently in need of more rain. In Mysore the weather has been favourable, and the crops are doing well. In the Bombay Presidency there has been little or no rain, and the crops are said to be withering in many districts. Even along the Western Coast the rainfall of the week has been very light. The river in Sind is still below its normal level for the season of the year, and partial injury to crops has taken place, but the river is reported to be rising again. The Berars, Central India, and Rajputana have been practically without rain, and in the two last-mentioned tracts much anxiety as to the crops is felt. Rain in varying and generally sufficient quantities has fallen in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, and prospects are, on the whole, good in those provinces. More rain is, however, required in parts of the Rajshahye and Bhagalpur divisions in Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam. In Burma the rainfall, though a good deal below that of last year, has been favourable, and the crops are thriving. Beyond slight showers in four districts, no rain is reported from the Central Provinces, and a failure of the rice crop in the eastern districts is feared. Less injury has, as yet, been sustained by other crops; but rain is urgently wanted. The same remarks are applicable to the North Western Provinces and Oudh, though here the need for rain is even greater. The eastern districts are still doing well, but in the west prospects are unpromising. Light showers have fallen in a few districts of the Punjab, but without benefiting the south-eastern districts, where serious fears are entertained of a complete failure of the crops on unirrigated land if rain holds off for another week. There is little change to notice in the position of agricultural operations. Harvesting is in progress in the Madras Presidency, and late kharif sowings and transplanting are being completed in the Deccan where locusts are still reported. In Central India, Rajputana, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces the kharif crops are being weeded, and in the Punjab sowing is nearly finished. In Bengal early rice and jute are being harvested. Some damage has been done in Behar by excessive rain. In Burma ploughing and sowing are almost over, and transplanting of rice is well advanced. Cholera continues severe in several districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, but is said to be abating in the latter. Cattle-disease is generally prevalent. Prices rule high."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegrams have been received through Reuter's Agency:—

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.—The Viceregal Council to-day passed the bill for the introduction of local self-government in the North Western Provinces.

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.—A large quantity of rifles and cartridges have been presented by the Indian Government to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.—In addition to limiting the jurisdiction under the Bill to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, it is proposed to modify the Ilbert Bill so as to allow European cases to be transferred to the High Courts when their transfer is regarded as expedient, and likely to further the ends of justice.

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.—The Education Commission have completed their report, the final revision of which, however, is left to Dr. Hunter, President of the Commission, assisted by another of its members. The scheme provides for the extension of elementary education on a large scale; the incorporation of indigenous schools with the State system; the extension of private enterprise and self-help with the view to higher education. The report further recommends that school boards be constituted throughout the country, and that the cost of extending elementary education be further centralised. An educational Bill and Code are strongly recommended. Existing rights will be carefully maintained.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.—The Town Council of Bombay has refused to sanction the vote of 50,000 rupees granted by the municipality for defraying the expenses of the public reception of the Duke of Connaught, declaring 2,000 rupees to be the total sum that could be allowed for the purpose. Serious defalcations, amounting to 63,000 rupees, have been discovered in the cash balance of a Parsee cashier in the Bank of Bombay. Crop accounts are very favourable.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 12.—The Budget of the Dutch East Indies for 1884 has been issued to-day. It estimates the

receipts at 135,500,000 guilders, or 4,000,000 below 1883, and the expenditure at 149,000,000—thus showing a deficit of 13,500,000 guilders, or 3,000,000 more than the deficit for 1883. The coffee sales are estimated at 865,000 piculs at 30 centimes per half kilogramme. The Colonial Minister asks a credit of 5,000,000 guilders for the construction of a railway line between Sourabaya and Oedjong, the works for the improvement of the port of Batavia, and the addition of two vessels to the war marine of the colony. He recommends the maintenance of the system of coffee cultivation by the Government. This Minister also proposes to restrict the expenditure on public works, to extend the time for the completion of the railways already sanctioned, and to reduce the ordinary expenditure. A Government functionary will be sent to Brazil to study the system of coffee cultivation in that country. In conclusion, the Colonial Minister announces the introduction of proposals for establishing an equilibrium in the Dutch East Indian finances.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### MR. BERDMORE'S ESSAYS.\*

A WORK of this kind does not often get much notice from reviewers. They have before them an ungracious task—they cannot dispute that the essay of which it is comprised have passed by the Candal Forks of two, if not of more, editors. In this case we believe it is two for the learned gentleman who holds the reins of the dear old Quarterly was present there throughout 1877 when Mr. Berdmore's articles appeared, and we fancy that the vigorous and intellectual doctor, with whose political opinions we so decidedly differ, was working away at the Westminster in 1864-7.

But were it half-a-dozen of Editors who had accepted these essays as written in the purest Saxon, and conveying fair notions on their respective subjects, still here they are in their own merits for criticism. An article has to be a very powerful one to be worth re-printing, and the public will probably very soon tell the publishers whether in this case they have made a mistake. This means that we are not by signs of approval or the reverse about to attempt to guide a public perfectly well able to select for itself its literary fodder—that we rather want to note here is the singular brain or temperament that has treated at such different periods the subjects so utterly diverse.

In 1864, evidently much affected by the death of an author of whom he appears to have had an extraordinary reverence, he places on record a monograph in which, whether correct or not, he pours his whole soul. He analyses the analyst; dealing with our English Balzac he puts a touch of Balzac into his criticism:—

"We remember that at the commencement of the 'Snob Papers' he was careful to tell us that he was the historian of snobs because he was one himself, and more than once in a confidential 'aside' to the public, he hinted that he was as bad as the man he sketched. He even said that he should like to walk down Pall Mall with two Dukes on his arms. This might be gentle laughing, but we incline to think there was a certain sincerity beneath it all, self-consciousness of the truthful man who had studied his own mental defects, and had no intention to claim—on the contrary, rather strove to disclaim—a self-immunity from the weaknesses that influenced others. 'Knew thyself,' said the old Greek, 'and perhaps those only best discover the cause of the pimples in human nature who have first marked their appearance on their own skin, and remembered the rich condiments of pride, selfishness, and luxury, which have induced them.'"

A most singular analysis we take this to be, but it is not an ill-natured one, for a few lines farther on the examiner of Thackeray's character breaks out with an indignant protest.

"If any think that we do him an injustice in recalling weaknesses which might be buried, we can only say that that man is, in our eyes, greater who digs in his own heart for less beautiful traits of human nature, and is not afraid to expose the weaknesses he himself has felt, than the writer who gives us away romances and fictitious sentiments sturring over the desolate hovels of habit and custom in which we live together with himself."

There were, no doubt, certain discrepancies in the subjective character of Thackeray which the writer has noted with some felicity, and, so far as we are aware, no one before or after him has pointed out that Thackeray personally was at one time Warrington, at another Arthur Pendennis. These different types existed not merely in the brain but in the man himself.

We do not, in reviewing a review, wish to be harsh, but why did not Mr. Berdmore stick to the text of the *Westminster Review* of 1864? We have compared it with the reprint and find some very considerable intigation of expressions which he then used.

Is it that he too repents youthful excess of language, and is more just as he becomes more Conservative in his views? For,

\*"A Scratch Team of Essays,—The Kitchen and the Cellar, Thackeray, Russia, Carriages, Roads, Coaches." By SEPT. BERDMORE. London: W. H. Allen and Co., Waterloo-place.

that Mr. Berdmore had what were then advanced views, is dear by the nature of the organ in which he gave them expression. His article on Rupia is a most glaring case of an author reprinting matter and then calling out "Peccavi," p. 160. We do not blame him; we think it rather honest, but it is the most extreme point to which cynicism can go, and that is a quality on which, so we have heard, Mr. Berdmore rather prides himself.

We are not captious critics. It is very honourable for anyone to say "I have been wrong," and if we doubt about the condition of the author's head in 1864-7, we cannot dispute that he has a brave heart in 1883, for it is only a brave heart that says "I have sinned."

If this is a scratch team, it is a very quaint and singular one. Somehow or other there seems to be a skewbald in it. It wants harmony, and yet it has "go" in it. From Thackeray to Russia, from the stomach and the palate to a criticism on the coaches that start from the White Horse cellars, all are the same to Mr. Berdmore. He fears not to speak his mind on anything he touches, and this is the merit of the work. Nor if he may be, in his admission, of past errors, but with strong convictions he always writes. He pursues an idea to the last point—*vide* his curious comment on a coachman's driving-seat, p. 245.

Before we conclude, we will hark back to the article on Russia, because it is likely to cause renewed attention in view of the additional somewhat stringent remarks on Count Schouvaloff, Lord Derby, and others. In the preface Mr. Berdmore says:—

"I have made some additions, and but few corrections; but I am bound to say that inasmuch as the article in Russia touches on politics, there has been a great deal in the conduct of her Government, to say nothing of Nihilistic crimes, which prove to me that I took too optimistic a view of the nation, and that the 'earth hunger' of which other publicists have written was too much veiled from my eyes by the glamour of a hospitality which I shall always readily acknowledge.

Some observations due to the Franco-German war of 1870, are placed here instead of under "Russia," when she repudiated the Black Sea clause of the treaty that followed the Crimean war. Gambetta threw away one of those great chances which might have proved that he was indeed a statesman. The journey of Thiers to the north must have proved to him that France was to have no help from that quarter. To have sent her fleet round to the Black Sea would have proved that, even with Germany on her hands, France had still regard for treaties, and intended to have them respected, whether with the weak men at our helm then, as now, France would have forced our hand for very shame. I cannot say, but certainly she would have made us blush to accept so calmly the undone work for which, in common with her, we spent our blood; and even to blush is not so bad for a nation, when it permits its rulers to do ignoble, or fail to do noble acts. Bye-and-bye the working man will have his say as well as the bourgeois to think he will not allow his Government to turn the other cheek to the enemy,—perhaps, also, with a good deal more pride for his country than the Birmingham Radical, he will think that places like New Guinea had better be annexed.

We certainly do not disagree with these observations, but why were they not incorporated with the article? The author is, or should be, an artist in composition; then why relegate to a preface what should have formed part of his work? According to our view, a graver error could not have been committed.

Whatever may be the fortune of the work, no one will dispute that the style is peculiarly crisp and terse. Take, for instance, his history of the mail and other coaches from 1800 to 1850, pp. 226-240, every page of which smells of the road.

### THE "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

In the above magazine for September, Colonel Malleon continues his account of the Battlefields of Germany. He does not, however, confine himself to the mere field of battle, but gives a full account which enables the strategy of Gustavus Adolphus to be followed; thus the military deeds and movements of that great general are presented in a concise and very readable form, which has hardly been the case hitherto. In an article on "French Colonial Aggression," Mr. Holmes shows the dangers we may incur by allowing the French to outstrip us in naval strength, and it is only to be hoped that our Government will take the warning in time. Mr. Keene continues his interesting account of Indian districts during the Revolt, the Benares Division forming the subject matter in this number. Lieut. Sleeman, R.N., has an article on the "Employment of Naval Lieutenants as Paymasters," with which we can most fully agree, seeing no reason why combatant officers of the Navy should not be as fully employed in non-combatant services, as is the case in the Army, especially as so many active and useful officers in the Navy are necessarily retired from combatant service at an early age. Captain Clark Kennedy supplies a stirring "Song of the Rifle Brigade," full of true *esprit de corps*. In an article on "Red Men and White," which is especially interesting, Miss Gordon Cumming, so well known as a great traveller, gives *inter alia* a valuable account of the

so-called Modou War. In these days, when we are so frequently accusing ourselves of tyrannous behaviour to inferior races, lust, greed, and so on, it is refreshing to be reminded that the Red Indians in Canada have been consistently honourably dealt with, and are loyal and fairly civilised. For an account of what is, and has been, the condition of the Indians in the States, we must refer the reader to the Magazine.

### SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AND THE KABUL CAMPAIGN.

ALTHOUGH General Roberts truly says that the time for a complete history of the campaign in Afghanistan has not yet come, we have very fair ground to go upon as far as the part he took, which was much the greatest in the campaign. Both Lieut. Low's "Life of Sir F. Roberts" and Dr. Duke's "Recollections of the Kabul campaign" give each in their way a most considerable addition to the information requisite. Lieut. Low's biography gives an excellent account of the distinguished part Sir Frederick Roberts took in the Mutiny, when only a lieutenant, yet fortunate enough to be on the staff, and to have a full view of the operations. The greatest luck that can befall an officer is to be able to see service early in life and if he be on the staff, where full opportunities are available of comprehending the situation of affairs in such a campaign as the Mutiny, he has the chance of thoroughly and practically learning war before his ideas get *borned* by the parade ground. This was the foundation of the good fortunes of Roberts, and of Wolseley also. Indeed, there have been few great commanders who were not initiated in war in early life. In the Umbeila and Abyssinian campaigns General Roberts took part, and held his first command in the Lushai expedition, but though these are described, the greater part of Lieutenant Low's book refers to the Kabul campaign. We do not recollect having read for a long time any account of a campaign which is so satisfactory for its clearness and its fulness of information, while avoiding the tedium of too much minute and unimportant detail. Dr. Duke's account of what he saw is naturally more of a personal narrative, pleasantly written, and illustrated with several landscape sketches, that bring prominently to mind the exceedingly difficult nature of the country and the positions that were attacked. As both these books have had the great advantage of having been submitted to Sir Frederick Roberts, the facts and conclusions may be taken as correct, with, of course, the reservation that Sir Frederick makes in his letter, which is published in the preface, to Dr. Duke's book. Thus, with these works in hand, a reader will be able to form a good and fairly accurate conception of the major and more important portion of the late Kabul campaign.

We should not neglect to mention that in General Roberts's biography his opinions concerning the retention or abandonment of Kandahar and the facts and arguments connected with his famous Mansion House speech are laid before us.

\* "Major-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., &c." A Memoir, by CHARLES RATHBONE LOW, I.N., F.R.G.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1883.

"Recollections of the Kabul Campaign, 1879 and 1880." By JOSHUA DUKE, Indian Medical Service, F.R.A.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1883.

### OUR TRUE ROUTE TO INDIA.

[FROM "BLACKWOOD."]

AMONG ancient writers there is perhaps no one [who so nearly approaches the modern spirit in many respects as does Herodotus, "the father of history." The shrewdness of his observations, the care with which he distinguishes between that which came within his own personal experience and that which he heard from others, may well be imitated by the modern geographical or historical writer; and the value of his own observations remains permanent, though the progress of monumental discovery and of rational criticism may lead us to relegate many of his historical statements to the category of mythical tradition.

When Herodotus visited Egypt, he was struck with the extraordinary amount of solid matter brought down by the current of the Nile. He was told, and was disposed to believe, that when Menes founded Memphis (that is to say, forty centuries before his time, and sixty-three centuries before our own), the Egyptian delta was non-existent, save in the form of marshes near the city of Thebes, and that Memphis was thus a seaport in a deep bay or gulf of the African shores of the Mediterranean. He hazards the suggestion that had the Nile flowed into the Red Sea, nothing could have prevented the river from filling up the Gulf of Suez. But the great traveller was not aware that this was actually what had occurred before his own days; nor did he know, as the geologist now knows, that the isthmus on which all eyes are now fixed is a late natural feature of the Mediterranean coast, and that the green bed of Wady Tumeilat is, in fact an ancient Nile Branch, closed up in the course of ages—as are the Tanitic, the Pelusiatic, and the Medesian mouths—by the tendency of the great river to choke with its own mud. The Pithom mouth, as Wady Tumeilat may be called, was already silted up in the days of Necho, who constructed the earliest sweet-water canal along the Wady in the seventh century B.C.—the time of Josiah, King of Judah. But at what period it was still flowing, and whether it was yet open when the Israelites marched out of Goshen, we have as yet no

evidence to show. This only we do know, that since Egypt first existed, the Nile has yearly brought down the soil of Abyssinian highlands to fertilise and increase the delta, in that the Nile of Egypt is steadily growing northwards, at the rate of fifty yards per annum, since at least sixty-two million tons of silt matter are yearly carried down the river, so that the waters of the Mediterranean are turbid with mud to a distance of no less than ten leagues from the mouth. At Port Said, the oldest known antiquities are not earlier than the Christian era; and there can be little doubt that at the time of the Exodus, even if the Mediterranean and the Red Sea were not actually connected by lakes and marshes, the shore of the former at least reached to Kantarah—Lake Mentaleh and all the flats and marshes north of Taxis or Zoan having as yet no existence.

These facts, which are too often entirely forgotten, agree with what we know of the growth of all the river deltas of the Mediterranean. They agree also with the history of Tigris and Euphrates; and they belong not to the region of theory, but to that of a certain circumstances, founded on accurate professional observation.

When Sennacherib attacked Ean, the Persian Gulf reached to Kor-nah now a hundred miles from the mouth of Euphrates. Alexander founded Charax on the sea-shore, whereas it is now fifty miles inland. The Shatt el 'Arab, or "desert shore," which now stretches on either hand of the combined channel of Tigris and Euphrates, had then no existence. Babylon in fact, in 2000 B.C., was only half its present distance from the sea; and the rivers of Chaldaea have been growing longer at the rate of about two miles per century, which is an even more rapid rate of increase than that of the Nile.

But while these great changes have gradually and imperceptibly been carried out by nature, years by years, century by century, without the attention of mankind being especially attracted, another kind of change has gone on in Palestine in the case of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The Jordan Valley is the most magnificent 'fault' in the world. It is a chasm formed by the tearing asunder of great beds of rock 4,000 feet thick; and this occurred, as there is plenty of evidence to show, at a geological period as late as, or even later than, the Eocene epoch. The sandstone cliffs which stand up east of the river, when their dip is contrasted with the sudden subsidence of the chalk and limestone slopes which run down from the western watershed to the valley, bear evidence of the occurrence of this wonderful crack in the earth's crust, which extends for 200 miles. In Eocene times there was a chain of great fresh-water lakes from Hermon almost to the Gulf of Akabah; and it has yet to be settled at what period the water-headed south of the Dead Sea was elevated so as to stop the outlet of these lakes, and to leave a broad dry channel (120 miles long), now called the 'Arabah, or desert, south of the Dead Sea. The process of subsidence and of evaporation went on steadily, long after the Eocene period, and is indeed thought to be still in progress; and the shores of lakes, now dry, have been traced in the Jordan Valley, and show clearly how the great sheets of water have gradually dwindled, as the valley sank lower and the evaporation gained in power, so that in our own times they are represented only by the Dead Sea (which is forty miles long and ten miles broad), the Sea of Galilee (twelve miles by eight miles), and the yet smaller Hulch, or waters of Merom. The snows of Hermon are annually poured into this valley; the great fountains at its foot, the streams of Arnon, Jabbok, Jarmuk, and many other tributaries—from Gilead, from Moab, or from the west—are yearly rushing into the Dead Sea; yet this great supply of water, representing the rainfall of a basin covering many thousands of square miles, is able only to raise the level of the Dead Sea in winter about fifteen feet, and the whole of this amount (fifteen feet over 400 square miles) is in summer disposed of by evaporation alone, leaving the Salt Sea even saltier than before, from the chlorides brought down from the salt springs higher up the valley, and from the salt marshes north of Jericho.

The makers of the Suez Canal have then, in feeble human fashion, sought to undo the work which the Nile has taken at least sixty centuries to perform. They have dug their little ditch through the mud-flats which were once beneath the sea, and their achievement is considered by their fellow-men to be, perhaps, the greatest engineering triumph of an age of scientific power. It is, perhaps, not unnatural that in their exultation they should conceive themselves capable of doing yet greater wonders,—of being able to move mountains, and to destroy the face of primeval nature, and to set at nought the restrictions which, in all former ages, she has placed on human powers of transport, and on the direction of the great lines of Asiatic commerce. Yet let us not forget how stupendous are the forces against which we strive. The Nile has no labourer to pay, no limits of time or of distance. It hurls annually sixty million tons of solid matter into the Mediterranean, and chokes the mouth of the Canal at Port Said every year with 721,000 cubic yards of silt. If it be so wonderful a deed to scoop out a channel 100 yards wide through soft river-mud between the lakes of the Isthmus of Suez, let us beware before we credit the power of modern engineers to destroy the solid rocks of the Syrian shores, or to restore the ocean to beds which it has long deserted.

The highest ground in the Isthmus of Suez is only fifty feet above sea-level. The soil excavated consists partly of sand and mud; partly of a soft friable limestone deposit—the sediment of the Nile mud, dried and semi-consolidated, but not converted into rock even of the softest kind. At Shaluf there is a short cutting through rock, but the extent is inconsiderable; while, as it is unnecessary to point out, the existence of Lakes Balah and Timsah, and of the Bitter Lakes—survivals of the ancient Yam Suph or "sea of weeds"—gave material assistance to the projectors of the Canal. From an engineering point of view, then, the execution of a canal which in cross-section has an area of 450 square yards, with an extreme width of 100 metres, cannot be said to have entailed great mastery over the natural features of the land. Yet it cost 16 millions sterling to make, without reckoning collateral expenses, which make a total of over 20 millions.

The difficulty which has arisen, in consequence of the construction which M. de Lesseps places on his "exclusive right" to the isthmus which

he Nile has for so many centuries been patiently building up for his sole benefit, calls attention to other lines of communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Dark hints have been thrown out that the Government may see its way to turning M. de Lesseps's position, by means of a canal through Palestine; and the claims of the Euphrates Valley Railway, of the Turco-Indian line, of the Nile Canal proposed by Mr. Fowler, are all brought into prominence by the choking of the Isthmus route. We may glance at each of these in turn; but of all the various schemes which have been discussed during the last twenty years, there is none which so fills the mind of an engineer with astonishment at the proceedings of his fellow-countrymen, as does that of the Jordan Valley Canal, recently revived under distinguished patronage.

The scheme to which Government seems inclined to lend an ear—not probably with any intention really to embark on the enterprise, but rather with the view of obtaining a set-off for negotiation with M. de Lesseps—is not by any means a new idea. It was proposed twenty years ago, by a Frenchman, as a rival project to that of the Suez Canal, and it has been talked of ever since in Syria.

From the mouth of the Kishon it is proposed—following the course of that river—to gain access to the plain of Esdraelon, and crossing this eastwards, to reach the low watershed (about 200 feet above the Mediterranean) which divides the Esdraelon Plain from the broad valley of Jezreel, running down by Bethshean to Jordan.

By means of a canal along this line, some twenty five miles long, it is proposed to let into the Jordan Valley the waters of the Mediterranean, which, as the valley is much lower than the Mediterranean level, would, it is contended, lead to the flooding of the whole of this great gorge, as soon as the stream was induced to run through the canal piercing the watershed near Jezreel.

This is, however, but part—and that the easier and less important part—of the scheme. The communication is to be made complete by another canal on the south, which is to let in the waters of the Gulf of Akabah into the Jordan Valley at the south end of the Dead Sea, thus forming a natural water-way which will require neither maintenance, dredging, nor other incidental expenses, but which, once made, shall remain a monument of human power over nature to all eternity.

Truly it is a grand and fascinating project. Palestine becomes a long peninsula, divided from the eastern deserts by a great lake, over which the hot winds will blow with moderated ardour. The fertility of the land must increase marvellously; for has not M. de Lesseps made the wonderful discovery that the presence of salt water produces mists of a fertilising nature?—a fact which the Greek islands obstinately refuse to recognise.

Again, to many there is, without doubt, a religious element in the question which commends it strongly to their minds. "The waters shall be healed," "The miry places shall be given to salt," "The fishers shall stand from En-gei" (which will be 700 feet below the surface of the water) "to En-eglain" (perhaps near the sources of Jordan); nay, even Capernaum "will be cast down to hell," as the water will rise 600 feet above its ruins (Ezek. xlvii. 9-11; Matt. xi. 23). It is with no intention of disrespect to those who hold such views that these words are written; but it is certain that in England such anticipations will strongly influence a large portion of the very public which might be asked to support the scheme in question.

Let us for a moment, however, consider what it is that the projectors of the Jordan Valley Canal would accomplish if they succeeded. The sea being admitted would, it is supposed, gain the same level throughout. The Jordan Valley would be filled up to a depth of 1,300 feet at the Dead Sea, and on the north the line would run out near the Huleh Lake. Thus Jordan would become a river only ten miles instead of a hundred long. The Sea of Galilee, with all its sacred places—Tiberias (with its Jewish population), Capernaum, Bethsaida, Bethshean, Jericho, and many other important sites—would be sunk below the waters. The dolmen fields of Gilead and Moab would be swept away, and a sea of 150 miles long, and at least ten miles broad, would fill the valley—a lake covering 1,500 square miles of country, four times the size of the Dead Sea, or about as large as the Victoria Nyanza.

The promoters have obtained the opinion (with many cautious reservations, it must be allowed) of a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in support of their views. From his letter it appears that the whole work is to be accomplished in three years. The canal is to be only fifty feet wide and ten feet deep, but the water rushing through it is to enlarge the channel to the width of 480 yards, with a depth of twenty feet, which is calculated to be the size necessary to fill the valley at the rate of a million cubic yards per minute. This action of the sea is to be induced by a fall of six feet to the mile in the original channel, and is to be effected by means of the "properly directed scour of an elementary channel," with "due provision for evaporation."

The engineer had perhaps before his mind's eye what we know of the action of the Mississippi when forming a new channel, although the cases are not strictly analogous; but what are we to think of those who propose to deal with the rush of a mass of water as great as that which falls over the Horse Shoe Fall ledges at Niagara in a minute, but which is here confined within the space of a quarter of a mile, or half the width? Where will the man be found who will "properly direct the scour" of such a terrible waterfall; and who is responsible for the design which shows us a canal with locks descending into the valley? Are the locks also to be a quarter of a mile wide? and if so, who will work the gates? Are the locks to control water flowing with twice the force of the Niagara current? And if so, how thick will their gates be, and how large their sluices? Surely it is a marvel in the present century that professional men should be found to write even with qualified approbation in support of such a scheme.

But let us suppose that this is an exaggerated estimate, and that the company will be content to go to work more soberly and slowly. They will perhaps be willing to wait twenty or fifty years, and admit the ocean by a gentler gradient. Here, unfortunately, they encounter another difficulty, namely, that connected with "due provision for evaporation." We know that the summer and winter difference of level in the Dead Sea is fifteen feet. This is the minimum effect of evapora-

tion in the Jordan Valley. Evaporation goes on all through the year, and all along the course of the Jordan and of the tributary streams. And lest it should be thought that the effects of evaporation have been exaggerated, it will perhaps be well here to remark, that the Abana and Pharpar, as well as several rivers of Central Asia, are evaporated without ever reaching the sea, just as the Nile itself would also be, but for the floods of the Atbara. It would therefore be necessary, before the height of summer was reached, to fill the valley to a depth of more than fifteen feet, or all the water let in would be evaporated away, and in spite of the two canals the valley would remain as dry as it now is. To float vessels, at least fifteen feet more should be provided, and thus our 1,500 square miles (and more) must be filled up some thirty feet high in the first year.

To this there are two objections. If only fifteen feet of water was to be admitted, the current must be fifteen miles an hour. If some advance on total evaporation is to be established, the current must be from twenty to thirty miles per hour in a canal about the size of the Suez Canal. The smaller the canal, of course the more rapid the current required. But twenty miles an hour is the ordinary rate of a railway train. Who is to control a current of this speed, which, as is well known, would tear up solid masonry? And what locks or sluices would be strong enough to regulate the flow? Ships would be carried helplessly along; and if ever they got down the slope to the incipient lake, they could never get out again, but must remain there until the sea attained its final level. Yet we have seen that under a rate of flow of fifteen miles an hour (roughly calculated) no effect at all would be produced; whereas, on the other hand, with a current running like an express train the lake would only be filled in the course of a hundred years. The company must wait for its traffic returns, then, at least a century, and by that time, perhaps, the reasons which give prominence for the moment to the question of an alternative route might have disappeared.

Let us look at the project from another point of view—namely, that of expense. The Suez Canal, we know, cost more than £160,000 per mile, and of this £87,000 per mile was expended on works of construction. The calculated prices for the Panama Canal show us a difference in expense between cutting a canal through rock or through earth which is as 6s. to 1s. 6d., or four times the expense in the case of rock. The Suez Canal is cut through ground nowhere exceeding fifty feet in height above the sea, and joins together a string of lakes.

Now, as regards the northern adit to the Jordan Valley, we have very exact information given by the Exploration Map of Palestine. The levels along the Kishon are marked, and are controlled to a certain degree by comparison with a line of levels run from the Bay of Acre to the Sea of Tiberias, which are exact within a few inches. It appears, then, that in the first ten miles there is a rise of about ninety feet, and in the next fifteen from ninety to about 200 feet above the Mediterranean. With a canal twenty feet deep and falling six feet in the mile, we should thus have a mean depth of cutting off about 200 feet throughout, or four times the maximum of the Suez Canal. As regards cross sections, we have seen that it would be impossible to make the canal small on account of evaporation, and that the promoters contemplate a final width to be four times that of M. de Lesseps's channel.

But would this excavation be through rock or through earth? The Esdraelon plain, no doubt, possesses a fine loose soil; but the depth is not known, and is not likely to be as great as 200 feet. The Carmel ridge is a hard crystalline limestone; the rocks below Nazareth are of the same formation; the hills of Gilboa are also of very hard rock; and a basalt district (of the very hardest material) must be encountered near the Jezreel watershed. It is thus probable that at least half the cutting would have to be blasted, and the idea of a scour enlarging the channel must be abandoned. A canal four times as wide and four times as deep as the Suez Canal must be cut through rock and earth, the cost of excavating which would be at least double that of excavation in the isthmus. Thus, for construction alone, the canal would cost thirty-two times as much per mile as the Suez Canal, or about 2½ millions per mile for a distance of twenty-five miles, without including the other charges, which in the case of the Suez Canal amount to £73,000 per mile and more.

We have taken the northern channel first, as being the part of the work concerning which the promoters are most confident. On the south they seem to assume that the country runs down-hill from the Gulf of Akabah to the Dead Sea, and that a canal on this side would be quite a short one. They speak also of "loose sandy soil" in this valley; and the "properly directed scour" is to do the work for them. As a fact, however, it is very well known that the 'Arabah rises northwards to a saddle near Petra, the height of which is not accurately ascertained, but the lowest estimate yet given makes it 200 feet above the Red Sea. Had no such rise existed, the Gulf of Akabah would probably have long ago done the work which is now expected of it. The attention of the company seems now directed to the examination of this watershed, and inasmuch as the greater includes the less, no doubt they will thus be most easily convinced; but in face of what is known as to the northern adit, it seems rather a waste of time and money to inquire into the details on the south. We know that the channel must here be at least sixty miles long, and probably on an average at least 200 feet deep. The cost per mile would be at least equal to that of the northern canal, the length more than double.

The soil of the 'Arabah is superficially a loose sand, but the saddle is known to consist of Nubian sandstone, which is a fairly hard rock. The intrusive traps which burst through this sandstone at Petra are yet more formidable, and the only choice is between these materials and the granites of the Sinaitic ranges. The estimate must in all probability, therefore, be higher than that for the excavation of the shorter channel.

Nor are these the only expenses. The Suez Canal was dug through a flat desert, the ground of which was really valueless, and the district uninhabited for the most part. This is not the case in the Jordan valley. A population of many thousands of nomadic Arabs, with flocks and herds, must be dispossessed and compensated. The corn fields which occur all along the valley must be bought; the villagers of

Jericho and of Beisan must be recompensed for their vines and fruit trees. But yet more, what value is to be placed on Tiberias, with its 3,000 inhabitants, and (yet more unluckily) those inhabitants more than half Jews? What value will the Jews place on their houses and synagogues; on Tiberias, the Holy City, where the Talmud was first put in writing on the tombs of Meir and Kahna, and of the great Maimonides? Truly we have here to deal with men who do not under-estimate the worth of that which they have to sell. To buy a city might be considered rather a great undertaking, yet it is but a small contingency in this magnificent scheme. Tiberias is 680 feet below the Mediterranean, and either it must be overflowed, or it must be transported like an American town to some spot 700 feet farther up the hills.

Let us suppose that only a million is required to settle this matter, and that the rest of the valley is bought at the rate of 1s. per acre, giving a total for 1,500 square miles of £363,000 (which is far too low an estimate); we cannot suppose that compensation would be less than 1½ or 2 millions, yet this is a mere detail in the total placed before us. The bill to be met stands thus when stated in every respect at a minimum:—

|                                      |     |     |     |              |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Northern Canal—                      |     |     |     |              |
| Construction at 2½ millions per mile | ... | ... | ... | £65,000,000  |
| Other charges                        | ... | ... | ... | 1,825,000    |
| Southern Canal—                      |     |     |     |              |
| Construction at 2½ millions per mile | ... | ... | ... | 150,000,000  |
| Other charges                        | ... | ... | ... | 4,380,000    |
| Compensation                         | ... | ... | ... | 1,500,000    |
|                                      |     |     |     | £222,705,000 |

This is surely putting things at their lowest, yet the bill rather dwarfs the modest proposal to lend eight millions to M. de Lesseps. The expense would finally come to about twenty times that of the Suez channel; whereas M. de Lesseps now informs us that if left to himself he can make his second canal for five millions sterling—which those who know how the money was really spent in the case of the first canal will not be disposed to deny being possible.

What shall we think of engineers who are ready to conduct Niagara in the right path as though leading Leviathan by the bridle? Who will be able to change the whole face of nature, and to destroy thousands of miles of historic lands? We may perhaps be reminded of the Panama Canal, and of the proposed inland sea in Tunis. All that can be said in reply is this: the Panama Canal is not yet made, and many sober men are found to doubt whether it ever will be; but supposing it to be possible, it bears no resemblance to the proposal under consideration, and would be indeed a most modest achievement when compared with the Jordan Valley Lake. As regards the Shatut of Tunis, the French promoters have not yet shown good cause to convince us that the sea, which, in consequence of geological changes, has deserted the ancient bed, can again be induced to return at a rate sufficient to counteract the effects of evaporation. But even in this case the aims of M. de Lesseps are more modest than those of the Jordan Valley Canalists. Supposing that English capitalists prefer to spend 250 millions on this route (representing three times the amount of the annual national expenditure), rather than to aid in spending five millions on the new Suez Canal, there yet remains the difficulty of the introduction of the water, which, as we have seen above, is one which cannot be overcome.

Is it supposed by those who advocate this scheme, or by the Government which tacitly countenances its inception, that the idea will surprise M. de Lesseps. Why, the project is as old as his Suez concession, and he cannot fail to have then become acquainted with all that could be urged in its favour. Whether he be the great engineer whom some would represent him to be, or the great diplomatist which his history shows him to have always been, it is equally clear that the threat to turn his position by means of such a scheme will be received by him with a smile.

Leaving aside, then, this extravagant and thoroughly impractical suggestion, let us consider the remaining routes, first among which stands the Euphrates Valley Railway. The present Government were willing to lend M. de Lesseps eight millions at 3½ per cent. The Euphrates Valley Railway would cost, it is estimated, about ten millions, and it would pay at the rate of 10 per cent. over nearly half of its length. Perhaps, then, it might have been worthy of the attention of statesmen under the present circumstances, even though its construction had been a matter of consideration to a Conservative Cabinet under Lord Beaconsfield.

There are several modifications of this scheme which have lately been proposed, but they cannot be considered improvements on the old line laid down by Colonel Chesney in 1850. The route from Tripoli, concerning which Commander Cameron has written so confidently, cannot compete with that from Alexandretta and Aleppo, on account of the difficulties of the pass, 2,000 feet high, which it must cross to reach Homs, and which consists entirely of very hard black basalt. The Tripoli port is known to be the best on the Syrian shore, and a good military road might no doubt be made by the pass to Aleppo; but for a railroad, the line by Antioch is preferable in many respects. The scheme which Commander Cameron propounded at the Society of Arts, of a line from Tripoli to India, may be dismissed with as little ceremony as that with which it was then received from competent engineers.

It is more than doubtful whether any good line could be formed further south leading from Acre, although Haifa is probably destined finally to eclipse Beyrout as a seaport for Damascus. The further south we seek to penetrate inland, the greater is the extent of desert to be crossed before the Euphrates can be reached; and for this reason Colonel Chesney's route by Antioch and Aleppo to Birejik, and thence to the Persian Gulf, on the west or right bank of Euphrates, remains without a rival.

The advantages of the line are these. The route from London to Bombay would be 700 miles shorter than that by the Suez Canal. If the port of Kurachee were to replace Bombay,—which, in case of military use being made of this line, would probably be the result,—the

route would be shortened by 1,000 miles, or by five days of sea passage. The length of the railway would be 920 miles, which represents forty-eight hours' travelling. Its cost is estimated at £8,000 to £10,000 per mile, or between seven and eight millions sterling. The saving of so much time would be a military advantage of the highest importance, and constitutes a claim which no other practical route possesses. The words of a famous diplomatist must not be forgotten, and the nearer Russia approaches to Herat and to Candahar, the greater becomes the necessity for the Euphrates Valley Railway.

As regards the commercial aspect, it must not be forgotten that in the days of the Seleucidæ, and yet later, in the Roman times, Antioch was the great rival of Alexandria, and the emporium of the commerce of Asia. In the 16th century, though Vasco de Gama had discovered the Cape route a century before, Queen Elizabeth had her fleet on the Euphrates, and had authorised the Levant Company to trade through Aleppo. It was in the 15th century that the Genoese trade in the Euxine declined, and was superseded by Venetian trade through the Red Sea; but these changes were mainly due to the conquests of Genghis Khan, and of his fiercer successor, Timur, and not to any physical causes. The invention of steam, followed by the cutting of the Suez Canal, has directed trade from the Euphrates to the Red Sea. It was not until the East India Company moved their factories from Bassorah that the trade of Aleppo was ruined. The establishment of a line of railroad by this natural route might in great measure restore the balance; and the local trade from Aleppo to the Mediterranean, and from Baghdad—by a short branch—to Bassorah, might yield a very handsome profit to the company, even if the rest of the line proved quite unremunerative. To seek, however, for traffic by diverting the railway eastwards to the Tigris Valley, would be fatal to the fundamental principles which alone recommend the Euphrates route, and would contradict the well-known fact, which has been proved especially with regard to this line of traffic, that local commerce follows, and is developed by, the through commerce of a great trade-route.

The advantages of the Euphrates Valley Railway are, however, balanced by very serious drawbacks. The number of small bridges required may be disregarded, as representing a very insignificant engineering difficulty; while the objections to moving troops by this route, which are based on the great heat of summer on the Mesopotamian plains, would surely not weigh with Englishmen when India was in danger, and five days or more were to be gained. It would not always be necessary to send soldiers in summer time, and, in ordinary circumstances, they might travel by night. The various contrivances used in India for cooling railway carriages might be employed, and, under any circumstances, it is only a question of forty-eight hours of heat—perhaps not greater than that experienced in the Red Sea. The drawbacks, then, are not engineering, nor are they climatic, but commercial and strategic. In the first place, some 500 miles of the route would be unproductive for a long time of paying local traffic. In the second, transport by rail, with the double transshipment at Alexandretta and at the Persian end, could not compete successfully with a through communication by water, as in the Suez Canal. For light goods, for the mails, above all, for the rapid despatch of troops, the railway would be of value, but not for the heavy merchandise which comes by sea from India.

The strategic objections are yet stronger, and they are akin to those which made Lord Palmerston oppose the Suez Canal. That Canal, as we now know, was created rather for a political than for any commercial reason. It was a menace to England—"a lance in the hand of France"—a hold on our communications with our Indian Empire. For this reason, as we well know, the scheme was received with favour by the diplomatists of France, even if the buying of shares was not regarded by our imaginative neighbours as a patriotic proceeding. It was for this reason that our great statesman opposed the scheme, not from any doubt of the engineering practicability, nor from any jealousy of French commerce and enterprise. It was the Suez Canal which gave France her influence in Egypt, and which has compelled England to occupy Cairo, and which still compels us to concentrate our attention on this corner of the Mediterranean. The interests of England are bound up with the development of this line of traffic, unrestricted by baseless pretensions to monopoly, and unhindered by the jealousy of those whose rights, whose traffic, and whose necessities less imperatively call them to keep safe and free the highroad of commerce to India.

The responsibilities which would be entailed on England by the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway are of a similar description. Even if protected by the river, the line presents a long flank, exposed to a Russian advance from Armenia or from the Caucasus. A position at Aleppo, and a post in the Persian Gulf, would become necessary for the safeguarding of the railway, even if the occupation of Baghdad and of some part of Syria did not become finally imperative. The acquisition of Cyprus and of a tract near the Euphrates mouth, as also the acquisition of rights of navigation on the Karoon River, running from near the Euphrates mouth towards Teheran, had this meaning. They were steps which must precede the making of the Euphrates Valley Railway, and which might render it possible for England to fall on the flank of the Russian advance to India from Aterabad, on the south-east of the Caspian. Like the buying of the Suez Canal shares, they were acts which strengthened our hold on the road to India, and which tended to check the now rapid advance of Russia both eastwards and westwards. But they were great plans, which demanded the courage and forethought of a great man to ensure their success, and the patience of genius to develop. We have returned to the day of small things, to the reign of those who prefer to lend English money to her most jealous neighbour, and who seeing peace in their own days so far as Russia is concerned, are content to ignore all indications of her advance, and to place the good humour of France before the peril of Great Britain.

One more word let us add. The rights of the Sultan in Egypt are not likely to trouble the minds of those who have occupied this province; but to make a canal in Syria, or a railway in Mesopotamia

a firman from the Sultan is necessary, if not also for a second Suez Canal. Have we any reason to expect that the Sultan is willing to grant such firmans to England under the rule of the present Ministry? British navigation of the Tigris has been forbidden; British exploration in Assyria or in Syria has been suspended; British subjects in Constantinople apply vainly for their rights to Sultan and Cabinet alike. Why should the Sultan grant new concessions to those who have declared for the "bag-and-baggage policy," who connived at the seizure of Tunis, and who invaded Egypt against his will? What proof is there to him that the Euphrates Valley Railway might not bring British troops to Baghdad, or the Jordan Canal hold a fleet which might declare Syria independent? It was not in this spirit that a more successful statesman approached the ruler of Islam.

Other schemes may be more briefly dismissed. The idea of a great railway which is to start from Constantinople, and push its way gradually, developing traffic as it advances, through Asia Minor and Persia, and by Biluchistan to India, is a scheme too vast to be of practical interest. It has all the military and commercial disadvantages of the Euphrates Valley line, and none of its recommendations. The length of line is such that it could not possibly be protected, while Russia from the Caspian would have a long start on her parallel route through Herat. The price of through transport by rail, over such distances, could never compete with that of even a longer line by sea; and this railway, in short, will not be made until Asia is civilised and Europe has disarmed.

The scheme of a canal up the Nile to Cairo or to Benha, and thence to Ismailieh, is condemned by similar considerations; it is a makeshift, not a natural route. The general who ruled a straight line between two points as marking the proper road to be taken, understood the principles not only of strategy but of commerce also. No man will go round two sides of the triangle so long as it is possible for him to go by the third. No ship will ascend a rapid river against the current, if a shorter canal without a current be available. M. de Lesseps has shown the true line by which the Red Sea may be reached, and he possesses the advantage of "interior lines" as compared with all his rivals. Such, then, is the position created by the unnecessary acknowledgment of a right which is more than doubtful—namely, which everyday seems to show us as more shadowy and unreal. Two Governments have dealt with the Suez Canal, since its construction was effected in spite of us, and—politically—to our detriment. The one statesman secured us a share in the company, and presented the country with a splendid financial investment. He kept his eye on the possibilities of the far future, and paved the way for the construction of a military line which might save five days at least on the road to India. The nation failed to follow him, and he was dismissed and died. His successor has taken up the question. He has made a bargain so bad that even the strength of his party will not enable him to carry it out; and in order to undo the evil done, in order to place some advantage against those which he has himself bestowed on his adversary, he proposes gravely to promote one of the most preposterous schemes concocted by any English committee of the age. The men who admitted the *pouvoir exclusif* and who condemn the Euphrates Valley Railway, are naturally those who will believe or feign to believe in the Jordan Valley Canal.

## MAIL NEWS.

A telegram has been received in Bombay stating that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have taken passage for Bombay by the mail steamer which will arrive at the end of November.

According to present arrangements H.E. the Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta on Dec. 1 and open the Exhibition of the 4th of that month. It is expected that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and the heads of the other local Governments, and a large number of native princes will be present on the occasion.

Sir Evelyn Baring, the retiring Finance Minister, leaves Bombay for Egypt, to assume the position to which he has been appointed in that country. On Thursday, Aug. 23, a dinner was given at Simla in Sir Evelyn's honour, and he was subsequently invested by H.E. the Viceroy with the insignia of the K.C.S.I.

Active preparations are being made in Bombay to give the retiring Finance Minister a hearty reception. The East India Association have adopted a complimentary address, and another address was agreed to at a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay yesterday evening.

The Press, both European and Native, acknowledge the great services which Sir Evelyn Baring has rendered to the country, and are unanimous in their expression of regret that India should be deprived of such an experienced financier.

A rumour was current at Peshawur on Wednesday to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan had been shot dead by his nephew, Nadir Khan, son of the late Ameer Azim Khan.

The report was not believed from the first, and it was subsequently proved incorrect. The rumour emanated from the Kyber, and is believed to have been founded on a plot for the assassination of the Ameer, who left Mama Kheyl for Cabul on Aug. 23.

On Aug. 25 the Bombay Legislative Council met at Puna to consider the two bills which have been framed by Government for the extension of local self-government in the Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Peile introduced the bills in a long speech

and an animated debate followed, in which most of the members of the Council took part. The non-official members, whilst approving of the principle of the measures, expressed an opinion that they did not go far enough. Eventually the bills were referred to a select committee for consideration, and further discussion was adjourned until December, when the Council will meet in Bombay.

On Thursday, Aug. 23, a crowded meeting of the European and Eurasian inhabitants of Calcutta was held in that city to demand the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. In the event of Government not acceding to that request, it was resolved to ask Government to postpone their decision upon the bill until Parliament has had an opportunity of considering the opinions which have been submitted on the subject.

The meeting, which was attended by some two thousand persons, was orderly throughout, and the several resolutions were passed with great enthusiasm and unanimity.

Mr. Atkins, the editor of the *Railway Service Gazette*, has been despatched as a delegate to the working men in England, to obtain their assistance to prevent the Ilbert Bill from becoming law.

During the week previous to the departure of the mail there has been a renewal of the rainfall in nearly every part of the country excepting the Punjab, where the prospects are very gloomy. Scarcity is inevitable in some districts, and the Punjab Government are already considering the advisability of inaugurating relief works.

Some Canadian missionaries working at Indore complain that they have met with great opposition from the Maharajah Holkar, who has prohibited them from conducting their operations in his territories. On August 19 the missionaries baptised a Cashmere lad of good family, and the circumstance is said to have given rise to great excitement.

A meeting of the Calcutta Missionary Conference was held in Calcutta on Aug. 25, to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the matter.

It is probable that the committee on the Bengal Rent Bill will reassemble in Calcutta about the middle of November, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Stuart Bayley, and the Hon. C. P. Ilbert resuming their places on it, with the Hon. W. W. Hunter, vice Sir Evelyn Baring.

The Madras Government will stay at Ooty, pending the return of Mr. Grant Duff from his west coast tour.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Melvill as provisional member of the Council of the Government of Bombay is gazetted.

Colonel Chesney and Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner of the Central Provinces, were, on the occasion of Sir Evelyn Baring's investiture on Thursday, invested as Companions of the Star of India.

The installation of his Highness the Maharajah of Kuch Behar is expected to take place on the 8th of November.

The Maharajah of Mysore left Bangalore for his capital on the 16th August.

A scheme is under consideration by the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* for the establishment of an institute near London for the education of Punjabee youths. It is proposed that the institution should be conducted with due regard to caste observances.

Some proposals have been sent home with regard to the Secretary of State's new code of rules for admission to the Roorkee College, which aroused so much discussion and dissent a few months ago.

The Resident in Turkish Arabia reports that Sharif Khan, a younger brother of the Ameer Shere Ali, died suddenly at Baghdad on the 13th Aug., apparently of heart-disease.

An important letter has been addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce by the Government of India on the subject of a direct line of railway between Bombay and Calcutta.

At a meeting of the Bombay Millowners Association on Aug. 21, it was decided to send a representative to Arabia, Zanzibar, the Cape of Good Hope, and other countries for the purpose of opening up new markets for local-made cotton goods.

There were ninety-six deaths from cholera in Bombay in the week before the mail left, against eighty-six the previous week. The returns from the Deccan districts show that the disease is diminishing, but in the Berars the mortality is very heavy.

A committee has been appointed to consider the arrangements by which the Government can take over the house and grounds of the Kidderpore Orphan Asylum at Calcutta and otherwise provide for the inmates.

The Mayo College at Ajmere will be opened on Jan. 1.

The Poona Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on Wednesday evening, August 22, by Sir James Fergusson.

A Marine Court of Inquiry was held last week to investigate the circumstances attending the wreck of the s.s. Knight of the Bath on a reef near the Kooria Moorla Islands on June 17 last. The court censured the captain for an error of judgment, but decided not to frame any charge against him.

The consolidation of British Biluchistan is proceeding satisfactorily, and the ensuing cold weather will probably see very

rapid progress in the completion of various matters of administration which have now been thoroughly thrashed out. Sir Robert Sandeman will, we understand, visit Panjgur, Kharan, and Mekran, and a well-equipped survey party will accompany him.

### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (General Hardinge) returned to head-quarters at Poona from Sirur on August 19. We hear that one result of the visit has been to settle the question of the movements of the Poona Horse as follows:—Only one troop is to remain at Sirur, and the remainder of the regiment is to go to Poona to take the place of the 2nd Lancers, now under orders for Deesa. This move of the Poona Horse being decided on, there remains the delicate question of compensation to the regiment for houses, &c., a question which, we hope, Government will deal with in a liberal spirit. In due course the Poona Horse will take its turn of Deesa and Neemuch, and so on to Sind; and thus nothing local will remain about it but its name. Major Hogg, the new commandant of the Poona Horse, is admirably qualified to deal with the many questions that must arise on the transfer of the corps from Sirur.

There will be a kind of camp of exercise on a limited scale near Poona this cold weather. It will consist of the troops in and near Poona, and, in addition, of some regiments passing through Poona in course of relief. We understand that no expense will be incurred, but that it will merely be a repetition of the highly successful outing at Pashan last February, on a larger scale. That a gathering of troops—for camp of exercise is too ambitious a term—even on a small scale can be held without expense, was supposed to be an impossibility until General Hardinge proved the contrary, and it is to his energy and persistence that the coming manoeuvres will be due. But this power of organising things without expense has its drawback. The Government of India may say that what has been done once without expense should always be done in the same way, and may try to make a precedent out of what is a purely exceptional incident. The musketry school now being held at Poona is in connection with the Central Rifle Meeting, and is therefore also got up without any expense to the State. So that Bombay must be allowed to set a good example to other Presidencies in the important matter of economy. Whether the Supreme Government will take a mean advantage of this good management on the part of the military authorities in this Presidency, and withhold money grants in future, remains to be seen.

We learn that it is now definitely settled that on Colonel Willoughby, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, going to England on furlough next month, Colonel Pottinger, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will act for him. The place of Colonel Pottinger will be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Jopp, an Assistant Quartermaster-General on the establishment, now in England on furlough. Colonel Pottinger's advancement will hardly escape comment and criticism. He is an artillery officer, and the appointment he is about to act in is, as we stated before, regarded as belonging peculiarly to the Staff Corps. We think, however, it will be pretty generally conceded that in no other respect can Colonel Pottinger be held to be disqualified for the post.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Eteson, who went home at the beginning of the year on the expiration of his tenure of the appointment of first assistant adjutant general, has taken up the appointment of assistant adjutant general and quartermaster general at home, in the room of Colonel W. H. Knight, and is posted, it is presumed, to the South Eastern district under General Newdigate, his co-assistant being Colonel Buchanan, who commanded the 9th in this country.

Colonel J. P. Turton, Commanding 4th Goorkhas, and at Bakloh, died at Amritsur, on Sunday, August 26. Colonel Turton had been in failing health for some time, and he left Bakloh on the Thursday before his death *en route* for Kurrachee, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Colonel E. F. Chapman, military secretary to Sir Donald Stewart, who went home in April on medical certificate for six months, accompanies Major General Sir Drury Lowe, who has been selected to attend the autumn manoeuvres of the German Army. Lieutenant Colonel K. G. Henderson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who served with the 2nd Battalion, also goes with General Lowe. Colonel Chapman will rejoin his appointment at the end of October, when Lieutenant Colonel Gossett will, it is presumed, rejoin his regiment and proceed with it to Peshawar.

Colonel Travers, the military secretary to the Government of Mysore, having proceeded to Europe on sick leave, his excellent billet has been split into two. Colonel Hay, formerly of the Mysore Commission, and lately in charge of the Amlet Mehal, is appointed to act for Colonel Travers as commandant of the Mysore "Barr" Troops, Horse and Foot, and Lieutenant Jones of the 1st Light Cavalry, is to act as adjutant of the Ressalah

Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, King's Own Borderers, proceeds home immediately, to join the 2nd Battalion.

The Government of India have sanctioned the attendance of the Commander in Chief, Bengal, at the camp of exercise, Bangalore. Sanction has also been accorded to the selection of eight officers from among the regimental commanding officers and Army Staff officers in the Bengal Presidency to accompany his Excellency.

Sir Frederick Roberts, in his orders relative to the camp of exercise to be held at Bangalore, lays great stress on all orders being given in writing, to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding. As so great an authority as General "Bobs" speaks decidedly on this point, it seems rather a pity that sabretaches have been done away with in the Indian Army. Writing materials were always carried in the sabretache, and it is not easy to see how an officer is to put his orders in writing, when he has nothing in which to stow away his pencil and paper.

Major Willis, Brigade Major, Meerut, is granted privilege leave to October 6.

Major Nicolay, Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has offered two prizes of Rs.100 each for the coming season:—Rs.100 to the company with largest percentage of efficient on December 31; Rs.100 to the company with largest percentage of extra-efficient on January 31.

Major Hargreave, Commandant B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, is granted eighteen months' leave of absence.

The appointment of Inspector General of Artillery in India will, in all probability, be vacant shortly, owing to the promotion of Colonel (Brigadier General) G. Leslie, the present incumbent, consequent upon the expected retirement of Major General N. Turner, C.B., who, owing to ill health, is unable to accept active employment. Brigadier General Leslie was appointed inspector in October, 1880, and consequently has over two years yet to run.

The two majorities vacant in the Northumberland Fusiliers—by the death of Major J. B. Newbolt and the retirement of Major C. de J. Græme—should cause promotion, the *Pioneer* remarks, to no less than five captains, owing to three being on staff employ and consequently on the seconded list—Captain Pearce Hobbs since 1879 and Captains Way and Cherry since 1881. Captain C. Hackett becomes Major, vice Græme, and then, after the three on the staff already mentioned, comes Captain Dyke, who only obtained his present rank in 1880, with, however, fifteen years' service as a subaltern.

Captain Dowling, 1st Border Regiment, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the 3rd Lincolnshire Militia Battalion.

Captain Mack, 12th Lancers, goes home on three months' leave, pending retirement from the service.

Captain Browne, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Naini Tal Depot, vice Vivian, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

The following postings have been made:—

Captain Johnson, Liverpool Regiment, to 2nd Battalion; Captain Marsham, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to 4th Battalion; Quartermaster Harrison, East Surrey, to 2nd Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel Carwitten and Major Higgins, King's Own Borderers both to 1st Battalion.

The following officers will proceed home during the ensuing trooping season for depot duty:—Captain Trotman and Lieutenant Capel Cure, 2nd Gloucestershire; Lieutenant Maunsell, 2nd East Yorkshire; Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Hardisty, 1st Worcestershire; and Lieutenant Schombery Kerr, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant Thackwell has been appointed permanent Quartermaster, 20th Bengal Native Infantry.

Lieutenants Newmarch, 2nd Royal Warwickshire, and C. G. Anderson, Royal Artillery, have been appointed to the 32nd and 10th Native Infantry respectively, as probationers for the Staff Corps.

It is stated that Lieutenant G. Rennie, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Account Department, now on six months' leave in India, from Funa, will join at Calcutta, for duty, on the expiration of his leave next month.

Lieutenant A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant P. B. Tindsell, squadron officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, is about to proceed on one year's furlough.

Lieutenant J. B. Sharpe, R.E., whose tour of Indian service expired on July 31, has reverted to the Imperial Establishment.

Sixty days' privilege leave has been granted to Lieutenant Ellison, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Allahabad.

Lieutenant Carter, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Douglas James Orr Taylor, King's Own Borderers, officiating wing officer, 13th Bombay N.I., is admitted to the Staff Corps from May 25, 1880; and Lieutenant H. J. Foster, 2nd Battalion E. Y. Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, is admitted from April 1, 1882.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.

## A DISHONEST COMPROMISE.

THE confidence reposed in Reuter's Agency by Lord Ripon gives a quasi-official authority to the announcement, which reaches England through that channel, that the Government of India proposes to compromise the Ilbert Bill, by restricting the enlarged jurisdiction to Native Covenanted Civilians who are District Magistrates or Judges, and further, by giving the European accused a chance of having his case (if the circumstances seem to warrant it) transferred to the High Court. We sincerely hope, however, that the Government of India had as little to do with this announcement, as it had—according to the *Pall Mall Gazette's* anonymous Simla friend—with the last Reuterian arithmetical puzzle. Nor will we readily believe that Lord Ripon would consent so to besmirch his fair fame as to be a party to a miserable shift, in regard to which it would be difficult to say whether its dishonesty or its imbecility is the more prominent feature. Hitherto Lord Ripon's faults have been those of a weak, vain, and consequently obstinate man, full of blind belief in foolish Radical notions, with a craze for popularity, and with unbounded opportunities for trying most dangerous experiments. But these viceregal failings, mischievous as their results have proved, are something altogether different from the moral obliquity that would condescend to an attempt to cheat both the Native and European communities by a juggle of words, transparently contrived so as at once to mock the Native and insult the European, to aggravate the ill feeling that has been so wantonly aroused, and to do no earthly good to a single living being—and all to save the *amour propre* of a ruler who has proved himself hopelessly incompetent. If such a proposal were to be seriously made, an Act of the Imperial Legislature of India would be degraded to the level of a trick of political legerdemain, so clumsily disguised as to be contemptible for its stupidity, and yet sufficiently deceitful to be hated for its insincerity.

First, as to its morality. Will any supporter of Lord Ripon contend that such an Act would agree with all, or any, of the pretentious "high-falutin" that has formed the staple of the highly moral excuses that have been offered for this cruel attack on the tenderest susceptibilities of Englishmen and Englishwomen in India? Will it be pretended that such an Act advances one step in the direction of "redressing the wrongs of our forefathers," over which Mr. Bright's moral pocket-handkerchief gets moistened, whenever there is a chance of sowing a little hatred between Englishmen and Indians? Or will it, on the other hand, be alleged that the wounded feelings of Europeans in India are likely to be comforted by the insulting restrictions proposed to be placed on the European jurisdiction of Native Magistrates? Such an idea well befits those who meanly suppose that the European hostility to the Ilbert Bill is based on jealousy of the Native; but to the minds of the honest opponents of the Bill, a compromise that robs Englishmen of their birthright becomes doubly hateful when at the same time it is seen to wound the just pride of the Natives.

Next, as to the expediency of the suggested compromise. Is it supposed that such a proposal will be in the least acceptable to any one section of the Indian community? Will it render possible a return of those old friendly relations between Englishmen and Indians, that were daily becoming more and more cordial before Lord Ripon cast this dark shadow over the scene? Will it content either the Natives, or the much injured Anglo-Indians? Does anyone suppose that it will even calm the excited souls of Mr. Fogg and Mr. Holyoake, and the five-and-forty Radical gentlemen who meet so frequently "in support of Lord Ripon's policy?"

We do not ask whether it will satisfy the Bengali agitators—nothing would satisfy those gentlemen, and, therefore, they need not be considered. But we do ask, will it satisfy the high-minded and loyal gentlemen of Bengal and of the rest of India, who desire nothing more, in regard to this wretched question, than that it should be settled once for all and quickly, in such a way as to restore peace to the distracted land, with due regard to Native feeling? It has been shown over and over again that, so long as the law merely gave the European accused a privilege—which was the privilege of the accused, not the disability of the Judge—no Indian gentleman, whether Judge or layman, had any right to complain of an arrangement which did not at all touch him, provided justice was done. But to give Native Magistrates and Judges, amid an infinite amount of blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, an infinitesimal increase of jurisdiction with one hand, and with the other to take it away by dodges characterised by the most odious hypocrisy, is not only to cast a most undeserved slur on an honourable body of men who have never asked for these delicate Pecksniffian attentions, but also to insult the intelligence of the whole Native Community.

But is there any more reason to suppose that such a compromise would satisfy the Anglo-Indians, or that they would be consenting parties to such base trickery? They have throughout, with the most transparent sincerity, declared (see the speeches of Mr. Keswick and Mr. A. B. Miller, at the recent Calcutta meeting) that they have no quarrel with the Natives in this matter

still less with the Native Magistrates and Judges. They desire to hurt no one's feelings, and they cast no aspersions on any one's character or ability. All they demand is—and this they demand with English frankness and English determination—to be left in the peaceful possession of their birthright, as Englishmen to be tried by Englishmen. Are they such mean creatures as to be consoled for the loss of this birthright by the robber's assurance that he will manage to give it back to them in an underhand, dishonourable fashion, after the deed is done? Are they even likely to feel any security that the dishonourable promise would be honourably performed for any length of time, further than it might be quite convenient to fulfil it?

And lastly, does any foolish member of this most foolish Government suppose that such a compromise will appease the Radical fury that Mr. Chamberlain and the Caucus have been pumping up? If so, we would advise that sanguine person to read the Radical papers. It may be that a few will content themselves—after declaring that the crushing of Anglo-Indians is the one thing needful for the regeneration of India—with scoffing at the feebleness that quails before reason and common sense. This is what the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says about it:—

“Most of the bad feeling which has lately existed respecting the Ilbert Bill, may be traced to the contention between those demanding that it should be largely modified and the Government resolutely determined to pass it, as it is. If the communication from Simla which we print this morning is to be credited, the authorities have given way, and the measure is to be shorn of the features most objected to by the European residents. The district magistrates and the session judges are to have their jurisdiction limited, and matters are to be so arranged as to permit the transference of European cases to the High Courts. Considering the report of authoritative opinions on the subject lately published, the Government have doubtless acted wisely in giving way. It would have looked better, perhaps, if their spokesmen had been less dogmatic to begin with. It is also true that this shifting of the ground is not calculated to cause an increase of confidence in the measure.”

But the more part will rage as furiously as ever. Hear what comfortable words the *Nottingham Daily Express* has for Lord Ripon:—

“Although it will be advisable to wait for the return itself before arriving at a definite conclusion, there appears little room for doubt that official opinion throughout India, from that of high commissioners and judges down to army officers and district assessors, is opposed to the Ilbert Bill. It is to be feared that the acting hostility of Anglo-Indians and others in this country, coupled with these adverse reports of Indian officials will necessitate the withdrawal of the measure. In such an event it is most unlikely that Lord Ripon would consent to continue at the head of affairs in India.”

And once more, we will quote the views of the *Western Morning News*:—

“Lord Ripon compromises. He is going so to modify the Ilbert Bill that it will be impossible for the Indian Government to avail itself of the services as magistrates of those Hindu gentlemen of high position and good reputation whom it is so necessary to interest in the Government of India. It is a pity; but it is hoped that the compromise will end the controversy. ‘I maintain,’ writes an old Anglo-Indian, ‘that the Ilbert Bill, if passed, would cause anarchy and rebellion amongst the brave, honest, loyal, and independent Sikhs, the Punjabis, and our frontier tribes, who require a very strong hand to keep them in order, and would never for one moment allow Bengalees or Parsees, whom they despise, to rule over them. Lord Stanley of Alderley says, ‘But the Bengalees were never intended to rule over them, but only over the English.’ This makes the matter far worse, for the brave warlike Sikhs would say, ‘These English permit weak Bengalees to punish and imprison them,’ and that would be sure to lead to anarchy and rebellion. Under the circumstances, leave well alone, until you have educated them up to our standard, and set Sikhs to rule over Sikhs, and Bengalees to rule in Bengal, but not out of it.’ I maintain, on the contrary, that the Ilbert Bill, if it be abandoned, will produce so much disappointment that we shall be on the eve of a possible mutiny.”

We need hardly say that the three journals we have quoted represent the most “advanced” Radical opinions in the kingdom. If the Government thinks that any concession to justice and reason is compatible with retaining the favour of its more fanatical adherents, perhaps it may be disabused of its error by the two last quotations. It is more than probable that the fear of

the monster that, Frankenstein-like, he has created, is one of the most powerful motives inciting Lord Ripon to persist in evil; but since the fanatics must be offended in any case, surely the wiser as well as the more manly course would be to cast away the accursed thing at once and altogether.

#### THE NEW LIBERAL DOGMA CONCERNING ANGLO-INDIAN “INTERLOPERS.”

We reprint elsewhere the *Daily News* article of last Wednesday, which has (perhaps not unreasonably) created such a painful impression on those few faithful Abdiels among Anglo-Indians who still call themselves Liberals. We earnestly commend the article to the careful study of our Liberal friends; for the position of the *Daily News*, as the recognised organ of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, and the solitary London journal of the front rank that has been able to survive the profession of Radical principles, gives it the importance of a political manifesto. What the *Daily News* says to-day, Mr. Gladstone probably said privately yesterday, and will say publicly to-morrow, if the “feeler” does not meet with too hostile a reception; so that a plain and clear declaration on its part of a settled policy in regard to any particular class is well worthy of the attention of that class.

What, then, is the teaching of the oracle as to the policy of the Liberal Party—or, at least, of the present Liberal Government—towards the non-official Englishmen resident in, or connected with, India? Our readers will find the answer in another column, in the *Daily News* own words. But first, it may be worth while to inquire what is the *causa teferrima belli*, what is it that has brought down on the heads of the non-official Anglo-Indians the curses of the Liberal mouth-piece. The article shows that all these maledictions spring from a mistaken notion—one of those blunders of crass ignorance that have been so characteristic of the Radical support of that “measure of justice and benevolence,” the Ilbert Bill—that the local reports, with which we were all “Reuterised” last week, proceed mainly from non-officials. It will be seen from the last paragraph of the article that this astonishing “mistake” is put forward almost in plain terms. What wonder, then, that the whole class of non-official Anglo-Indians is vilified in the language of bitter contempt? We are told that they are “interlopers,” who come to India with the one object of making money; and that, consequently, the Viceroy is under no obligation whatever to pay the slightest regard to their feelings or interests. “The Viceroy,” we are instructed, “is accountable, not to Anglo-India, but to Native India;” “the English rule India for the Indians;” the non-official English are people to “whom the Government of India has no direct political relation,” and they “have nothing to do with the Government.” *De minimis non curat lex*; and the inference to be drawn from it all is, that if Anglo-Indian non-officials cannot accommodate themselves to the despotic will of Lord Ripon, they had better pack off, bag and baggage. And the *Daily News* is good enough to tell us who are the insignificant degraded creatures, about whose sordid opinions Lord Ripon need not in the least concern himself; they are “the merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, indigo-planters, tea-growers, railway-men, in a word, all those who are not servants of the Government.” We must confess

for our own part, we have failed to discover, in this description, any logical ground for the vitriolic scorn that is poured upon one of the most patriotic, most public-spirited, most thoroughly and typically *English* communities on the face of the earth. We leave the consideration of this puzzle to our Liberal friends. Of course, the suspicion that the very qualities which have aroused in us admiration—patriotism, public spirit, Englishry—may have had something to do with exciting this outburst of Radical wrath, is one that could only occur to an unregenerate, unspeakable Tory:



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 18.)

The following promotions are made in the British Burma Commission, from Sept. 1. the date from which Colonel A. G. Duff, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, vacates his appointment:—

PLANT, Lieut. Col. W. C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to be commissioner.

MACRAE, Mr. J. K., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

BUCK, Mr. E. C., secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, resumed charge of his appointment on 17th inst. on return from the special duty.

HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., officiating secretary, reverted to his appointment of officiating under secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on Aug. 17.

BIDDULPH, Mr. T. H. S., received charge of the office of deputy accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Mr. J. F. Finlay, M.A., B.C.S., on Aug. 11.

PIFFARD, Mr. A. J. G., 4th grade officer, Indian Marine, to be a 3rd grade officer, from Aug. 12.

FENNEL, Mr. George, assistant engineer, 2nd class, Indian Marine, to be an assistant engineer, 1st class, from Aug. 2.

MCDONALD—The services of Mr. A. McDonald, assistant engineer, 2nd class, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

WARDE, Mr. F. E., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, is reduced to the bottom of the list of assistant surveyors, 2nd grade, with effect from Aug. 19.

MURPHY, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade, vice Mr. F. E. Warde, from Aug. 10.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MCGILL, Mr. J., deputy superintendent of the 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year, 11 months, and 8 days, from Nov. 15 next.

HILL, Mr. E. P. S., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

#### MILITARY.

ROBINSON, Lieut. J. G., Warwickshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 21, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

LANG, Major R. T. M., General List, Cavalry, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Punjab, medical certificate, for one year.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. H. E., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for one year.

EYRE, Capt. G. S., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, British Burmah, medical certificate, for 180 days, in extension of the furlough in India allowed him in notification by the chief commissioner, dated the 16th July, 1883.

BECKETT, Major W. H., General List, Infantry, medical certificate, has been granted an extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India, for 92 days.

#### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 22.)

PECK, Surgeon F. S., officiating second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, to act as civil surgeon of Midnapore, during the absence of Dr. A. Tomes.

O'REILLY—The Lieutenant Governor vests Mr. W. O'Reilly, deputy magistrate, Moonghyr, with powers under section 110 of Act 10 of 1882.

CARLYLE, Mr. W. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector,

in charge of the Gopalgunge sub-division of the Sarun district, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

WYATT, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chittagong Railway Surveys to the establishment under the control of the engineer in chief, Nagpore Railway Surveys, in the interest of the public service.

BESTIC, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Darjeeling Division, to revert to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from 31st July, 1883.

CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to have charge of the Julpigore Division, during temporary absence, on deputation, of Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy.

MANOOK, Dr. S. J., made over charge of the Singhboom Gaol to Major C. H. Garbett, on Aug. 9.

PURVES, Surgeon-Major H., made over charge of the Burdwan Gaol to Surgeon-Major L. Cameron on Aug. 7.

#### FURLOUGH.

TOMES, Surgeon A., Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, leave for sixty days from Sept. 1.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 18.)

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, Harda, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jabulpore, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Grace.

CAREY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., assistant commissioner, Harda, with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Hoshangabad district, and is pleased to declare that Mr. Carey shall belong to the 4th grade of Courts.

BOWIE, Major M. M., and Lieut. Col. S. Brooke, respectively made over and received charge of the offices of inspector general of police and gaols, on the afternoon of the 11th current.

VIRTUE, Lieut.-Col., officiating deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, availed himself on the 9th current of the privilege leave granted him, making over charge of his duties to Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner.

CHATTERTON, Mr. G. S., district superintendent of police, on return from the furlough granted him, is posted to the Balaghat district.

MATHIAS, Colonel H. V., district superintendent of police, Balaghat, on being relieved by Mr. Chatterton, is posted to the Wardha district.

FOSTER, Mr. G. H., deputy conservator forests, availed himself, on the 4th instant, of the privilege leave granted him on the 1st of June last, making over charge of the Nimar forest division to Mr. H. B. Anthony, assistant conservator of forests.

HALLETT—NOVERRE—Major H. H. Hallett and W. L. Noverre, respectively made over and received charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, at Jabulpore, on the 1st current.

DENNIS—The Rev. G. T., chaplain of Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Kamptee, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Rev. R. J. Langford.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. N. D., assistant engineer, reported his arrival at Jabulpore, on Aug. 14.

MILSOM, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on Aug. 13.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 25.)

The following appointments and postings are made:—

BURN, Lieut. C. R., 8th Hussars, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as aide de camp to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, North West Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, during the absence of Capt. E. T. Rose.

HOYSTED, Surgeon Major J., A.M.D., Moradabad, to hold civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon P. J. Freyer, M.D.

CLINE, Mr. E. A., deputy collector to the Allahabad district, on his return from leave.

GARDINER, Inspector W. A., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Budaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. T. Castle.

MATHEWS, Inspector J., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. C. H. Cantor.

HENNESSEY, Mr. R. L., assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, to officiate as district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Pilibhit district.

MILLET—LA TOUCHE—With effect from July 20, the date on which Mr. J. M. C. Seibelt returned from leave—Mr. A. F. Millett, officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade; Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to revert to his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector, Banda.

FREYER, Surgeon P. J., M.D., civil surgeon 2nd class, from Moradabad to Bareilly, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon Major R. C. Sanders.

BORE, The Rev. C. L., American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Shahjahanpur, is licensed to solemnise marriages and to grant certificates to Native Christians in the North West Provinces and Oudh.

#### FURLOUGH.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. P., C.S., senior member of the Board of Revenue North West Provinces, privilege leave for two months and two days, with effect from October 1.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 16.)

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his

duties at Lahore on August 4, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him.

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Muzaffargarh, is, on relief by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, transferred to Karnal, vice Major A. S. Roberts, officiating deputy commissioner, proceeding on leave. Mr. Maconachie assumed charge of his duties on Aug. 8.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Yusufzai sub division of the Peshawar District, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, with effect from Aug. 10, during the absence on leave of Mr. Beckett.

EGERTON, Lieut. F. W., assistant commissioner, Peshawar, is appointed to hold charge of the Yusufzai sub division of that district, with effect from Aug. 9, vice Mr. Christie.

HUGHES, The Rev. T. P., B.D., of the Church Missionary Society, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Peshawar, during the absence on leave of the Rev. A. Bridge.

GURDON, Colonel E. P., officiating commander and superintendent, resumed charge of the Mooltan division on Aug. 11, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Lieut. Colonel C. Beadon.

BARTHOLOMEW, Major R., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Jhang district, Aug. 12, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, and relieving Mr. J. G. Silcock, officiating deputy commissioner, transferred.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., is, on being relieved of the charge of the Jhang district, transferred to Montgomery as officiating deputy commissioner, during the absence on leave of Major C. McNeile.

COSTELLO, Surgeon Major C. P., 5th Punjab Cavalry, on return from leave, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Rajanpur, on July 31, relieving Surgeon G. M. J. Giles.

#### FURLOUGHES.

BECKETT, Mr. H. B., officiating deputy commissioner, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from Aug. 10.

MCNEILE, Major C., officiating deputy commissioner, Montgomery, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from Aug. 13.

#### MILITARY.

##### CONFIRMED.

4th Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated July 24, consequent on the departure of Col. F. T. Bainbridge, commandant, on leave, making the following temporary appointments with effect from June 17 :—

GOWAN, Major B. E., second in command and wing commander, to officiate as commandant.

TONNOCHY, Lieut. V. C., adjutant, to officiate as second in command and wing commander, no senior officer being available.

VANSITTART, Lieut. E., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties as quartermaster.

CLAXTON, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, passed the departmental standard examination.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Aug. 11.)

ROWLANDSON, Lieut. Col. G., is appointed to officiate as assistant cantonment magistrate of Toungoo, vice Major W. H. M. Franklyn, who proceeds on leave, and is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Toungoo district.

MITCHELL, Mr. T. C., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Akayab district from Captain C. H. E. Adamson, officiating deputy commissioner, on July 30.

DALZELL, Surg. P. W., received medical charge of the civil station of Toungoo from Surgeon M. Smith on July 31.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M., assistant commissioner, passed the examination in Burmese by the lower standard.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointment in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

GORDON, Mr. H. K., to be Captain, vice Captain H. Krauss, placed on the supernumerary list.

CABANISS, Mr. F. W., is appointed assistant director of agriculture, British Burma, with effect from May 11.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 21.)

ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T., President, Municipal Commission, Madras, privilege leave for two months.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave :—

BUICK, Mr. D., principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent, Ganjam.

SCHARLIEB, Mr. W. M., presidency magistrate, Madras.

MCNALLY, Surgeon C. J., assistant physician, General Hospital and professor of materia medica, Medical College.

BOILEAU, Mr. E. H., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to be deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade.

HADFIELD, Mr. G., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade.

STANBROUGH, Mr. A. W. C., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to be assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Inspector veterinary surgeon F. G. Shaw, and Captain D. D. Pryce, Staff Corps.

WELDON—The Secretary of State for India has granted Lieut. Col. F. Weldon, Staff Corps, wing commandant 6th Regiment N.I., a further extension of leave, on duty, for three months.

The following promotion is made in the undermentioned corps of the native army :—

BUTTLER, Col. W. H. A., Infantry, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, dated Aug. 17.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Commissariat Department :—

HUTCHINS, Lieut. H. L., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, vice Captain E. E. Kenny, temporarily promoted.

MAINWARING, Col. R. Q., Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, dated Aug. 20.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Aug. 23.)

WORTABET, Surg. H. G. L., M.B., having been appointed to be officiating medical officer, 1st Infantry, H.C., that officer will proceed to join his appointment.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Regiment N.I.—Major J. F. Wroughton, late wing commander, 39th Regiment, N.I., to officiate as wing commander, vice Davies on furlough.

TUSON, Lieut. L. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the 21st Regiment N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, and quartermaster, vice Strettell on furlough.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. E. S., supernumerary on the establishment of the 15th Regiment N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

THOMAS, Surgeon W. F., will do duty in the Eastern District under the senior medical officer, Vellore.

#### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 23.)

MELVILL, the Hon. Maxwell, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, provisional member of Council at this Presidency.

HOGG, Major G. C., commandant, Puna Horse, Sirur, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Puna district.

WALLER, Lieut. Col. W. F. F., V.C., acting joint administrator, Sangli, is appointed to perform the duties of assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratta Country jaghirs, in addition to his own, during the absence of Captain W. B. Ferris.

FERRIS—WALLER—Captain W. B. Ferris and Lieut. Col. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant political agent, Southern Maratta Country, on Aug. 14.

HUNTER, Captain J. M., is appointed to be substantive pro tem. 4th assistant to the political agent in Kattiawar, in charge of the Gohelwad Prant, in addition to his own duties as acting superintendent [of surveys under Rajasthanik Court in Kattiawar.

DOWNING, Mr. W. S., Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as president of the local marine board of examiners during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant H. Morland, late Indian Navy, or until further orders.

MACBAY—DAVIES—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W. G. W. Macbay, district superintendent of police, Khandash, to be assistant political agent for the Dangs and Surgana, and Mr. D. Davies to be Western Bhil agent and assistant political agent for the Mevas States.

HILL—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. J. A. Hill to act as extra assistant collector of Salt Revenue at Goa during the absence of Mr. N. R. Oliver on privilege leave.

M'CONAGHY, Surg. Major W., M.D., L.R., C.S.I., to be civil surgeon, Darwar, vice Surg. Major H. Cook, M.D., transferred to Puna.

HENDERSON, Surg. W. G. H., to be civil surgeon, Karwar, vice Surg. Major M'Conaghy.

RITCHIE, Mr. A. S. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from July 1, in succession to Capt. H. Clarke, R.E., who has reverted to the Home Establishment.

HEATH, Mr. A. V., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, West Deccan Railway, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

LITTLE—Pursuant to Act 31 of 1854, of the Legislative Council of India, the High Court has appointed Mr. F. A. Little, one of the Attorneys-at-Law of this court, a permanent commissioner to take the acknowledgments by married women of deeds required by the said Act to be acknowledged within the jurisdiction of this court—dated Aug. 15.

##### FURLOUGH:

STORMONT—Mr. A. Stormont, superintendent, Government Model Farm, Khandesh, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for three months.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., first assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, is allowed leave of absence for three months from Aug. 20.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 23.)

**McCONAGHY**—The services of Surgeon Major McConaghy, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the civil department.

**CARTER**, Lieut. E. J., 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from Aug. 8.

**THOMPSON**—The services of Surgeon A. C. Thompson, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief.

**MERCER—GOLDSMITH—WATSON—PENTON**—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, Staff Corps; Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith; Major J. R. Watson, Staff Corps; Capt. H. E. Penton, Staff Corps.

**TAYLOR**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, of the King's Own Borderers, officiating wing officer, 13th Regiment N.I., May 25, 1880.

**FOSTER**, Lieut. H. J., of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from April 1, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

## FURLOUGHS.

**PORTMAN**, Major A. B., Staff Corps, inspector general of registration and stamps, is allowed furlough to Europe for seven months on private affairs.

**HARGRAVE**—B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps—Major H. J. B. Hargrave, commandant of the corps, is granted leave of absence to England for eighteen months from date of departure.

**MANCE**—Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps. The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Europe for three months on private affairs:—Capt. H. C. Mance.

**WRAY**, Capt. J. W., Staff Corps, assistant political agent in Cutch, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

**BAKER**, Lieut. L. S. H., Bombay Staff Corps, squadron officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 24.)

H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**THOMPSON—POWELL**—Surgeon A. C. Thompson, I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Presidency circle; Lieut. H. C. Powell is attached to the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, at Nusserabad, pending further orders.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots and under such arrangements as general officers commanding may direct, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on voyage:—

**MAUNSELL**, Lieut. C. H., East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

**TROTMAN—CAPEL—CURE—CLARKE—KERR**—Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—Capt. W. M. F. Trotman, and Lieut. H. Capel-Cure; Worcestershire Regiment (1st Battalion)—Capt. W. S. Clarke; Rifle Brigade (1st Battalion)—Lieut. Schomberg Kerr.

**KELLIE**—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Aug. 16:—Capt. E. C. Kellie, Staff Corps, wing officer 23rd N.I.

## INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 14.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. F. B. Norman, C.B., S.C., Surg. Major G. Henderson, M.D., Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., Surg. G. A. Dundas.

*Madras Estab.*—Major O. M. Bradshaw, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. B. Ferris, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. J. Shadbolt (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Dr. C. D. Maclean (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—R. M. Proctor Sims (Uncov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—L. Hare (Cov.), one month, furlough; R. D. Alexander (Cov.), six months, med. cert.; M. Finucane (Cov.), twelve months, furlough; A. W. Cruickshank (Cov.), one month, ten days, furlough; W. Stephens (Uncov.), six months, med. cert.; W. H. Reynolds (Uncov.), one month, furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. A. East (Cov.), six months, med. cert.; W. J. Cunningham (Cov.), one month, furlough.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. O. Chamberlege, Inf., fifteen days.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. E. M. Lawford, Cav., to reside; Lieut. A. W. Rendle, S.C., six months.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. E. Baddy, S.C., Major James Cook, S.C., Major H. G. Nuthall, S.C., Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., Surg. G. S. A. Raikling.

*Bombay Estab.*—Hon. Capt. John Murray, Brigade General C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., Brigade General S. de B. Edwardes, Inf., Major Howard Mullins, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—L. Hare (Cov.), T. J. C. Plowden (Cov.), R. A. Corder (Uncov.), F. Kinsman (Uncov.), C. W. Hutchinson (Uncov.), T. Reddie, Pilot.

*Madras Estab.*—A. Maltby (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—W. J. Cunningham (Cov.), A. B. Steward (Cov.), J. A. Baines (Cov.), C. T. Burke (Uncov.).

SEPT. 14.

Her Majesty has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors Edward George Wace, and Henry Warde Webster.

To be Majors—Capts. Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, Henry Affleck Graves, and James Bird Hutchinson.

## BENGAL ARMY.

## INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Patrick Wheeler.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major Frederick Kilgour.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors William Scott, William Samuel Seton, and William Frederick Sandwith.

To be Major—Capt. Robert Locke Price.

## BREVET.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Woodburn Francis Bartleman, Bengal Infantry.

## ERRATA.

The first Christian name of Major R. J. Crawford, Bombay Staff Corps, is Richmond, and not as given in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 1, 1870, and Jan. 15, 1878.

In the *London Gazette* of June 29, 1883, delete the heading Madras Cavalry above the Brevet promotion of Major A. R. Kenney-Herbert.

## WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—SEPT. 11.

Royal Artillery—Captain Edward Walsh retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut. Colonel and Colonel Charles Joseph M'Mahon (late Madras), to be Colonel, vice T. I. M. Hog (late Madras), promoted; Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel William Bisset (late Madras) to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Colonel C. J. M'Mahon; Captain and Brevet Major Richard Wace, upon the seconded list, to be Major; Captain Henry Spiller Watkin, upon the seconded list, to be Major; Captain Edward Albert Ollivant to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel H. F. Pritchard (late Madras), retired; Captain and Brevet Major Walter Reginald Fox, upon the seconded list, to be Major; Captain John Graham Stone, upon the seconded list, to be Major; Captain Robert Hugh Wallace to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. Bisset (late Madras), promoted; Major Charles Anglesea Empson, from the seconded list to be Major, vice D. W. Lawrell (late Madras), retired. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Charles Evan Maberley, vice E. A. Ollivant, promoted; Charles Victor Bremer Kuper, vice R. H. Wallace, promoted; Edward Crichton Hawkshaw, vice T. J. Berry, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery; Arthur Clifford Hansard, vice F. W. Campbell, seconded for service in the Department of the Director of Artillery and Stores.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 32,000, and Bombay, Rs. 1,10,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 28,50,000, and Bombay, Rs. 3,37,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½31d.—or a total of Rs. 33,29,000. Tenders for bills on both Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 17-32d. about 75 per cent. Later on in the day one lakh of transfers was allotted on Madras and two on Bombay at 1s. 7 9-16d. in each case. Between April 1, and September 11 the total amount of remittances sold reached Rs. 8,43,46,350, and realised £6,828,318.

**DEPARTURE OF THE JUMNA.**—The Indian troopship Jumna left Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (formerly the 87th Regiment) for Bombay. The battalion, which is intended to be stationed at Rawal Pindi, Bengal, was constituted as follows:—26 officers—viz., Lieut. Cols. Stevenson and Todd, Majors Taylor, Money, and Dashwood, Capts. England, Gardner, Martin, and Stevenson, Lieuts. Adams, Davison, Wilbraham, Tyrwhitt-Walker, Kincaid, Barry, the Hon. E. B. Stopford, Blood, Henry, Wolfe, Connor, Malock, Barnard, and Saudys, Paymaster Anderson, Adjutant Cusack, and Quartermaster Cole, 622 non-commissioned officers and men, 39 women, and 62 children. In addition to the Fusiliers, the Jumna took out 387 men of the 1st Royal Irish Regiment, 83 men of the 2nd Leicester Regiment, Lieut. Dyer and 74 men of the 17th Lancers, and the following individual officers:—Major Curran and Lieut. De Witton, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. Raymond, Irish Rifles; Lieut. Macconchy, East Yorkshire

Regiment; Lieut. Copland, 2nd Leicestershire; Lieut. Campbell, Scotch Rifles; Lieut. Carruthers, 2nd Devonshire; Lieuts. Cripps and Raith, Leinster Regiment; the Rev. J. Boase, Chaplain's Department; Capt. Pitt, R.E.; Capt. Keighley and Vyse, and Lieut. De Boath, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon Goldsmith, Bombay Medical Service; Capt. Pryse and Lieut. Stevens, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Parsons, Bengal Lancers; Surgeon Young, Bengal Medical Service; Lieut. Scott, East Lancashire Regiment; Major Olabby, Bombay P.W. Department; and Surgeons-Major Walsh and Walker, and Surgeons Conolly, Nealon, Wright, Skinner, and Goldsmith, Army Medical Department. The Jumna will return to England on December 31 with time-expired men and invalids.

**THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.**—Advices received from Calcutta announce an advance in the Bank of Bengal rate of discount to 6 per cent. This, taken in connection with the large allotment of Council drafts on Wednesday, points to a scarcity of money in India and a growing demand for remittances from this side, which is due probably to the enormous movements of wheat which have been and are still going on. Further than this, there will soon be other kinds of produce coming to the ports, such as jute and seeds, and the effect of these several circumstances will be a continuance of the demand for silver, the market for which is firm. No business was done on Thursday to any extent, because recent supplies were already disposed of. The quotations current for both bars and dollars were therefore almost nominal. The Calcutta rate for telegraphic transfers advanced to 1s. 7 17-32d., but the Bombay rate remained at 1s. 7 7/8d. Rates in China were also unaltered, at 5s. 1d. in Shanghai and 3s. 8 3/4d. in Hongkong. Rupee Paper was quoted at former prices.—The market having been drained of its available resources continues firm under the influence of an Indian demand which appears to be strong enough to absorb all amounts that may come to hand. For the present business remains more or less in abeyance, and prices are unchanged at 50 11-16d. for bars and 49 7-16d. per ounce for Mexican dollars. On Saturday the Calcutta telegraphic transfer rate was maintained at 1s. 7 9-16d., but the Parsee holidays, which began in Bombay on that day and will last till to-morrow, have checked business there. China exchange rates showed no alteration, but advices from Shanghai say that the tendency was rather easier. Rupee Paper was quiet, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. closing at 84 to 84 1/2, ex the half-yearly interest now due, and the Four per Cent. at 80 1/2 to 81.—On Tuesday business was kept within very narrow limits, in consequence of the smallness of available means. Prices were, however, fully maintained, at 50 3/4d. for bars and 49 1/2d. for dollars. The Calcutta rate for telegraphic transfers was unaltered at 1s. 7 9-16d., but the Shanghai quotation for four months' bills was a little easier at 5s. 0 3/4d. The Hongkong rate remained at 3s. 8 1/2d. Rupee Paper was unaltered, and a fair business was done.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that some of the markets for imported produce exhibit a tendency to improvement. The reduction in the Bank rate from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent., announced this morning, had very little influence, a fall of 1 per cent. being generally anticipated. Transactions in sugar are larger than for many weeks past, the diminished stocks of cane grown, with the extended consumption and the uncertainty as to the yield of beet, inducing the refiners to operate with more confidence at current low quotations. West India Muscovado closes fully 6d. per cwt. above the depressed rates ruling in the beginning of the month, and common brown Eastern kinds attract more attention. Refined shows a similar advance, also beet for October, December shipment. The tea market is firmer, with gradually hardening prices for fair to medium grades of congou, these ranging from 1/2d. to 1d. per lb. above the lowest point reached in August. Indian teas fully support last week's quotations, a strong and brisk demand prevailing. Ceylon growths have realised high rates. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale of coffee on Wednesday the valuations were in all cases exceeded, good ordinary Java being about 29 3/4 to 30 cents. Other descriptions went from 1 to 3 cents. dearer. The market here is firm, being rather higher for Guatemala and Costa Rica. Rice cargoes have sold at slightly easier rates. Black and white pepper maintain their high value. Zanzibar cloves have further given way.

**DISASTER AT SEA.**—Lloyd's agent at Bombay telegraphed on Sunday that the steamers William Symington and the Bertie have been in collision. The former vessel is badly damaged; will probably discharge cargo, and go into dock for repairs. The Bertie is not damaged. The William Symington is bound from Bombay to Port Said; she is an iron steamer of 1,323 tons, built at Sunderland in 1877, classed 100 A1, and owned by Messrs. J. Marychurch and Company, Cardiff.

**DEPARTURE OF THE SERAPIS.**—The Serapis left Portsmouth on Sunday morning for India, calling at Queenstown to complete her list of passengers. She embarked at Portsmouth on the previous day the 2nd and 3rd Batteries, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Scottish Artillery, comprising Capt. Walker and Gubbins, and Major Price, Capt. Richards, and Lieuts. Anderson and Hobbyn, and 67 men. They will be stationed at the Murree Hills and Fort William. The other troops consisted of

63 men of the 12th Lancers, from Canterbury; 12 men of the 1st North Irish Division, from Portsmouth; 7 belonging to various corps, and the following officers:—Lieuts. William'son, Dodgson, Barkley, and Flood, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Broughton, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Col. Leet, V.C., Somerset Light Infantry; Quartermaster Hone, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Stanton, R.A.; Lieut. Grant, Bengal Sappers; Major Stockley, Army Pay Department; Lieut. Johnson, 2d Manchester Regiment; Lieut. Col. Gifford, 13th Hussars; Lieut. Burrell, 2d West Surrey; Lieuts. Betham and Knight, 1st Worcestershire; Capt. Watkins, R.E.; Lieut. Hoghton, 2d East Yorkshire; Capt. Fleury, Army Pay Department; Surgeons Hayes, Addison, Reckitt, Young, Jameson, Evans, Collie, and Quicke, Army Medical Department; and Veterinary Surgeon Cooper. At Queenstown there will embark the E Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Kirkee, consisting of Major M'Causland, Capt. Western, Lieuts. Tisdall, Carroll, and Johnson, and 87 men; drafts of Artillery, consisting of Major Knox, Capt. Hansard, Lieuts. Ford, Galbraith, Thorpe, Gordon, Kaye, and Butcher, and 174 men; a detachment of Welsh Fusiliers, consisting of 140 men; Infantry drafts, consisting of Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Heygate, 1st Border Regiment; Lieut. Davis, 2d Manchester; Capt. Marsham, 4th Rifle Corps; Lieuts. Smith and Gill, 2d Hampshire; Lieut. Carden, 1st Oxfordshire; Major Harris, 2d Middlesex; Lieut. Campbell, 2d Royal Fusiliers; Capt. Adamson, and Lieuts. Whiterly, Ellis, and Griffiths, 1st South Yorkshire; Major Bald, 1st Essex Regiment; Lieut. Hamilton, 1st West Riding; Lieut. Fry, 2d West Yorkshire; Lieut. Hamilton, 1st South Yorkshire, and 618 men; and Capt. Price, R.E.; and Deputy Surgeon General Tarrant, and Surgeons Major Farrel and White, Army Medical Department. The total passenger list amounts to 67 officers, 1,170 men, and 120 women and children. The Serapis will return to Portsmouth on Jan. 4 with the H and L-Batteries, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, and time-expired men and invalids.

At the annual general meeting of the "Bee" Land and House Property Investment Company (Limited), held at the offices of the Company, 111, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., on the 31st ult., a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, free of income tax—a balance being carried forward equal to another 36 1/2 per cent. upon the share capital.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

CLAISE—Sept. 8, at Resigny, France, after two days' illness, Alice Mary, the beloved wife of Adolphe Claise, of Resigny, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Ker Dick, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 21.

DICK—GRAHAM—Sept. 3, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Captain J. R. Dick, Army Pay Department, second surviving son of William Dick, Esq., M.D., Inspector General, to Amie Margretta Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Dashwood Graham, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, and granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.H., &c., Royal Artillery.

PHILLIPS—ARROWSMITH—Sept. 5, at St. Oswald's, Chester, by the Rev. F. Anderson, Vicar of Hoole, Captain Chas. B. Phillips, Vron House, Mostyn, to Isabelle eldest daughter of the late Captain J. W. Arrowsmith, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and Chief Constable of Cheshire.

SHERWILL—SHERWILL—Sept. 5, at St. Nicholas', Sandford Orcas, Somerset, James Lind Sherwill, only son of the late Major James Lind Sherwill, 39th B.N.I., to Margaret Ariani, second daughter of the late Major General M. E. Sherwill, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.

### DEATHS.

DUFF—Sept. 10, at Cheltenham, Eliza, widow of Dr. Charles Murray Duff, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Presidency aged 61.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BOCQUET—Aug. 22, at Lahore, the wife of W. S. Bocquet, S. P. and D. Railway, a son.

COOK—Aug. 20, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. John Cook, M.A., Principal Central College, a son.

EVANS—Aug. 4, at Bangalore, the wife of G. R. Evans, Esq., of Coor, a son.

FORBES—Sept. 11, at Pachmarhi, Central India, the wife of Captain W. G. Forbes, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a daughter.

FISCHER—Aug. 25, at Marine Lines, the wife of F. Fischer, a son.

GOMPERTZ—Aug. 17, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Robert Gompertz, a son.

GOSTICK—Aug. 14, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of the Rev. Frederick W. Gostick, of Karur, a daughter.

HANDLEY—Aug. 17, at Ootacamund, the wife of J. W. Handley, Esq., a daughter.

HOFF—Aug. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Wm. Hoff, a son.

HENDERSON—Aug. 2, at Ada Villa, Darjeeling, Bengal, the wife of G. Stuart Henderson, Esq., Barrister at Law, a son.

HAWES—Aug. 13, at Primrose House, Ootacamund, the wife of Sidney W. Hawes, a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN—Aug. 18, at Pubna, the wife of P. McLaughlin, C.S., a son.

McDERMOTT—Aug. 22, at Clare-road, Byculia, the wife of J. C. McDermott, Bombay Police, a son.

OLDHAM—Aug. 20, at Indore, the wife of Major F. G. Oldham R.E., a son.  
 RAMSAY—Aug. 21, at Coimbatore, the wife of A. E. Ramsay, a daughter.  
 SHARPIN—Aug. 25, at 29, Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, a son.  
 STIFED—Aug. 1, at Kamptee, India, the wife of Courtney H. Stisted, Esq., the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), a son.  
 TOWERS—Aug. 15, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of T. J. Towers, a daughter.  
 WAGSTAFF—Sept. 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Philip Wagstaff, a daughter.  
 WALKER—Aug. 22, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of A. C. Walker, solicitor, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

CORNISH—HARRIS—June 27, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, William Henter Cornish, Lieutenant the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, son of W. R. Cornish, Esq., C.I.E., Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, to Harriette Maud Mary, daughter of Colonel Philip Harris, commanding 11th Bengal Infantry.  
 WOJNARSKI—ROBERTSON—July 26, at Connawarren, Hexham, Victoria, Stanislaus E. A. Zichy Woinarski, M.B., Ch. B., Ballarat, eldest son of G. G. Zichy Woinarski, Melbourne, to Flora (Teeyah) Dundas Robertson, only daughter of the late Henry Dundas Robertson, Bengal Civil Service.

## DEATHS.

BLOMFIELD—Aug. 14, at Mhow, Beryi, infant daughter of Captain Charles James Blomfield, The Lancashire Fusiliers, and Harriette, his wife.  
 COLES—Aug. 4, at Pishin Camp, S. Afghanistan, Captain W. Coles, H.M. 12th Regt. Bombay N.I., second son of the late George Coles, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 34.  
 FAIRWEATHER—Aug. 19, at the Eastern Assam Company's Rajghur Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, George Angus Fairweather.  
 GARDNER—Aug. 11, of cholera, very suddenly, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, Charles Amphlet Gardner, Adjutant 5th Madras Native Infantry, aged 26.  
 JONES—Aug. 16, at Calcutta, W. H. Jones, aged 73 years and 8 days.  
 O'BRIEN—Aug. 17, at Barabanki, Nellie C. O'Brien.  
 ROSS—Aug. 20, Richard Charles Ross, superintendent of watchmen, Madras Railway, aged 48.  
 SMITH—Aug. 20, at Lucknow, of cholera, Edwin Collard Smith, late of Delhi.  
 ST. CLAIR—Aug. 11, at Poona, India, of acute dysentery, James Chisholme Rice, the beloved child of the Hon. L. M. and E. M. St. Clair, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 20 days.  
 WOOD—July 26, at sea, on board s.s. City of Calcutta, Margaret Randell, wife of Harry Wood, aged 27.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 7. Cousins Arbib (s), Karachi; Mercur, Mauritius.—8. Jas. A. Wright, Sourabaya; Pomona, Rangoon; Glenfalloch (s), Shanghai; Sandal (s), Bombay; Glendower (s), Sourabaya; Incumaree (s), Karachi.—9. Draguetta, Rangoon; Adirondach (s), Bombay.—10. Toledo (s), Bombay; Aberdeen (s), Foo-Choo-Foo; Inchborva (s), Calcutta; Siam (s), Bombay; Port Glasgow, Chittagong; Nyassa, Samarang; Clan Graham (s), Calcutta; Figaro, Akyab; City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Miranda (s), Karachi; Etrickdale, Calcutta.—11. Goa (s), Bombay; Kinsfauns Castle (s), Capetown; County of Bute, Calcutta; Agostino Rombo, Rangoon; Star of Greece, Calcutta.—12. Bellingham (s), Bussorah; Persian, Calcutta; The Goolwa, Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 20. Arabia (s), Bussorah.—21. Scindia (s), Calcutta; Bretton Hall (s), Aden.—22. Deccan (s), London; Castle Eden (s), Port Said.—23. Orion (s), Hong Kong; Pandora (s), Trieste; Altnacraigh (s), Middlesborough.—24. Cydonia (s), Aden; Mameluke (s), Port Said; Pakin (s), Sydney.—25. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Avoca (s), Zanzibar.—26. Ortelius (s), Port Said; P. Garfield (s), Cardiff.—27. King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Goolpara (s), London; Europa, Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 17. Busheer (s), Penang; Allanshaw, Sydney; Dominion, Bombay.—18. Chanda (s), Moulmein; Panmure, London.—19. L. L. Sturgis, New York.—20. Siren, Melbourne; Mistley Hall, Middlesborough; Coriolanus, Melbourne; Royal Alfred, Liverpool; Glamis, Adelaide.—21. Star of Italy, London; Foyle, Natal.—23. Henzada (s), Colombo.

MADRAS.—Aug. 18. Socrobosco (s), Tuticorin.—19. Brindisi (s), London.—20. Adjutant (s), Calcutta; Ellora (s), Calcutta.—21. Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 6. Macassar (s), Batavia; Montata (s), Natal; Faan, Bangkok.—7. Prins Alexander (s), Java.—8. Duart Castle (s), Capetown; Stentor (s), Penang; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Sindinian, Java; Cormorant (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay; Bali, Batavia; Will o' the Wisp (s), Yokohama; Nubia (s), Bombay; Savenade, Bombay; Penthesila, Bombay.—9. Anna, Singapore; Else, Manila; Argus, Calcutta; Urania, Rangoon.—11. Onward, East London.—12. Rossim, Singapore; Maud (s), Algoa Bay; Margareta, Point Natal.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 21. Bivouac (s), Havre; Bass Rock (s), Antwerp; Weatherfield, False Point; Alleghany (s), Dunkirk; Venetia (s), Trieste.—22. Culna (s), Calcutta; Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; Mobile (s), Persian Gulf; Oakland, Calcutta.—23. Lero (s), Port Said.—24.

Scindia (s), Karachi; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—25. Euergia (s), Antwerp; Utopia (s), Marseilles; Deccan (s), China; Amberwitch (s), Karachi.—26. Bretton Hall (s), Karachi.—27. Gleadowe (s), Bushire. CALCUTTA.—Aug. 17. Steamers Suffolk, City of Agos, Adjutant, and Inchgarvie.—18. Clan Buchanan, Nerbudda, Kammannia, and Bassein.—19. Golconda.—20. Crystal and Maharaja.—21. Peshwa.—23. Medina and Shannon.

MADRAS.—Aug. 21. Brindisi (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Deccan*, Aug. 22.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Scharlieb, Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Apothecary Edwards, Miss Groves, Rev. Mr. Norton's two children, Mr. Hartwell. From Venice: Mr. J. B. Harris, Mr. H. C. Robertson, Mr. C. Chapman. From Brindisi: Mr. W. T. Ryves, Mr. R. Harvey, Mr. H. W. Lushington, Col. H. N. C. Hunt, Mr. E. J. Wright, Lieut. Col. E. Marryat, Major T. A. Wilson. From Aden: Lieut. Bickford.

AT LONDON.—Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Sept. 17.—Capt. R. M. Brady, Lieut. Cuthbertson, Jno. Vesey, Mrs. Money, infant, and ayah, Col. Money, Col. B. Sladen, Surgeon Major Kirkwood, Dr. W. Jackson, Surgeon Major Pont, Mr. E. Storey, Mr. C. Bennett, Lieut. Col. Grey, Major Andrews, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Holroyd, Col. Minchar, Major Hastings, Mr. S. Scott.

AT SUEZ.—Per *Pekin*, Sept. 11.—Sir Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., and servant, Mrs. Handcock, Mrs. Morant, Mrs. Barrow, Col. L. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. H. E. Trevor, Messrs. Gunthorpe, child, and ayah, Mrs. Rigby, Lieut. G. Couchman, Col. and Mrs. Mathews and two children, Mr. Yates, Mr. H. Woods, Mr. A. M. Croft, Capt. the Hon. E. Noel, Major J. A. Little, Mr. A. Rigby, Mr. J. A. Braidwood, Mr. B. J. Bentinck, Mr. C. Girdlestone, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Lieut. Col. Sir Jas. Campbell.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Mongolia*, Sept. 13.—For Bombay: The Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Palchoredhuri, Mr. Pinching. From Brindisi: Major Covey, Col. Fitzroy, Lieut. Jennings, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. Bird, Sir A. Colvin, Col. E. H. Tucker, Dr. A. Smith, Miss Smith, Col. Vivian, Dr. W. R. Waller, Mr. W. H. Bradbury, Dr. J. H. Condon, Mr. Oderaine, Mr. F. Forbes, Mr. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Duthy.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Ventia*, Aug. 21.—For London: Surgeon K. D. L. Kirkwood, Mr. T. Turner, Mr. Mahomed Moosa Ali, Mr. James Scott, and Mr. Alexander Wilson.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Pekin*, Aug. 28.—For London: Mr. C. Girdlestone, Mr. J. Horn, Mr. J. M. Braidwood, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Mrs. Morant, Mr. H. E. Trevor, Col. L. H. Williams, Mrs. Handcock, Baron Bentinck, Major J. A. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Wray, Mrs. Gunthorpe and child, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. W. H. de Jersey, Mr. H. B. Crosse, Mr. A. F. Sleeman, Lieut. G. H. H. Couchman, Mr. and Mrs. Rigby, Capt. Hon. E. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, Mr. J. Naylor, Capt. J. Williams, Mrs. Barrow. For Suez: Sir Evelyn Baring.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *India*, sailing Sept. 12.

For Madras: Rev. E. Uyanst, Mrs. and Miss Uyanst, Miss Kugler, M.D., Miss Dryden, Rev. Mr. Wolf, M.A., and Mrs. Wolf.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Swainson, Mrs. Pitchell, Mr. H. Clark.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, sailing Sept. 12.

For Suez: Mr. Russell.

For Karachi: Mr. R. Langlands, Mr. Walker, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. McAuley, Mr. Wood, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Williams, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Scott, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Tewanhohi, Mr. Monkine, Mr. Bonaji.

For Bombay: Rev. J. Gartland.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hutchon, Mr. Chappel, Mr. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Pilley, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Rooper, Mr. H. C. Saunders, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Edwardes, Miss Duckham, Mr. Walker, Mr. Edwardes, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. A. E. Sarias.

For Rangoon: Mr. Wallace, Mr. Thompson.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, sailing Sept. 21.

For Brisbane: Mr. Waite, Mr. Price.

For Townsville: Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Couchman.

Per s.s. *Goa*, sailing Sept. 26.

For Bombay: Messrs. Bathen, Light, Chunsiede, Mills, Wrightman, Killick, Russell, Barrow, White, Mrs. Damer.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 3.

For Colombo: Miss Braine, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Cameron.  
 For Calcutta: Rev. Hurry, Miss Hurry, Mr. Blewett, Mr. E. Elwin, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwill, Mr. Cholmeley, Mr. Johnstone.

Per s.s. *Agra*, sailing Oct. 10.

For Bombay: Messrs. Butcher, Douglas, Eaton, Rowland, M'Millan, Jones.

For Aden: Miss Hobart.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, sailing Oct. 17.

For Vingarla: Rev. E. M. Russell.

The Government of India have decided that in future all military publications shall be printed in one of the following sizes (pocket editions of Manual of Field-exercise, &c., excepted):—(1). Ordinary foolscap or Blue Book size; (2). Large octavo, i.e. that of the War Office Codes and the Army and Transport Regulations. The type of all publications is to be the same, and that used for the present Transport Regulations is considered the most suitable.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                       |         |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Four per Cent. .. .. .                | Rs. 99½ | to 100¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. .. .     | 104½    | to 104¾ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. .. . | —       | —       |
| Ten years .. .. .                     | —       | —       |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. .. . | 108     | —       |

## BANKS.

|                                      | Paid-up | Cash |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|
|                                      | Rs.     | Rs.  |
| <b>INDIAN BANKS</b>                  |         |      |
| Bank of Bombay .. .. .               | 500     | 750½ |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. .               | 500     | 850  |
| Bank of Madras .. .. .               | 500     | 640  |
| Agra .. .. .                         | 100     | 130  |
| Chartered of India and China .. .. . | 20      | 330  |
| Chartered Mercantile .. .. .         | 25      | 200  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. .. .       | 28      | 700  |
| National of India .. .. .            | 12½     | 93   |
| Oriental .. .. .                     | 25      | 160  |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                      |       |     |
|----------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. .. .   | 700   | 825 |
| Frere .. .. .        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon .. .. .      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. .. . | 1,400 | 350 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                                |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. .. .           | 2,850 | 1,105 |
| Albert Ginning .. .. .         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi .. .. .        | 1,700 | 1,110 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. .. .  | 2,200 | 400   |
| Bellary .. .. .                | 1,000 | 575   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. .. .   | 500   | 625   |
| New Indian .. .. .             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. .. .  | 250   | 70    |
| Carwar .. .. .                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba .. .. .                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. .. .       | 300   | 225   |
| East India .. .. .             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. .. .                   | 8,500 | 2,550 |
| French .. .. .                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind .. .. .                   | 750   | 560   |
| Mofussil .. .. .               | 400   | 460   |
| Prince of Wales .. .. .        | 500   | 670   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. .. . | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon .. .. .                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart .. .. .                | 400   | 775   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. .. .                      | 1,000 | 1,425 |
| Anglo-Indian .. .. .                   | 100   | 140   |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. .. .           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning .. .. .              | 500   | 360   |
| Bhowanuggur Mills .. .. .              | 100   | 40    |
| Bombay United .. .. .                  | 1,000 | 1050  |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. .. .               | 1,000 | 500   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. .. .    | 500   | 740   |
| Coorla Mills .. .. .                   | 1,000 | 940   |
| D. Spinning .. .. .                    | 2,000 | 680   |
| Hindustan .. .. .                      | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. .. .             | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Khandeish .. .. .                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras .. .. .                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United .. .. .                  | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning .. .. .            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning .. .. .               | 250   | 260   |
| National Spinning .. .. .              | 1,000 | 1020  |
| New Great Eastern .. .. .              | 1,000 | 1,115 |
| Oriental .. .. .                       | 625   | 775   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. .. .       | 500   | 370   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. .. . | 1,000 | 1,390 |
| Sholapore Mills .. .. .                | 1,000 | 1,595 |
| Victoria Mills .. .. .                 | 1,000 | 875   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|   |          |       |
|---|----------|-------|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. .. .   | 218-3-0  | 350   |
| Do. New 420 Shares .. .. .                  | 100-14-6 | —     |
| Do. do. .. .. .                             | 65-7-3   | —     |
| Do. do. .. .. .                             | 21-12-1  | —     |
| Do. New 67 Shares .. .. .                   | —        | —     |
| B. B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) .. .. . | 106-15-5 | 352   |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>                       |          |       |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. .. .              | 100      | 176   |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. .. .                | 1,500    | 3,925 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. .. .         | 10       | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. .. .        | 300      | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. .. .. .                    | 500      | 1,140 |
| Thacker and Co. .. .. .                     | 100      | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  |         |      |
|--|---------|------|
| 4% Promissory Notes .. .. .                    | Rs. 99  | 99   |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. .. .                      | 100     | 0 to |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. .. . | —       | —    |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. .. .                   | 103     | 8 to |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. .. .           | 103     | 8 to |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. .. .              | Pd. off | —    |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                          |         |       |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. .. . | Rs. 100 | 14 to |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. .. . | 101     | 8 to  |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. .. . | 102     | 8 to  |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. .. . | 103     | 4 to  |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) .. .. . | 107     | 12 to |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. .. . | 108     | 12 to |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. .. . | 108     | 12 to |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                      | Paid. | Price.  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|
|                                      | Rs.   | Rs.     |
| <b>AGRA</b>                          |       |         |
| Agra Savings .. .. .                 | 110   | 125 to  |
| Allahabad .. .. .                    | 100   | 125 to  |
| Alliance of Simla .. .. .            | 100   | 135 to  |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. .               | 300   | 840 to  |
| Do. of Upper India .. .. .           | 200   | 120 to  |
| Delhi and London .. .. .             | 125   | 120 to  |
| Himalaya .. .. .                     | 100   | 115 to  |
| Musoorie .. .. .                     | 100   | 115 to  |
| National of India .. .. .            | 12    | 91 to   |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. .. .       | 500   | 575 to  |
| Unconventured Service (Agra) .. .. . | 100   | 92 to   |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.</b>      |       |         |
| Asiatic Jute .. .. .                 | 100   | 78 to   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. .. .            | 110   | 109 to  |
| Barnagore Jute .. .. .               | 110   | 109 to  |
| Bengal Coal .. .. .                  | 1000  | 1500 to |
| Bengal Ironworks .. .. .             | 100   | — to    |

|  |      |              |
|--|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. .. .                   | 1200 | to 1300      |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. .. .                | 100  | to           |
| Bonded Warehouse .. .. .               | 445  | 387½ to 392½ |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. .. .           | 100  | 50 to        |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. .. .         | 80   | 126 to       |
| Burrakur Coal .. .. .                  | 100  | 131 to       |
| Calcutta Docking .. .. .               | 700  | — to         |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. .. .             | 100  | 160 to       |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. .. .             | 15   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. .. . | 100  | 123 to 124   |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. .. .       | 100  | 128 to 130   |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. .. .    | 100  | 105 to 110   |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. .. .            | 100  | 68 to 69     |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. .. .         | 100  | 300 to       |
| East Indian Railway .. .. .            | 100  | — to         |
| Equitable Coal .. .. .                 | 250  | 220 to       |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. .. .  | 100  | 80 to 81     |
| Goswary Cotton Mills .. .. .           | 200  | 240 to       |
| Gouripore .. .. .                      | 100  | 114 to       |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. .. .            | 250  | 106 to 107   |
| Howrah Docking .. .. .                 | 500  | 150 to       |
| Howrah Mills .. .. .                   | 100  | 115 to       |
| India General Steam Navigation .. .. . | 1000 | 1720 to      |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. .. .          | 50   | 150 to       |
| Labour Transportation .. .. .          | 100  | — to         |
| Landing and Shipping .. .. .           | 100  | 120 to 121   |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. .. .           | 500  | — to         |
| Murree Brewery .. .. .                 | 100  | 150 to       |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. .. .              | 95   | 90 to        |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. .. .         | 500  | 108 to       |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. .. .               | 30   | — to         |
| New Beerboom Coal .. .. .              | 100  | 100 to       |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. .. .    | 100  | — to         |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. .. .     | 100  | 150 to       |
| Rajmahal Stone .. .. .                 | 100  | 65 to        |
| Ramkistopore Press .. .. .             | 100  | 103 to       |
| Raneesunge Coal Association .. .. .    | 100  | 67 to 68     |
| Riverside Press .. .. .                | 90   | 104 to       |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. .. .     | 500  | 255 to       |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. .. .       | 100  | 280 to       |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. .. .   | 100  | 90 to 91     |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing .. .. .    | 100  | 117 to       |
| Strand Bank Press .. .. .              | 100  | 130 to       |
| Watson's Patent Press .. .. .          | 100  | — to         |
| <b>TEA COMPANIES.</b>                  |      |              |
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. .. .    | 100  | 70 to        |
| Amicable (Assam) .. .. .               | 100  | 70 to        |
| Amulckie .. .. .                       | 100  | 95 to        |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. .. .           | 100  | 95 to        |
| Assam .. .. .                          | 100  | 550 to 575   |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. .. .            | 100  | 95 to        |
| Barce (Kangra) .. .. .                 | 100  | nominal      |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. .. .                | 100  | 65 to 66     |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 80   | 50 to 51     |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. .. .              | 200  | 240 to       |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 100  | 120 to       |
| Borelli (Assam) .. .. .                | 100  | 160 to 165   |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. .. .              | 100  | — to         |
| Burkholah (Cachar) .. .. .             | 100  | 56 to 67     |
| Central Cachar .. .. .                 | 200  | 160 to       |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. .. .      | 100  | 72 to 73     |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100  | 101 to       |
| Chota Nagpore .. .. .                  | 100  | 70 to        |
| Cinnatollah .. .. .                    | 100  | — to         |
| Colonial (Assam) .. .. .               | 100  | 50 to        |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. .. .             | 100  | 78 to        |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. .. .           | 100  | 100 to       |
| Darjiling .. .. .                      | 100  | 150 to       |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100  | 30 to        |
| Dehing (Assam) .. .. .                 | 90   | 57 to        |
| Dehra Doon .. .. .                     | 100  | 50 to 55     |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. .. .      | 100  | 98 to 100    |
| Durrung (Assam) .. .. .                | 100  | 67 to 68     |
| Eastern Cachar .. .. .                 | 100  | 70 to 75     |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. .. . | 100  | 53 to        |
| Gielle (Darjiling) .. .. .             | 100  | 98 to 99     |
| Gowhatti (Assam) .. .. .               | 100  | 50 to        |
| Grob (Assam) .. .. .                   | 100  | 50 to        |
| Holta (Kangra) .. .. .                 | 100  | 93 to        |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. .. .              | 100  | 95 to 98     |
| Hoolongorie (Assam) .. .. .            | 100  | 35 to        |
| Indian Terai .. .. .                   | 500  | 590 to       |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. .. .             | 250  | 300 to       |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. .. .           | 200  | 30 to        |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100  | 70 to        |
| Kangra Valley .. .. .                  | 100  | par.         |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) .. .. .         | 100  | 50 to        |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. .. .           | 100  | 33 to        |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. .. .         | 250  | 153 to       |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 200  | 137 to       |
| Kurseong and Terai .. .. .             | 100  | 220 to       |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. .. .                | 100  | 64 to 65     |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) .. .. .              | 100  | 100 to       |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. .. .           | 100  | 140 to       |
| Loobah .. .. .                         | 100  | 23 to        |
| Lower Assam .. .. .                    | 100  | 60 to        |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. .. .             | 100  | 65 to        |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. .. .              | 100  | 80 to        |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. .. .                | 100  | 50 to        |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100  | 38 to        |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 90   | 30 dis.      |
| Moran (Assam) .. .. .                  | 80   | 30 to        |
| Mothola (Assam) .. .. .                | 100  | 30 to        |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 90   | 71 to        |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. .. .              | 100  | — to         |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. .. .                | 200  | 100 to       |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 125  | 73 to        |
| New Falloodi (Darjiling) .. .. .       | 100  | — to         |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. .. .         | 100  | 50 to        |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. .. .            | 30   | 120 to       |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. .. .             | 200  | 100 to       |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. .. .               | 85   | 80 to        |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. .. .         | 100  | 95 to        |
| Puttarea (Syhet) .. .. .               | 100  | 55 to        |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. .. .              | 100  | 50 to        |
| Sapakat .. .. .                        | 100  | 130 to       |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. .. .           | 56   | par          |
| Seemah .. .. .                         | 100  | — to         |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. .. .           | 100  | 110 to       |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. .. .            | 100  | 110 to       |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. .. .               | 100  | 97 to        |
| Springdale (Darjiling) .. .. .         | 100  | 200 to       |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. .. .      | 100  | 50 to        |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. .. .         | 100  | 96 to        |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. .. .      | 100  | 224 to       |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. .. .          | 80   | 114 to       |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) .. .. .             | 200  | 196 to       |
| Upper Assam .. .. .                    | 100  | 25 to 35     |

## MADRAS.—Aug. 24.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Four per cents .. .. .                      | ¾ dis to ¾ dis  |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. .. .        | 4 pre to 4½ pre |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. .. . | 4 to 4½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. .. . | par to 7½ do.   |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. .. . | — to — do.      |
| Five per cent. Debentures-1867-1882 .. .. . | — to — do.      |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. .. .               | 27 to 28 do.    |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                          | BOMBAY.      | CALCUTTA.    | MADRAS.      |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                          | 19 7 17-32d. | 19 7 17-32d. | 19 7 9-16d.  |
| Banks, demand .. .. .    | 19 7 17-32d. | —            | —            |
| Do. Tele. .. .. .        | 19 7 17-32d. | —            | —            |
| Do. 6 mo. sight .. .. .  | 19 7 25-32d. | —            | 19 7 7½d.    |
| Do. 4 do. .. .. .        | —            | 19 7 23-64d. | 19 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. .. .. .        | 19 7 21-32d. | 19 7 23-64d. | 19 7 7½d.    |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. .. . | —            | 19 7 1-16d.  | 19 7 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. .. .. .        | —            | 19 7 1-16d.  | 19 7 7½d.    |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. .. . | —            | 19 7 1-16d.  | 19 7 1-16d.  |
| Do. 1 do. .. .. .        | —            | 19 7 1-16d.  | 19 7 1-16d.  |

## LONDON.—Sept. 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   | Price.       |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. .. .          | 109½ to 109½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. .. .                | 102 to 102½  |
| 4 India Enforced Paper .. .. .                | 80 to 81     |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. .. .                        | 84 to 84½    |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. .. .                        | 84 to 84½    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. .. .             | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. .. .    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. .. .    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. .. . | 100 to 100½  |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. .. .               | 100 to 103   |
| 4 Do. .. .. .                                 | 103 to 105   |
| 6 Mauritius, 1887 .. .. .                     | 80 to —      |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. .. .                         | 112 to 116   |
| 4 Do. .. .. .                                 | 104 to 106   |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government .. .. .      | 100 to 102   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|   | Price.     |
|---|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. .. . | 100 to 109 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. .. . | 100 to —   |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. .. . | 100 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. .. .. .     | 100 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ p. c. .. .. .          | 100 to 118 |

## RAILWAYS.

|   |     |            |
|---|-----|------------|
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. .. .  | 100 | 142 to 144 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. .. . | 100 | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1933 .. .. .  | —   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B. 1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. .. . | —   | 23½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. .. .        | —   | 132 to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. .. .    | 100 | 140 to 142 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. .. .    | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. .. .                     | all | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. .. .                    | 100 | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. .. .                    | 100 | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. .. .    | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. .. . | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. .. .            | 5   | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. .. .. .    | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. .. .                    | —   | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. .. . | 100 | 121 to 124 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                  |     |        |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|
| Eastern .. .. .                  | 10  | 10½ to | 10½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883     | 100 | 100 to | 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887       | 100 | 101 to | 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..    | 10  | 12½ to | 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China   | 10  | 11½ to | 12  |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891     | 100 | 106 to | 109 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1890 | —   | 102 to | 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900   | —   | 102 to | 106 |
| Indo-European .. .. .            | 25  | 3x to  | 32  |

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adams, J. B. D., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.  
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Settle., 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.  
Alexander, R. D. & C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Allen, J. J., Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 2, '83.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '82.  
Anderson, J. G., Oudh Com., 1832, April 7, 1882.  
Anderson, J. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 8mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Anderson, J. A., Bengal P.W.D., 6 mos., July 4, '83.  
Armstrong, Surg. H., Cent. Prov. Medl., 12m., Apr. 22, '81.  
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Auten, H. G., Andamans Com., 12 months.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 12 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. K., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Ball, C. A., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., April 7, 1882.  
Barrow, F. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 13m., Mar. 9, '83.  
Bartlett, T. W., India, P.W.D., 8 months, May 1, 1883.  
Beach, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.  
Becher, A. R., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.  
Bell, J., State Railways, 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Bernard, C. E., S.I., B.C., C.C.M., Br. Bur., 10m., Mar. 12, '83.  
Betham, J. A., Postal Department, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Beverley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 m., April 11, 1882.  
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 17 mos., April 10, '83.  
Black, D., Bomb. y Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.  
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Booth, W., Bengal Education, 5 months, March 9, '83.  
Borradaile, A. A., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 4, '83.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.  
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educl., 26 m., Jan. 22, '82.  
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 9 mos., May 15, '83.  
Bretton, W. R., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., March 15, 1883.  
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 19m., April 6, '83.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 21 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Browning, C. A., C. Provinces Edcl., 12m., M. 23, '83.  
Bridgett, A. K., Calcutta Mint, 6 mos., April 1, '83.  
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.  
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 7, '83.  
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 12 mos., May 12, '83.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Burke, J., Telegraph Department, 19 mos., April 11, '82.  
Burke, C. T., Bom. P.W.D., 20 mos., March 31, 1882.  
Burooah, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21m., Nov. 13, '82.  
Cadge, Surg. W. H., L.M.D., M.D., N.W.P., 9 mos., M. 20, '83.  
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.  
Campbell, J. A., P.W.D., Bengal, 15 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Cantopher, R., Cal. Mint, 6 mos., May 23, '83.  
Cappel, E. L., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 23 mos., Nov. 1, '82.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 18 months, Aug. 2, 1882.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.  
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos.  
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chambers, G., Colaba Observatory, 12 mos., M. 15, '83.  
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.  
Christie, W. B., P.W.D., Bengal, 19 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Clarke, R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 21 m., Feb. 23, '82.  
Clarke, F. B., Secretariat, 18 months, May 7, '82.  
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.  
Clay, A. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 10, '83.  
Clerke, W. B., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, Jan. 26, '83.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Colvin, B. W., C.I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 9m., M. 15, '83.  
Conder, J., Nizam's Railway, 20 mos., March 20, 1882.  
Connan, W., Bengal P.W.D., 19 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Cooke, C. R., Punjab Educational, 24 m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Cooke, S., Bombay Education, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Cotton, H. J. S., Bl. Cov., Sec. Bd. Rev. Bl., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 23, '83.  
Cordner, R. A., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 mos., March 25, 1882.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.  
Cornish, W. H., Assam Police, 20 mos., April 27, 1882.  
Cothead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Crichtley, C. E. B., Home Dept., 12 mos., April 7, '83.  
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Cruckshank, A. W., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 9m., Apr. 6, '83.  
Cunningham F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Sec., 18 m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Cunningham W. J., Bo. Cov., Pol. Dept., 16 mos., April, '82.  
Currie, G. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 m., Feb. 2, 1882.  
Cunningham, J. D., Ben. Cov. Pun. Com., 12m., Sep. 29, '82.  
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '81.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 7, '82.  
Dashwood, F. A., Bom. P.W.D., 22 mos., Jan. 4, 1882.  
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. Dt., com., Jan. 21, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail, 18 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 10, 1883.  
Davies, H. N., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, 1883.  
Davidson, R., C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), Bd. of Rev., 8m., Mar. 28, '83.  
Deane, Lt. H., B.S.C., Port Blair Police, 12m., Nov. 2, '82.  
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.  
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.  
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gaols, 18 months, May 1, '83.  
Diawidde, T. D., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
Downes, E., Tele. Dept., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Donovan, C. (Bl. C. v.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, '82.  
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 24 mos., March 17, 1882.  
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.  
Durand, H. M., C.S.I. (Ben. Cov.), For. Dpt., 8m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Dutt, Money Lal, Bengal Medical, 15 m., Feb. 1, '83.  
Duthy, J. W., Telegraph Department, 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
Dunn, G. O., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., June 9, 1883.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Edden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.  
Ellis, R. H., Mad. Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.  
Ewbank, A., Ben. Educl., 7 1/2 mos., May 18, '83.  
Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 months.  
Fasson, H. J., B. Rev., 19 months, May 19, 1882.  
Field, G., Opium Depart., 30 mos., from April 18 1881.

Field, F., Punjab Com., 12 mos., Oct. 21, 1882.  
Firstmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Finch, F., Railway Store Department, 6 mos.  
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mr. 27, '83.  
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '82.  
Fenner, H. A. S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Fernandez, T. R., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., July 8, '82.  
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.  
Forsyth, W. Dr., Railway Depart., 16 m., Aug. 12, '82.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., 12 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Fox, F. W., Bl. Cov., Burma Com., 30 m., Sept. 3, '81.  
Foster, W. S., Madras Com. Revenue, 24 mos., April 21, '82.  
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.  
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educl.  
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 12 months, April 13, '83.  
Fraser, R. W. (Madras Cov.), 12 months, Feb. 24, 1883.  
Freeman, B. L., 4 mos.  
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.  
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '83.  
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1881.  
Fulford, J., Survey Department, 12 months, Jan. 30, '83.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mo., April 11, '82.  
Gardiner, J. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 20m., Mar. 17, '82.  
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 10 mos., April 1, '83.  
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 45 mos., Mar. 6, '80.  
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 12m., Jan. 12, '83.  
Giles, A. H., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Goodburn, C., Post. l. Department, 12 months, Mar. 2, '83.  
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.  
Gordon, C. B. P., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Gordon, H. W., Bl. Cov., Bl. Judl., 15 m., July 9, '82.  
Gordon, Sir J. D., K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ch. Com., Mysore.  
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.  
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.  
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.  
Green, W. R., Ben. Police, 21 m., Feb. 6, '82.  
Greenhields, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6ms., Jner 4, '83.  
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C.S.I. (Bl. Cov.), R.C.I., 12m., April 6, '83.  
Grose, J., Madras Com., Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, '82.  
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.  
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Trav., 15ms., May 11, '83.  
Hayes, A. M.  
Hallum, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.  
Hammett, F. H., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 15m., Nov. 14, '82.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '81.  
Hamilton, R. C., Cent. Prov. Police, 9 1/2 mo., May 1, '83.  
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14m., April 7, '83.  
Hand, E., Tele. Dept., 24 m., Jan. 9, '82.  
Hare, L. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal Rev. and Gen., 9mos., April 1, '83.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.  
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19m., Apr. 7, '83.  
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24mos., Mar. 28, '83.  
Hawkins, R. W. L., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 m., May 26, '82.  
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.  
Henderson, G. R., Bombay M. T., 15 mo., April 13, '83.  
Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com.  
Heny, V. J., (Bengal Cov.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.  
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., M. 15, '83.  
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 6 months, May 4, 1883.  
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 12 mos., May 20, '83.  
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.  
Hodson, C. W., P.W.D. India, 19 mos., April 22, 1882.  
Hoelzer, E., Indo E. Tele., 24 m., Oct. 18, '81.  
Hogan, H., Omer-Gent's Dept., 21 m., from May, '82.  
Hordern, C. W., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 19m., Apr. 22, '82.  
Horsley, C. E., Tel. Dept., 24 mos., July 12, '82.  
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Jan. 6, '83.  
Hooper, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Com., 19 m., April 7, 1882.  
Housden, C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Howell, M. S. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 15 m., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Hudson, W. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 6m., April 13, '83.  
Hutchinson, C. W., Postal Dept., 6 mos., April 12, '83.  
Irvine, G. D. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Judl., 7 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Isamay, S., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 22 mos., Apr. 27, '82.  
Israel Svud Mahom'd, Bl. R. and G., 35 m., April 15, '79.  
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. E., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 22m., Jan. 1, '83.  
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, 1882.  
Jacob, L. M., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 10, 1882.  
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacomb, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 9, '83.  
Jameson, J. P. W. D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.  
Johnstone, F. J., B. Burma P.W.D., 2 1/2 m., May 7, '82.  
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 12 months, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 11, '83.  
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 30, '83.  
Josceline, D., P.W.D., Rajpootana, 15 1/4 mos., April 12, '82.  
Kean, H. F. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6m., Apr. 22, '83.  
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 24, 1883.  
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Kelly, C. A. (Bo. Cov.), Bengal Judicial, 12m., Dec. 22, '82.  
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 11 months, April 13, 1883.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 8 mos., April 2, '83.  
Kinsman, F., Telegraph Department, 8 mos., May 1, '83.  
Kirkwood, T. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15m., Sept. 5, '82.  
Kisch, H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secretariat, 21m., 2nd, Feb. 4, '82.  
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 33 mo., Feb. 9, '81.  
Laing, R. W., Indian Marine, 24 mos., April 25, '82.  
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 9 mos., April 1, '83.  
Larken, A. L. F. (Bo. Cov.), 33 mos., July 19, '81.  
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., June 21, 1883.  
Lash, C., Bengal Pilot, 7 months, April 29, 1883.  
Laughlin, R. C., Telegraph Department, 20m., Mar. 31, '82.  
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 51 mo., Mar. 23, '79.  
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 months, April 7, 1883.  
Le Lievre, E., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 m., Feb. 20, '82.  
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.  
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 21, 1883.  
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.  
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 20, '83.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 18 m., May 21, '82.  
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.  
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.  
Long, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 1 m., May 1, '83.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '83.  
Luttman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 m., May 22, '83.  
Lydecker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mo., Mar. 30, '83.  
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 18 1/2 mos., Mar. 31, '82.

Markham, A. M., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6m., July 13, '82.  
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 21 m., March 2, '82.  
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Maclaren, F. B., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Maltby, A., Madras Survey, 12 months.  
Maine, B. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 6 mos., May 16, '83.  
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizanis Railway, 12 mos., May 15, '83.  
Maude, H., Ben. Cov., Pun. Com., 6 mos., May 18, '83.  
Meade, Lt. M. J., B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 8 mos., April 20, '83.  
Mellor, W., Ind. Educl., Lawrence Asylum 24m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.  
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.  
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educl., 24m., April 10, '82.  
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 20, '83.  
M'Iver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
McIvor, C. V., N.W.P., P.W.D., 29 months, May 31, '81.  
McIvor, Lt. J., B. S. C., Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.  
M'Watters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.  
M'William, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 21 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Milner, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 6 months, May 6, 1883.  
Mitchell, A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Monement, W., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 20, '83.  
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 39 months, Oct. 9, '80.  
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.  
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.  
Morris, Miss R., Bo. Educl., 21 mos., March 8, 1882.  
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 12 mos., April 25, 1883.  
Mulock, W. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 4m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Neill, J. W., Ben. Cov., C. Prov. Com., 19mos., Mar. 31, '82.  
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '81.  
Newham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Dec. 9, '82.  
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.  
Newcombe, A. C., P.W.D. Assam, 19 1/2 mos., April 1, '83.  
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Niven, H., Survey Dept., 18 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.  
O'Callaghan, F. L., C.I.E., State Rails, 15 mos., July 3, '83.  
O'Donnell, C. J. (Ben. Cov.) Ben. Rev., 18m., fm. Feb. 2, '82.  
O'Donoghue, W. F., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 m., Apr. 21, '83.  
Oddie, H. J., Railway Department, 12 months, Feb. 5, '83.  
Oldham, W. B., Bl. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 m., May 6, '83.  
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '81.  
Oppert Gustav, Madras Educational, 16 mos., Sept. 5, '82.  
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.  
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 21 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Palmer, G. C., Survey Dept., 7 mos., June 13, 1883.  
Parry, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 m., April 8, 1882.  
Parker, G. A. (Madras Cov.), Judicial, 8 mos., Mar. 7, '83.  
Parker, G. G., A.W.P. Police, 15 months, Dec. 4, 1882.  
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 14, '83.  
Pellew, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April 1, '83.  
Penny, E., Central Prov., P.W.D., 10 mo., Mar. 16, '83.  
Pere F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 11m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Philips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.  
Piercy, W. T., Mil. Dept., 12 months.  
Plowden, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Pol. Dept., 19 m., Mar. 17, '82.  
Fogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 12 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Poller, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 7 mos., July 17, 1883.  
Pope, F. J., Assam, P.W.D., 6 mos., June 26, 1883.  
Porter, W. J., Burma Police, 18 mos., March 30, 1882.  
Power, A. W. B., Ben. Cov., Dep. Com., Ben. 6m., April 29, '83.  
Price, A. R., Med. Dep., N.W.P., 12 m., Sept. 25, '82.  
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 18 months, Nov. 24, '82.  
Ramsey, J., 6 months.  
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., A. il 7, '83.  
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 12 m., A. 120, '83.  
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.  
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mos., May 18, '83.  
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., May, '83.  
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12 m., Oct. 27, '82.  
Reid, H. J., Punjab Police, 6 months, May 11, 1883.  
Reynolds, W. H., N.W.P. Forests, 7 mos., June 5, '83.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Rickards, F. T., Telegraph Depart., 20 mos., April 1, 1882.  
Richey, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Mar. 39, '83.  
Rita, S. E., Assam Secretariat, 14 months, Nov. 1, 1882.  
Roberts, P. B., P.W.D., 21 months, April 20, 1882.  
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 6 mos., June 5, '82.  
Robertson, C., Bu. Cov., Sec. to G. N.W.P., 16 m., Feb. 16, '82.  
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 12 months, Jan. 25, 1883.  
Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & G., 7m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Ryves, Lieut. J. T., N.W.P. Police, 7 months, April 30, '83.  
Sanders, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Com., 6 mos., May 1, 1883.  
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Khedda, 12 ms., July 1, '83.  
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.  
Sandford, J. O. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 15m., Dec. 15, '82.  
Sarfis, A. E. T., Burma Ed., 15 months, Aug. 7, 1882.  
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 4, '82.  
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Feb. 18, '83.  
Sconce, G. C., Bengal Judicial, 6 months, May 19, 1883.  
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D. 9 mos., May 13, '83.  
Shakespeare, J. Y., Tel. Dept., 9 mos., May 10, '83.  
Sherman, W. H. P., State Rlys., 19 mo., May 12, '82.  
Short, J., Sind Postal, 12 months, April 1, 1883.  
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 7, '82.  
Sinclair, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 4, '83.  
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.  
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.  
Slater, A. W., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.  
Smallman, H. F., Punjab P.W.D., 25 mos., Oct. 17, '81.  
Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., Rev., N.W.P., 20m., Mar. 2, '83.  
Smith, T. B., Judl., 19 months, May 12, 1882.  
Smith, H. A. F., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.  
Smith, L. E. R.  
Spankie, D. A., Punjab Secretariat, 18 mos., Apr. 28, 1882.  
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 48 m., Mar. 3, '80.  
Spencer, E. E., Madras Com., 18 months.  
Sainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Sterndale, R. A., Fin. Depart., 21 months, April 24, 1882.  
Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., April 6, '82.  
Steward, A. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev., 18 m., May 26, '83.  
Stent, W. K., State Railways, 19 1/2 months, May 12, '82.  
Stiffe, Lt. A. W., late N. Indian Marine, 1 mos., April 6, '83.  
Stock, O. S., Bengal Police, 9 months, May 1, 1883.  
Stodard, A. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 13 m., Oct. 13, '82.  
Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '82.  
Stormont, A., Bombay Agricultural, 12mos., Feb. 3, 1883.  
Summers, T., Bombay P.W.D., 8 mos., Feb. 16, 1883.

Swinburne, H. L., Post'al Dept., 18 mos., May 28, '82.  
 Sykes, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 12, 1883.  
 Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
 Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.  
 Thibaut, Dr. G., N.W.P., Educal., 20 mos., May 15, '83.  
 Thelussou, F. W.  
 Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.  
 Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.  
 Thynne, W. K., Post Office, Aden, 7 months, April 3, 1883.  
 Tidy, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6m., Apl. 20, '83.  
 Tolbort, T. W. H. (41. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24m. Nov. 16, '81.  
 Toulmin, W. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 25, '82.  
 Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., 80. Customs, 16 m., Jan. 1, '82.  
 Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.  
 Troward, T. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 11 1/2 mos. Mar. 16, '83.  
 Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 12 months, April 16, '83.  
 Turner, H. G. (Mad. Cov.), Postal Depart., 12 mos.  
 Tyndall, R., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 12, '82.  
 Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judi., 9 mos., April 1, '83.  
 Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.  
 Venning, F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 18m., May 5, '82.  
 Walker, J. W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12 mo., Jan. 5, '83.  
 Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Excise and Sps., 12m., Mar. 15, '83.  
 Wallis, B. G., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 m., Feb. 16, '82.  
 Wareham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.  
 Watkins, W., Bom. Uncov., 18 mos., June 6, '82.  
 Warden, J. L., Bo. Judi., 18 months, May 12, '82.  
 Warden, L. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
 Wawn, N. T., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 20, 1882.  
 Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.  
 Wedderburn, Sir W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12m., Jan. 19, '83.  
 Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., 6 mos.  
 White, W. H., P.W.D., Bombay, 15 months, Sept. 8, 1882.  
 White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev. & C., 12m., Dec. 15, '82.  
 Whitmore, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Jan. 8, '83.  
 Wickes, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.  
 Wilkinson, J. W., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
 Williams, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, Jan. 2, '81.  
 Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.  
 Williams, J. C., Ben. Cov.  
 Williamson, J. F., Bengal P.W.D., 7 months, Apl. 23, 1883.  
 Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24mo., May 1, '82.  
 Winterbottom, H. M., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
 Wiseman, W., India P.W.D., 12 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
 Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.  
 Woodburn, A. F., (Bo. Cov.), 25 mos., Sept. 20, 1881.  
 Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
 Wright, T. H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 15 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
 Wray, H., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., July 8, 1883.  
 Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.  
 Wybrow, G. D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, '83.  
 Wynne, T. B., Railway Depart., 12 mos., Oct. 13, '82.  
 Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 months.  
 Young, W. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mos., June 6, '82.  
 Young, A. P., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., Aug. 8, '82.  
 Young, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judi., 19 mos., June 6, '82.

#### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Bagnell, Rev. H. A. (Bo.), 23 months, Feb. 1, 1883.  
 Baly, Ven. Archdeacon, Joseph (Ben.), 9 mos., Feb. 12, '83.  
 Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 11, 1882.  
 Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1882.  
 French, Rt. Rev. T. V. D. D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 mos., My 17, '83.  
 Gale, Rev. W. H. (Bengal), 12 months.  
 Gillan, Rev. G. G. (Ben.), 10 mos., Jan. 20, '83.  
 Gray, Rev. T. D., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, 1883.  
 Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bengal), 9 months.  
 Hammond, Rev. B., Bengal, 23 mos.  
 Huggins, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 months, April 16, 1882.  
 Johnson, Rt. Rev. E. R., Bishop of Calcutta, 6m., Mar. 30, '83.  
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.  
 Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Ho.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.  
 Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.  
 Mills, Rev. M. E. (Bengal), 12 months, Dec. 15, 1882.  
 Morrell, Rev. B. (Bengal), 13 months, Nov. 1, 1882.  
 Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.  
 Orton, Rev. Fred. (Ben.), 12 mos., Feb. 16, '82.  
 Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.  
 Reynell, Rev. G. C., Bombay, 24 mos., Feb. 2, 1882.  
 Rowland, Rev. W. J., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 24, '81.  
 Smithwhite, Rev. J., Madras, 24 mos., Feb. 23, 1882.  
 Stone, Rev. A. E. (Ben.), 6 mos., April 1, '83.  
 Streeten, Rev. G. B. (Bombay), 14 mos., April 14, '82.  
 Taylor, Rev. A. C., Madras, 24 mos., March 23, 1882.  
 Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 6 months, Feb. 20, '83.  
 Wynch, Rev. J. W., Madras, 24 mos., Jan. 18, 1882.

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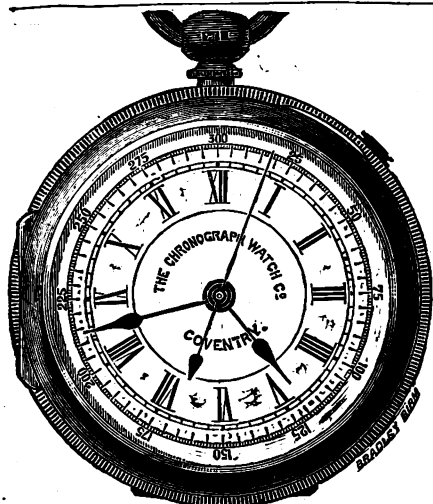
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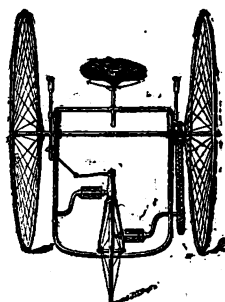
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### THE ILBERT BILL.

#### OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ILBERT BILL TELEGRAM.

["ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."]

WHAT may be the value of the private telegram to a contemporary, over which the *Daily News* is so jubilant this (Sept. 12) morning, we can hardly estimate until we get some more precise information about its origin. At any rate, the manager of Reuter's Telegraph Agency must be aware that the so-called explanation given by his correspondent is worse than no explanation at all. This gentleman telegraphed that "out of a total of 140" published opinions on the Ilbert Bill, 114 are in favour of and twenty-six opposed to the principle or policy of the measure." Some days afterwards, the statement, which meanwhile had passed into every newspaper in the three kingdoms, was found to be false and misleading. Then, the agent who sent it being interrogated, he replies, "There was a mistake in transmitting the figures; I wrote 205 against, and not twenty-six." But how could that have been, considering that he said at the same time that the total number of opinions was 140? The numbers 205 and 114 do not make 140; while it happens that twenty-six and 114 do. The Reuter's Company should see to this. Their correspondent's explanation is too evidently wanting in completeness, or in candour. Meanwhile, and on the strength of this most manifest equivocation, we are asked by the admirers of Lord Ripon's Government whether it is not a shameful thing to suspect any of its members of attempting to delude the public at home by false statements. The answer to that question is—certainly not. Nothing can be more natural; nothing in its way can be more completely justified. Is it not true that, on official authority, this same Reuter's Agency was employed, and paid, to send to England a garbled account of a certain debate in Council on this same Ilbert Bill? And if it is true, is it not rather ridiculous to affect indignation at the suspicion that what was done once had been done again?

["EVENING NEWS."]

THERE appears this morning in the *Daily News* an article on the English in India which is one of the most culpably unpatriotic compositions ever printed in a newspaper. Our contemporary is very angry because the European residents in India do not like Mr. Ilbert's Bill. These unfortunate persons are accordingly held up to odium of the bitterest kind, and denounced as "interlopers." We are warned that they are of no political importance, and that the Government of India is not in any way responsible to them for its acts and deeds. "The Viceroy," we are told, "is accountable not to Anglo India, but to Native India," and "the English rule India for Indians." This puerile twaddle would not be considered worth notice were it not printed in the *Daily News* and put forth there as a semi-official manifesto of Liberal policy. It has long been the practice of the Government when it meant to appeal to the Radical sentiment of the country, to do so first by "feeling for it" through the *Daily News*, and we may, therefore, look for a reply to the opposition of the European residents in India in the promulgation of this doctrine that they are mere "interlopers," to whom the Government owe no responsibility, and for whom they need not care a straw. It would be easy to comment on the naked immorality of such a doctrine, involving as it does the proposition that a civilised Government owes no duty towards any portion of its subjects when these are non-official and of the

same race as the official class. We may pass on to remind those who preach this new Liberal doctrine that if the Viceroy is bound merely to act on the wishes of the natives of India his first duty would be to depart bag and baggage whenever they came to regard him as a "interloper" because he is an Englishman. But we should like to know two things. If the new Liberal theory is that the Viceroy rules "India for the Indians," how is it that from the same quarter the cry of "Perish India" every now and then ascends to the skies? If the unofficial Europeans are mere "interlopers" in India, whose opinions are of little account, how came it that the Liberal newspapers attached such exaggerated importance to them when, owing to a blunder in telegraphy, it was reported they were dead in favour of the Ilbert Bill? But let the country look at the list of people in India whom the Liberals propose to treat as "interlopers." They are, says the *Daily News* with incautious candour, only all "the merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, indigo-planters, tea-growers, railway men; in a word, all those who are not servants of the Government." These are the people who have made India, so far as developing her resources is concerned; in fact, they may be described as persons who by their intelligence, skill, and capital undo most of the mischief which bad official financing has often done. But they are of only secondary account in India according to the new Liberal theory. They "have nothing to do with the Government," and they are people "to whom the Government of India has no direct political relation." Here we have real statesmanship at last revealed to us. It consists in ruling a country in defiance of the opinion of all the non-official people in it who have any social or industrial position—who sink numberless millions of capital in promoting its prosperity, who make its roads and its railways, who carry its commerce to every shore in ships that plough the waters of every clime, who by courage, and endurance, and lavish expenditure of skill, not only help to till the soil, but introduce, as the tea-planters did, a new industry of inexhaustible wealth to a country where it is of the first consequence to bring employment to a gutted labour market. All we have to do to make our dominion prosperous is according to Liberalism as expounded by the *Daily News*, to treat these people as "interlopers," as persons to whom the Government owe no duty or responsibility. That it is only possible to defend the policy of Lord Ripon by making political lunacy like this the basis of his defence is, perhaps, the strongest proof that can be given of the utter and incurable badness of that policy.

["BRISTOL TIMES."]

IT is not too severe a censure to pass on the conduct of Lord Ripon and his advisers who were responsible for the telegram which reached this country on Friday, to stigmatise the attempt to conceal from the masses at home the true state of official opinion in India on the Ilbert Bill by a wilful misrepresentation as one of the most scandalous and immoral acts that could disgrace the regime of a Governor General of the Indian Empire. On Friday we were told through Reuter's Agency that the sum total of officials who had reported on the obnoxious measure amounted to 140; of these it was declared that 114 were in favour of, and twenty-six opposed to, the principle of the Ilbert Bill. How far this statement was from the actual truth is made plain by the telegram from the correspondent of the *Times*, which appeared in Monday's issue, and the discrepancy is no less marvellous than it is impudent. It was a clever device to send home the lying telegram

through Reuter's Agency, and not as an official communication from Calcutta to the India Office; it was thought that the public would more readily lay aside their prejudices and their opposition to this Bill if the report appeared through an independent agency. But fortunately this device had been unmasked already this year when employed in connection with this identical measure, and this it is which heightens the audacity of repeating the outrageous trick for the purpose of deceiving the British public. The admission had to be made in the House of Commons this session that the telegram sent home as Reuter's had been composed at Government House at Calcutta, and was paid for by the Government authorities; and those who, by Lord Ripon's directions or with his assent, adopted that course, reported only such remarks on the Bill in the Viceroy's Council as seemed to be in its favour, and thus wholly and wilfully misled opinion at home as to the real tenour of that debate, and as to the actual views expressed by the large majority of those who spoke. It is well known that the *Times* has the privilege of commanding the telegraphic communication from Calcutta to London for some hours on Sundays, and the Indian news on Monday is thus anxiously expected and read with great interest. It was the *Times* telegram which, forty-eight hours after Lord Ripon had, through Reuter's Agency, flashed his falsehoods before the public, exposed the wicked scheme and laid bare the true state of affairs. Again the same correspondent has unmasked the scandalous tactics to which Lord Ripon, in his desperation, has again resorted, and Monday morning refuted Saturday's falsehoods. The Nemesis is all the more severe, as the Calcutta correspondent could not have been aware of the official account which had been manufactured, and simply related the full and honest report of what had taken place. The true state of the figures, instead of those who have quoted above, was a total of 286 official European and native opinions sent in, excluding the heads of Governments and High Courts, and of these 188 are for withdrawal, thirty-six Europeans for a compromise, and thirteen in favour of passing the Bill, while forty-nine natives are in favour of passing the measure or of a compromise.

The contrast between these two sets of figures speaks for itself, and we think the short-sighted ingenuity of Lord Ripon may over-reach itself and defeat at his object, for those at home who have been disposed to view this dangerous measure with too much apathy and unconcern will begin to consider whether there must not be something very evil in its design, and some inherent weakness in its proposals, to require that one occupying the high position held by Lord Ripon should have recourse to tactics so degrading and so immoral. Not the least striking feature in the summary of the reports is that of sixty-four native officials who were consulted, fifteen should have advised the absolute withdrawal of the Bill, while the remaining forty-nine are divided between insisting on its being passed and adopting some compromise. Thus it will be seen that natives who have had experience of official life can emancipate themselves from the natural prejudices of their race and caste, and can acknowledge that the jurisdiction of the natives over Europeans is unnecessary and unwise, and that to press such a proposal in the face of the opposition it has raised is to throw back the progress of India, to destroy the good feeling between the black man and the white which is so essential to the prosperity of the country, and to undo all that has been accomplished in the way of good government, since the dreadful days of the Mutiny. These are the considerations which Englishmen at home should seriously weigh in determining to support their fellow-countrymen in India, or, on the other hand, to ignore their appeal for aid. The suggestion which is now offered, that certain alterations shall be made in the Bill, effecting some sort of compromise with its opponents, seems to us only less devoid of statesmanship than the original introduction of the measure. To make any compromise such as is proposed, so that the Bill shall only apply to district magistrates and sessions judges, is to abandon the whole principle of the Bill. As a matter of fact, these officers are only members of the Covenanted Service, and the natives, never very numerous in that service, are ceasing altogether to join it; thus they will be insulted by the offer of a measure nominally giving them privileges which it practically denies, while they will only feel a temporary disappointment at its absolute withdrawal. Such a compromise also would create an anomaly far greater than that which the Bill is intended to remove; for, while at present the grievance is stated to be that the natives are not on an equality with Europeans, the proposed compromise would raise the most invidious distinctions between natives themselves engaged in the service of the Crown.

But the preponderance of opinion hostile to the measure, which was to be the crowning-stone of Lord Ripon's career in India, but which promises to leave an indelible stain of disgrace on the history of his Viceroyalty, is not merely a preponderance of numbers—experience, eminent reputations, statesmanship, and independent thought are all on the side of the opponents of the Bill. In Assam and Bengal, which are the districts where the measure would have the most effect, it has not found a single European supporter, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of Assam and Coorg are amongst the heads of administrations who recommend the withdrawal of the Bill. The *Times* correspondent classifies the opinions under three heads—"The first class, including the great majority both in number and weight, consists of those who advocate a withdrawal of the Bill. The second is a very small class, consisting of those who advise the Government to pass the Bill. The third class is larger than the second, but much smaller than the first—it is formed of those who advocate some form of compromise. This third class might be sub-divided into many sub-classes, according to the nature of the compromise proposed. It would be quite wrong to reckon all members of the third class as supporters of the principle of the Bill. For the most part they ground their support of some form of compromise on the notion that the Government cannot afford to admit its mistake, and that the Europeans will be unduly elated or the natives offended by a withdrawal." The reasons given by the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay for opposing the measure are most deserving of attention and respect. He says, "If the native civilians are taught to consider as a stigma the incapacity to try Europeans, the native officers of the army will learn

the same lesson, and hold it a stigma that they are not allowed to sit on European court-martials, or to command European troops." Those who, ignoring the true issues at stake, have urged a compromise, are influenced by the desire to break the fall for Lord Ripon in his effort to retire from untenable ground, and also some of them have an eye to the favours of Government House. We trust that the welfare of India will not be sacrificed, to save the wounded *amour propre* of a weak Viceroy. The measure was begotten of bungling incompetence and fatuous conceit; its consignment for ever to the limbo of abortions can be the only atonement for its conception.

#### ["PETERBOROUGH STANDARD."]

THIS week England has been again misled as to Indian opinion on the Ilbert Bill. A false impression was given on a former occasion by a telegram which the Indian Government palmed off as one of Reuter's. This time the numbers for and against the Bill were given incorrectly, the error, of course, being in favour of the Bill. Reuter states that the blunder was a telegraphic one. It is remarkable that the Indian Government should ever have tried to mislead English opinion, as deception was sure to be observed. If the second misleading telegram was an accident, the Government must be particularly unfortunate. It is well known that Ministers are loth to admit the mistake they have made in introducing the measure, which is bolstered up by the circulation of mendacious statistics.

#### ["FIFESHIRE JOURNAL."]

THE use of the false telegram through Reuter about Indian opinion in its relation to the Ilbert Bill is getting too familiar; but the latest is a very bad instance of it. On Friday the Simla agent of Reuter forwarded as "published opinions" about the Bill 114 as favourable and twenty-six as the reverse. In twenty-four hours after the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta forwarded quite a different story altogether, inasmuch that the Secretary of Reuter in London sent to inquire, with this result:—"The Simla agent placed on the wires 114 as favourable and 205 as against the principle and policy of the Bill, these including European and native officials and non-officials. From this it would seem that Lord Ripon's humanitarian Government has somewhere in its service at Simla a daring, not less than a diligent, propagator of falsehoods. It is less apparent that he is succeeding in thus seeking to manufacture a humanitarian public opinion for the sentimental Viceroy."

#### ["WESTERN MORNING NEWS."]

WE regret very much to have to acknowledge that in speaking of the opinion of the local authorities in India upon the Ilbert Bill, we were in error. Reuter's telegram turns out to be untrue in many particulars, and misleading altogether. There is no reason whatever for saying that the men responsible for the detailed government of India are in favour of giving to a few picked native magistrates the right to try Europeans. We may say, and do say, that their fears are strained and ridiculous; that they anticipate evils which can never arise, and wish to postpone a good which, when it is forced from us, will be regarded as no boon; but they are by an overwhelming majority against Lord Ripon's policy, and the agreement among them is such that unanimity itself would hardly be more impressive. In Bombay thirty—and those the most important authorities—out of fifty are against this bill, and only five in favour of proceeding with it as it stands. In Madras out of seventeen, fourteen are against the Bill altogether, and only one in favour of proceeding with it as it stands. In the Punjab, out of twenty opinions of Europeans, there is not one in favour of passing the Bill, four advocating a compromise and sixteen recommending an entire withdrawal. Of the eight natives' opinions, all are for passing the Bill. In Coorg, of three Europeans' opinions, all are for withdrawal; while of the three natives' opinions, one is for withdrawal and two are for proceeding. In Hyderabad, of eight opinions of Europeans, seven advocate withdrawal, and one is for passing the Bill. In British Burma the only opinions given are those of the five Commissioners of Divisions. Three of them would withdraw the Bill, two would pass it; but of these two, one disapproves of its principle, and the other admits that his opinion is opposed to that of all the officers whom he has consulted. The Recorder of Rangoon also opposes the Bill. So we might go on, but the net result is this:—European opinions asked, 222; for withdrawal, 173; for compromise, thirty-six; for proceeding, thirteen. The Judges are against the Bill as it stands; and we have to acknowledge the fact that if Lord Ripon proceeds it will be against the opinion, not only of the men who regard the native as the "d—d nigger," but of nearly the whole European opinion of the Indian Empire.

Then why do we say "Proceed with the Bill?" Because, it seems to us, there are only two arguments used against the Bill. The first, which touches us closely, is the shrinking of Englishmen in India from anything like subjection to native jurisdiction. The second, which is not so striking, is the right of an Englishman to be tried by his peers. As to the first, we believe the whole idea which underlies it to be a false one—and so far as it is founded on reality, the only way of raising the native to a moral equality with the Englishman is to admit him gradually to a political and social equality. The dividing line keeps up old prejudices in the race, and confirms them in their superstitions. Once let equality be acknowledged, and those admitted to responsibilities who are worthy of it, and the old traditions of Zenana training will at once begin to become obsolete. As to the English right to trial by peers, it is balanced upon the other side by the need of protecting the natives. Things have improved rapidly since it was the custom to send native servants to a magistrate "for a dozen," and the use of violence has disappeared from among the better classes; but there are hundreds and thousands of people of a lower grade who think the native a creature to be "walloped" when he goes wrong; and there has been a tendency to condone such brutalities even when (through disease of the spleen) it has led to death. We had ourselves to defend Lord Salisbury for taking the side of the native in such a case, when many Liberals cried out against him, and wanted to set up in India a government free from home control. Now, the best security for justice to the native is the introduction of the native magistrate.

That Anglo-Indian opinion, under the circumstances, is against it need surprise no one; but we are not bound to bow to it.

["CHELTENHAM LOOKER-ON."]

THE Pæan with which the Liberal Press, last Saturday, welcomed the Reuter's telegram from Simla announcing that the official opinions collected throughout India on the policy of the Government Bill introduced by Mr. Ilbert, for regulating the procedure of its Criminal Courts were 114 in favour of the measure, with only twenty-six against it, was ruthlessly silenced on Monday by the publication, in the *Times*, of an exhaustive analysis of those opinions, as then just published in a volume of 500 pages, issued as a supplement to the *Official Gazette*, from which it transpired that, instead of there being, as stated above, 114 opinions in favour, and only twenty-six against the adoption of the Bill, the very opposite was the case, 173 recommending its withdrawal absolutely, thirty recommending a compromise, and only thirteen approving the policy which it affirmed.

This enormous discrepancy between the two versions was instinctively felt by the agents of Reuter's Company, who were responsible for the first, to demand explanations; and they, accordingly, immediately telegraphed to their Indian correspondent on the subject. To this they received for reply that, "a serious error had occurred in the transmission of the telegram over the wires," the figures actually sent, instead of being 114 in favour, and twenty-six against the Bill, were 114 approving, and 206 opposed to its adoption.

Thus corroborated, it may be accepted as a fact that an overwhelming majority of those whose official position and experience qualify them to pronounce on the measures best adapted to govern the various races, and secure the stability of our Indian Empire, have declared themselves opposed to the policy of subjecting Europeans to be tried and sentenced by native magistrates, instead of, as hitherto, by their own countrymen.

That this policy should have been received with favour by the Government at home will surprise no one; so completely is it in accordance with that which dictated the inglorious termination of the Afghan War, and the craven and humiliating abandonment of the Transvaal, deserting friends who had served their country loyally in seasons of peril, and subjecting them to the rule of those with whom they have been at war. But not only has the Ilbert Bill been condemned by the men most competent to estimate its consequences; civilians, capitalists, and merchants of every class have been equally outspoken with reference to it, holding public meetings in all the chief stations of the Empire, calling upon the Government to withdraw the obnoxious measure, in justice to those upon whom only it can safely rely for counsel and support in maintaining its authority and not wantonly subject them to be brought before prejudiced tribunals for every petty offence which the native mind, biased by the principles of a hostile religion, might construe into a crime.

["SATURDAY REVIEW."]

ANOTHER discreditable episode has lent additional gloom to the history of a measure whose career has from the outset been one of blunder and disgrace. It is unnecessary and profitless to speculate as to the process by which, in the course of its journey from Simla, the figures of a telegraphic summary were so falsified as to present in a striking form the exact opposite of the true purport of the message. It would be absurd, of course, to attribute to Lord Ripon or his colleagues any sort of responsibility for a proceeding which, if a fraud, would be one of the stupidest and most short-sighted frauds on record. That such a suspicion should be possible is a disagreeable symptom of the degree to which public confidence in the fairness of the supporters of the measure has been shaken. From first to last the bitterness incidental to an unpopular change has been aggravated by the impression that the means adopted for its introduction were of a character more appropriate to an eager party fight than to the dispassionate, dignified, and cautious deliberations of an Indian Viceroy. Sir Ashley Eden's original suggestion that the expediency of a change should, on some future occasion and at a fitting moment, be considered, was used as a pretext for immediate action, and an effort was made, contrary to his clearly indicated opinion, to get the Bill passed soon enough to allow of its coming into operation simultaneously with the new Code of Criminal Procedure, at the beginning of the current year. The letter which conveyed this proposal from the Government of India to the Secretary of State was lamentably disingenuous in its suppressions and one-sidedness. It omitted altogether the important fact that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Presidency in which alone the measure would have practical operation, was strongly opposed to the projected change. This omission was the more extraordinary inasmuch as the Lieutenant Governor had only a few months before, as a member of the Indian Government, joined with the then legal member of Council in resisting and defeating a still larger project of reform in the same direction, which the Viceroy at that time was anxious to introduce. The letter relied strongly on the opinions of the Local Governments, and those opinions, again, had been most unfairly obtained on a statement of the proceedings in 1872, in which the arguments then urged against the policy now to be enforced were altogether omitted. In those proceedings Mr. Justice Stephen gave, in a few sentences of masterly common sense, the reasons which had led him, the Committee to which the Bill had been referred, and the European community whose feelings on the subject had been tested, to believe that the law as then passed, and as it has stood ever since, was one with which Europeans might be content, and of which no native had any reasonable cause for complaining. Nothing that has been written or said in the long controversy on the subject that has raged ever since last March has met the manly and courageous logic of Sir James Stephen's speech. No reference, however, was made in the Government of India's circular to that speech, though the speeches on the other side of the question were set out at length. The views of the Local Governments were, in short, obtained upon a statement of fact and argument which, though excusable in an advocate, was altogether unworthy of the head of a great Empire taking counsel with subordinate rulers on a difficult and dangerous question of policy.

The unfairness in stating the question was aggravated by an emphatic intimation of the opinion at which the Government had already arrived, and full advantage was thus taken of the natural, and perhaps excusable anxiety of subordinate administrations not to thwart the policy of the paramount authority. Then came the famous debate of last March, and the foolish and monstrous attempt, by means of a misleading telegram despatched and paid for by the Indian Government, to conceal from the English public the true nature of the disastrous repulse which the advocates of the Bill had sustained, and of the calm, weighty, and well-considered opposition by which its further progress would be resisted. Lord Ripon covered his retreat from that calamitous encounter with the assurance that the opinions of officials should be ascertained and carefully considered by the Government. Those opinions have been, in many instances, for months past in the possession of the Government; but, contrary to the usual course, they have been kept back from the press; and public opinion in England accordingly has been left without any authoritative explanation of the grounds on which the measure is resisted. These opinions are now opportunely allowed to see the light at a moment when, as Lord Hartington so feelingly pointed out the other day at Sheffield, the scourge of Parliamentary interrogation is for the moment in abeyance. Lastly, and more egregiously unfair than all that has gone before, has come the Simla telegram, which, appearing last Saturday morning, left the English public for a couple of days under the impression that the official supporters of the measure in India outnumbered its opponents by four to one, and that in this triumphant majority were to be found the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of the North Western Provinces and of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioners of Burma and the Central Provinces, and a majority of the Judges of the High Courts other than that of Bengal.

Whatever other details of this transaction may be in darkness, it is at any rate certain that the information on which this telegram was based must have been obtained from a Government official, and that official no Ministerial subordinate, but one with the power and opportunity for estimating the total results and the grounds on which, speaking generally, the various opinions were based. We leave aside the question of figures. We have no intention of guessing as to the fraud or negligence by which the figures 205 were transformed into twenty-six, and a total of 140 constructed on figures which, according to Messrs. Reuters own showing, must have made an aggregate of 319. Looking, however, at the general drift of the telegram, we feel constrained to condemn it as misleading to an extent that is absolutely mendacious. Its assertion that the Governors of Madras and Bombay and various Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners "approve the Bill" is, to all intents and purposes, an untruth. So far from approving it, these high officials suggest in every instance radical qualifications which rob the measure of its essential qualities, and violate the principles on which it professes to be based. The Governor of Madras, while deprecating on general grounds the withdrawal of a measure with which the Government is so closely identified, would confine its operation to "covenanted civilians"—that is, to the handful of natives who have passed the competitive examination, a class which has been officially described as "small and dwindling," and which has actually in Bengal received no single recruit for several years past. His colleague, Sir F. Roberts, is so far from approving the principle of the Bill that he is actually prepared to prohibit, for the present, any further enrolment of natives in the Covenanted Civil Service. The Governor of Bombay would qualify the Bill by limiting its provisions to sessions and district judges, and giving every European the right to claim a jury. Even the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab—whose subservient precipitancy in adopting the Viceroy's schemes contrasts unfavourably with the manly independence and statesmanship of a long list of distinguished predecessors—qualifies his acceptance of the Bill by imposing in the case of native officials a long period of probation and several strict tests from which European officers are exempt. The Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces would restrict the proposed concession to the district magistrate; and as there will certainly be no native magistrate of the district in that province for many years to come, his recommendation is a polite form of postponing the measure to the Greek Calends. In like manner the reasons given by the Chief Commissioners of Burmah and the Central Provinces for their partial adherence to the measure are an undisguised admission that the Bill upon which their opinion was invited is wholly indefensible. To come to another class of authorities, the Chief Justices of Madras and Allahabad give but a guarded assent to the least offensive portions of the proposed Bill; while the acting Chief Justice of Bombay concurs with the Chief Justice of Bengal and the entire European Bench of the Calcutta High Court in condemning it altogether. No single supporter of the measure, so far as our information at present goes, is prepared to support it in its integrity, or in any form in which it will meet the objects and carry out the principles on which its introduction was based.

As we descend in the official hierarchy, and come to a class of officials who have practical acquaintance with the subject-matter of the dispute, we find a still more overwhelming preponderance of opinion adverse to the measure. It is significant that nearly a third of the native answers are in favour of withdrawal, and that so high an authority as Sir Madava Rao recommends that the attempt to pass the Bill should not, in the existing state of public opinion, be continued. The grounds on which the vast consensus of official opinion rests are familiar to all who have paid the least attention to Indian politics, and have been frequently discussed in these columns. We do not propose to renew the consideration of them on the present occasion. The supporters of the Bill in this country will now have an opportunity of exchanging the rhetoric of Radical platforms for the weighty arguments of men who—whatever their other disqualifications for controversy—have an intimate acquaintance with the various bearings of the matter in hand, and a life-long experience of the races and classes whom it concerns. Surely even Mr. Bright in his soberer moments must hesitate when he finds himself advocating a change for which no one but a few pretentious persons has

asked—which, confessedly, will not improve the administration of justice in any single particular, and which the entire body of his fellow-countrymen unite in condemning as unnecessary and impolitic. Nothing is more unmistakable than the indifference or active dislike exhibited by the great mass of the natives to a change which, while it will do them no practical good, will gratify the vanity of a class for which they have no particular esteem, at the price of the good will and harmony on which they know full well that the general welfare essentially depends. Lord Ripon, at the outset, believed himself to be acting with the concurrence of the official class and in the interest of the native community. Under this idea he has broken up the tranquillity which many years of good government had produced, and resuscitated passions and prejudices which were far on the high road to oblivion; he has hopelessly alienated the great European community by whose co-operation the development of the country is being brought about; he has roused a noisy and excitable class into turbulence; he has left the angriest controversy ever known in India to gather strength and violence through six months of expectation. He now knows the completeness of his mistake and the serious effects of injudicious meddling; and he will, unless he wishes to signalise his Viceroyalty by a crime as well as a blunder withdraw from a position which, however reluctant he may be to admit it, he must now be convinced by every form of argument which can influence a reasonable man to be untenable.

#### ["STATIST."]

A very pretty little controversy has grown out of the publication in India of the official opinions upon the Ilbert Bill. Reuter's Agency transmitted to this country a telegram giving an analysis of a bulky supplement of 500 pages to the *Gazette*, and did it so early as to create a strong suspicion that the figures had been got in advance from some official source. Unhappily, they were altogether wrong; more unhappily still, they were wrong in the way most agreeable to the Indian Government; and most unfortunately of all, the mistake irresistibly recalled a recent case in which a garbled account of what happened in the Indian Council was supplied admittedly by the Indian Government to the same obliging agency. The figures were given as 114 for and twenty-six against the Ilbert Bill. It was then explained that Reuter's agent meant to send 205, which was altered to twenty-six in transmission. This would have been more satisfactory, but for the fact that the sum of the two numbers was given in the telegram as 140; which agrees very well with 114 plus twenty-six, but does not represent the total of 114 plus 205. This little peculiarity being pointed out by unkind critics, Reuter's Secretary has further explained that the total of 140 was the result of an arithmetical effort on the part of the gentleman who "edited" the telegram in this country. It is rather a pity that the explanation has thus been dragged out piece-meal, because it leaves room for the uncharitable to sneer at it as altogether an after-thought. Nor is the matter much mended by the zeal of an evening newspaper, which tells us that it went to the expense of telegraphing to India an inquiry as to the origin of the figures, and vouches for the authority of a reply stating that the Government of India knew nothing about them. Nobody supposed that it did. Nobody every knew of a case in which any Government knew anything about the giving of any information which it was not convenient to acknowledge. When a zealous official sends useful information to a telegraphic agency, he does not call a Cabinet Council and get a formal resolution sanctioning his proceeding. No, he does good by stealth, and then all his friends, individually and collectively, can affirm upon their conscience that they had nothing to do with the matter. What a simple innocent that evening contemporary of ours must be!

All this fuss and moral indignation come in very usefully, however, to distract people's attention from the main point, which is that an overwhelming majority of European officials in India are dead against the Ilbert Bill, and that an overwhelming majority of those who do not go entirely against it advocate compromises and restrictions which practically reduce it to nullity. Even of native officials, a very large number are either against the Bill, or doubtfully in its favour, and when we consider how a native who dares to show this independence is abused by native papers, and how he winces under the infliction, these adverse opinions become very remarkable. In Bengal and Assam, the provinces more particularly affected by the Bill, there is not one single European official, from the highest to the lowest, who does not condemn it. The opinion of non-official Europeans, who are the men upon whom the material prosperity of India depends, has been abundantly shown to be unanimously against the measure. The wise and manly course is to admit that a serious blunder has been made, and to withdraw the Bill absolutely. It seems, however, that with the obstinacy usually found in combination with weakness, Lord Ripon means to stick to his measure in name, while paring it down in fact to a miserable compromise, which retains all that is offensive to Englishmen, and gives nothing that can really satisfy natives. Its operation is to be confined to native district magistrates and sessions judges. But these posts are filled up from the Government Civil Service, and natives have almost ceased to enter that service, finding it easier and cheaper to get appointments under a statute which exempts them from the competition which is thought indispensable for Englishmen. Thus the Bill will apply only to a small and dwindling class of Bengalis, wealthy enough to come to this country for their education. This is supposed to be hated by the heterogeneous races of India, many of whom justly despise the Bengalee, as a sullen and obnoxious. It is mere mockery, regarded as a means of carrying out the grand philanthropic schemes pronounced by Lord Ripon. Yet it affirms a mischievous principle, and opens the door for a troublesome agitation, besides embittering the relations between races, and stirring up animosities which were quietly dying out.

#### ["ST. STEPHEN'S REVIEW."]

It is fortunate that the Caucus does not prevail in India. When Mr. Chamberlain, under the title of the Marquis of Kimergham, or the Earl of Caucus, shall be the Viceroy, then probably the Union system by which opinion has been so diligently organised in England will flourish in Bengal and the contiguous presidencies. That the Indian

Government has done its best to bring Indian provincial authorities to a due sense of the virtue of Lord Ripon's policy is obvious. They, nevertheless, will "not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm she ever so wisely." Lord Ripon had determined that the Ilbert Bill should be forced upon the Anglo-Indian residents in defiance of the history of India, in defiance of the obligations of English prestige, and in defiance of the logic of facts, and to that end did his best to secure a favourable opinion from the officials in India in support of the measure. No Government project has ever been greeted with the same reprobation. A feeling of intense indignation has issued from the lips of nearly every great Indian authority, while European residents in India and Anglo-Indians in England have denounced the proposed Bill in terms of unqualified censure. Twice lately have great gatherings of merchants and planters solemnly bound themselves to repudiate the Bill, should attempts be made to force the action of its provisions upon them. In fact, practically, the whole of England in India and in Great Britain has by every possible means asserted that, should the measure be put into operation, the beginning of the end of British rule will be precipitated.

Lord Ripon is as great a theorist as he is a casuist. The temper of mind which perverted him from Protestantism to Romanism may be laudible, but it evidences that his reasoning travels in a groove essentially narrow. He cares more for dogma than a great principle. He is the representative of a tone of political thought which was exemplified in the time of the French Revolution, and is now exemplified by the English Radical party. The Radical sets up certain ideas and asserts they are beyond dispute. He takes no count of human nature, and shows no perception with respect to race, its diverse creeds, tempers, and characters. Having once settled upon a plan, the Radical asserts that, in deference to his principle, the very order of nature, if needs be, must be inverted. This is what is being done by Lord Ripon. It is proposed to alter all the existing relationships between the Native Indians and the Anglo-Indians and bring them under a law administered by common tribunals, under at least the partial, if not sole, presidency of native judges. The subject race is known to be not only inferior to that of the English, but is acknowledged to be lacking in those qualities of veracity and honour which are significant attributes of their rulers. The introduction of the Ilbert Bill demonstrated how the principles of Clive, Warren, Hastings, Lawrence, Mayo, and even of Canning were to be ignored, and those of a *doctrinaire* Radical school were to be asserted at the cost of creating a feeling of the bitterest discontent throughout India on the part of those who hold it, yet without securing any visible appreciation from the subject people themselves. When the telegraph, on Friday, flashed from Simla the news that out of 140 opinions 114 were in favour of the rash measure, and only twenty-six against it, it is needless to say that all who had the welfare of our great Eastern Dependency at heart were astounded. Absolute consternation reigned in the breasts of nearly every Anglo-Indian in London and elsewhere who read this most ominous telegram—a telegram be it said which came apparently from the seat of information—the Indian Government itself. However, all is not gold that glitters. This brilliant statement, which was as a crown of glory to Lord Ripon, turns out to be as mendacious as his policy is pernicious and abortive. This lying telegram is the last of a procession of events each of which is a disgrace to the Gladstone Government, and a denial of their fitness for the possession of power. In every part of the world they have substituted sentimentalism for hard common sense, vacillation for a firm policy, and a craven compliance with Radical doctrines for a dignified system of rule on the part of a nation which should command respect through its consistency, integrity, and resolution, to be faithful to its grand traditions.

Never has a Government, through its own officials, received a greater rebuke than is witnessed in the collective judgments of the Indian Provinces and Districts. These are represented by 222 official reports. Of these only thirteen are in favour of the Ilbert Bill, while thirty-six suggest a compromise; the balance, 173, being diametrically opposed to the measure, and urging its total withdrawal. Estimating the dominating influence of the Government, and the natural tendency in the official mind to conciliate those in authority, the repugnance to the Ripon policy must be indeed inveterate. It is difficult to realise that only thirteen reports have testified approval of the Ilbert Bill, the more so when it is realised that those from whom they emanate have everything to gain by coming to the aid of the Indian Council in its hour of extreme need. The cup of Lord Ripon is now full—full to the brim. This last drop must be as gill to him and his Council. What he will next do it is impossible to predict. He appears unable to accept the verdict of his own countrymen, a failing significantly shared by the members of the Government at home. Lord Ripon in India and Mr. Gladstone in England are worthy of each other. They desire to give expression to a number of superfine theories, all of which are, according to their argument, said to bring about peace, prosperity, and contentment. Hitherto, of late especially, facts have testified to the fallacy of these ideas—ideas which suggest change at the cost of stability, ideas which move the imagination of the foolish crowd to great expectations never to be satisfied, and create a craving for experiment in the end too often the cause of confusion and indignation in every part of the Empire where a Government, not of hazard, but of consistency, honesty, honour, consideration, and caution is appreciated.

#### THE "DAILY NEWS" ON ANGLO-INDIAN NON-OFFICIALS.

No Englishman in high administrative position has been the object of a coarser and more wanton attack than that which has been made on the Governor General of India within the last day or two. The Viceroy of India, or his private secretary—it does not matter which—has been deliberately accused of having falsified the figures which represent the Indian opinions for and against the Ilbert Bill, and which were communicated by a well-known telegraphic agency, at the end of last week, to this journal among others. According to the telegram published on Saturday by all the morning papers there were 114 opinions for the Bill and twenty-six against it. Since that date the secretary to the agency in question has explained that a mistake had occurred in transmission, and

that the real figures were 114 in "favour of and 205 against the principle and policy of the Bill, both including European and native officials and non-officials." Following this correction comes a telegram in answer to one which the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday despatched to India. It states that the Indian Government is "entirely ignorant" of the message in which the facts had been mis-stated. The reply further states that "advance copies" of the printed statements of opinions had been distributed to the Indian papers on Friday—that is to say, on the very day on which the supposed deliberate falsehood had been telegraphed to England. It was hardly needful to ask this question, since only persons blinded by partisanship would for a moment believe the Indian Government to be guilty of so short-sighted a policy. Unhappily it is this partisanship—made up of defective imagination and prejudice of race—which has at all times been the chief impediment to the progressive influence of England in her Eastern Empire, and will continue to be so while the Empire lasts. Has it occurred to these blind partisans that, by publishing *urbi et orbi* their impression that the responsible rulers of India have been deliberately lying, they are doing more mischief to England than can possibly be effected by a score of Bills such as the Ilbert Bill, which they denounce? The word "non-officials," used above, is of much importance in this controversy to English *prestige* in Asia. The Viceroy has consulted the European non-officials, as well as European officials. He was bound to consult the latter, but not the former. He must have known very well what the non-official verdict would be—that it would be hostile to him. However, in deference to a practice which he has more literally encouraged than any of his predecessors, he has subjected the Ilbert proposals to the opinion of the non-official population of Europeans in India. But let not the English public be deceived in their estimate of the political importance of the "non-official."

People are apt to suppose that the non-official English population in India possess in Indian politics an influence similar to that which their countrymen at home exercise upon the Government here. No estimate could be more wide of the mark. The non-official Europeans in India are a mere handful amidst a population of two hundred millions. It is not directly for their interest that we govern India; we govern it for the direct interest of the two hundred millions. The non-official English are not responsible for the good government of India, as the non-officials at home—that is to say, the whole mass of the inhabitants of the British Isles—are responsible for the conduct of Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet. Nor again are the Governor General and his Council accountable for their actions to the non-official European community in the same way as an English Cabinet is accountable to the nation. The Viceroy is accountable, not to Anglo-India, but to Native India, to the Ministers at Westminster, and ultimately—when some great and vital principle is at stake—to the English people. The "non-officials"—the merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, indigo planters, tea-growers, railway men, in a word, all those who are not servants of the Government—are "interlopers" in the political sense, just as under the Company's rule they were "interlopers" in the commercial sense. An understanding of this plain fact might help even the Viceroy's opponents in England to remove from the question at issue a good deal of the nonsense which has obscured it. The English rule India for the Indians. We are not saying that non-official interests in India should not be considered. Far from it. We only say that they are secondary, but that, though secondary, they are sure to prosper under any Government by which native India prospers. And do they not prosper? In spite of the fact that, except on the emergence of a question in which, like the present, effects a mere sentiment, the European "non-official" cares no more for the politics of India than for the politics of Mars. His backers on the platform and in the Press threaten that if native judges of proved capacity and unimpeachable honour are empowered to try his fellow Europeans on a criminal charge, he will withdraw himself and his capital from the country. We shall see. If the Ilbert Bill pass to-morrow, he will still go on pushing wherever he can turn a penny, and interspersing his maledictions of the climate with complacent remarks upon a providential outlet for over-crowded England. Here, then, are the three salient points which Englishmen at home must steadily bear in mind if they mean to decide impartially between the Governor-General and the handful of noisy agitators in Bengal and Assam. Firstly, the natives in whose interest we govern India ask for the proposed alteration in the law; secondly, the majority of the highest English officials in India are willing to accept the principle at stake; thirdly, most of those who refuse the principle are the non-official Europeans, who have not won the "brightest jewel" in the English crown, who have only one engrossing care in India—the care of making money, and of going home when they have made it, who have nothing to do with the Government of India, who have no right to call upon the Government for an account of its stewardship; to whom the Government of India has no direct political relationship—such as it has with the native population—and to whom the same Government never was, nor is now, bound to account for its policy.

Having set off the officials against the non-officials—that is, the rulers against their fellow-countrymen who do not rule—we must now point to a most important difference of opinion among the rulers themselves. As soon as it appeared that there were more officials against the Bill than for it, the obstructives raised a cry of triumphant delight. Anybody could have predicted that if you consulted all the officials, great and small, important and unimportant, the balance of enumerated opinions would be against the Viceroy. Officials below a certain scale of rank and education are as illiberal and as open to small jealousies as any non-official persons. But suppose that instead of counting the votes we weigh them. If we do this we shall find that the weightiest authorities in India—the Governors of provinces each as large as England or France, the Judges of the chief courts—agree to accept the proposal that native civilians of the competitive service who have attained the rank of district magistrate or of sessions judge, shall be invested with the same criminal powers which are enjoyed by their English fellow-civilians of those grades. It says much for the Ilbert Bill that the first English competitive civilian who has risen to the governorship of a great province signifies his thorough approval of the proposed measure;

and the support of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab should surely outweigh the opposition of the chiefs of such petty administrations as Ajmere and Coorg. The other of the two ablest and most accomplished of English civilians—Sir Alfred Lyall Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, is another of the high authorities who are ready to adopt the principle of the Bill. The same may be said of most of the highest civil officers, executive and legislative, in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and of the Chief Commissioner of Burma. "Coorg" and the Punjab, or the Madras Presidency, may be called by the same name of Administrations, but the first is to the other two, as the county of Rutland to the whole of England. If the Viceroy had consulted the highest officials only, most of whom have risen through every grade in the service, the Ilbert Bill might have become law without exciting in the non-official breast any sentiment more serious than a nine days' wonder. But he need not be discouraged. Legislative reforms have aroused fanatical opposition in India before now; but have survived, and the obstructives have gone on accumulating capital. And so they will, in spite of all their threats to "clear out;" and long after the Ilbert clauses have been incorporated into the Code.

### THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE SUBJECT. THE "FRIEND OF INDIA" ON THE NATIVE JURISDICTION BILL.

WE do hope that the kindly tone in which speaker after speaker, at the great meeting of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, on Monday, expressed himself concerning the native community, will be responded to as it should be by the native press. It is with deep pain that we have watched the progress of this quarrel, and observed the bitterness of the language that has been employed therein. The native press will make a lamentable mistake if it does not meet the European community more than half-way in this return to kindly and respectful feeling. When Mr. Keswick, in simple and dignified language, tells the native community that the opponents of this measure feel themselves "unjustly accused of want of sympathy with their native fellow-subject," we believe him to be speaking truthfully, and the native community and native press must respond in the right tone to these expressions of goodwill. Again, when Mr. A. B. Miller says, "I am not here to-day to say one single harsh word against our native fellow-subject," and when he affirms that "many respectable members of the native community to some extent sympathise with" the European protest, he is saying what is true, and the native press must show an honourable readiness to meet such expressions in the right spirit. The editor of this journal is the only publicist probably in the country who was editing a paper during the troubled period of the Mutiny, and he has had more experience of these "race" quarrels than any journalist living, having passed through the darkest and most deadly of them all. Then, as now, a torrent of feeling spent itself in the press, to be recalled afterwards as a night-mare of the past. The most welcome praise that he ever received in his journalistic life was the public testimony of all classes, after the fiery ordeal was over, that he had striven "to maintain a kindly feeling between all classes" and to promote "cordial and mutual respect and regard between both natives and Europeans, so closely brought together in Divine Providence." (Rev. John Wilson, Bombay, 1864.) There is but one touchstone, we are satisfied, at this moment, of wise and healthful writing and speaking on this Ilbert Bill. Every word that tends to widen the breach between the communities, is an unhealthy, an unwelcome, an unpatriotic word. The controversy was long since exhausted, and there is no new light to be thrown upon it. We would gladly have kept silence on the subject altogether, if we could have done so; but as that is impossible, we shall say as little as we can. Meanwhile, let the Native press respond properly to the kindly sentiments of the speakers at Monday's meeting.

It is one of the most unfortunate peculiarities of this quarrel, that neither party will give the other credit for being actuated by any but unworthy motives. Thus the native press insist that the opposition which has been raised to the Bill arises from mere prejudice against the people, on the ground of difference of race. Englishmen object, they say, to be tried on criminal charges by native judges, simply because they are natives. They have no fear of the native magistrate being incompetent, or prejudiced against them, still less of his being corrupt or wilfully unjust. They object to the native, simply because he is a native; and because Englishmen regard the being compelled to appear before a native magistrate, as a degradation.

No one, of course, would be so careless of truth as to affirm that race prejudice has not played a very prominent part in the opposition which the Bill has met with; but equally removed is it from the truth to affirm that, having said this, we have said all. There is a very large amount of honest opposition to the Bill, and it is on this part of it, that a wise publicist would concentrate his attention. Sir Stuart Bayley seems to have stated, with great clearness, the real situation, in the course of the debate in Council in last March:—

"There are two aspects from which the Bill is assailed. One is that native gentlemen, no matter what their qualification, must be taught to remember that they are of a subject race, and as such unfit to try any members of the dominant race. On this argument I am unwilling to dwell. It has been developed into what our American cousins call 'spread-eagleism.' I have absolutely no sympathy with it, and the frequent recourse to such an argument is not creditable to our national character. But there is another aspect to the case of the opposition which I think deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger in which the isolated European, living in the Mofussil, runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one, for probably no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the Mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter, and any one who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the Mofussil and unsavoury methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court—methods to which a planter

cannot have recourse, will understand how precarious his position may become and how essential to him it is that the law should be well and wisely administered."

This passage in Sir S. Bayley's speech has been commented on in the Press before, but attention has not, we think, been hitherto directed to another passage therein, which seems to ourselves of at least equal importance, and we recommend everyone to read it attentively. He says with great frankness:—

"I confess that I failed to foresee either the extent or the depth of feeling which the measure has aroused amongst the European population, and it is only fair to add that I think the Viceroy had a clear right to expect from the local Governments, or in regard to Bengal from myself, a more decided warning than he received, of the spirit which the proposal would arouse. Looking at the evil effects which have ensued, and must ensue, from the agitation going on, I cannot but deeply regret that I failed to gauge accurately the feelings of the great body of my countrymen, and of even my many personal friends amongst the planting community."

From the very first notice of this Bill which fell under our own eyes, it was this failure which Sir Steuart Bayley thus ingenuously confesses, that chiefly impressed our mind. For what purpose is the Viceroy surrounded by a highly-paid staff of councillors and secretaries, but to inform him of the difficulties which attend legislation in India? There was not a civilian member of the Supreme Government who ought not to have known instinctively the agitation which such a Bill as this would produce. Not only was the Viceroy unwarned, but no attempt of any kind seems to have been made to consult the Chambers of Commerce, or any of the great representative associations, which exist in the country, as to the feelings with which the measure would be received. The Bill was a complete surprise, and was thrown upon the Council table, with no more caution or preparation of the public mind for it, than if it had been a Bill for regulating the excise.

Now, it is observable that not only does Sir Steuart Bayley declare plainly "from his long experience" that "isolated Europeans living in the Mofussil are in real danger" from having false charges trumped up against them, but Dr. Hunter, who is a supporter of the Bill himself, writes in his book on Indian Mussulmans as follows:—

"The Bengali, whether rich or poor, wreaks his malice on a rival, and seeks his revenge against an enemy, not by inconsiderate violence, but by due course of law. He uses the courts for the same purpose for which an Englishman employs a horse-whip, or a Californian his bowie-knife. A criminal prosecution is the correct form for inflicting personal chastisement, and a general suspension in India of what corresponds to the Habeas Corpus Act would place every man at the mercy of his enemies. The police returns in India disclose an overwhelming proportion of false complaints to true ones, and the Bengali has reduced the rather perilous business of making out a *prima facie* case to an exact science. A formal interference with the right of *habeas corpus* would give the signal for a paroxysm of perjury. The innocent would live in constant fear of being thrown into prison and kept there on false charges of treason; the revengeful and malicious would enjoy a perpetual triumph."

Dr. Hunter here says positively, that the people systematically resort to false charges in the courts against those whom they would injure; that there is an overwhelming proportion of false complaints to true ones in the courts; and that perilous as the business is, the people have by their ingenuity reduced the practice of trumping up such cases to an exact science." And Sir Steuart Bayley affirms that the isolated European of the Mofussil "runs a very real and very serious danger" of having such charges preferred against him; and that his own experience has given him a very strong feeling on this matter. The danger therefore which the non-official Englishman runs in remote Mofussil districts, is thus declared by almost the highest executive authority that can be adduced, to be no fanciful danger, but a real one; not a trivial danger, but a most serious one. How strangely wanting, then, is it in candour, to describe the agitation against this Bill as springing from nothing but a determination to make slaves of the people, and to resist all measures for their well-being and advancement? If it were even true that the opposition to this Bill arose entirely from race prejudice, it would be unwise to insist upon a fact so lamentable in itself and pregnant with evil. But when we are told that it is not true, and that though the alarm may be exaggerated the danger which excites it is a real danger, and in the judgment of so great an authority as Sir Steuart Bayley a very serious danger, true wisdom and right feeling demand that the agitation against the measure should be treated with respect. It is a serious disadvantage to Anglo-Indian publicists that, as a rule, they know very little of Mofussil life. It is a sealed book to them. We know very little of it ourselves, but we know enough to feel reasonably sure that what Sir Steuart Bayley has affirmed is true. And if it is true, the publicist must be wanting in imagination or in sympathy, who has any difficulty in understanding the true state of English feeling towards the Bill. Constituted as human nature is, and particularly the human nature of a masterful race like the English, the mere thought of a wife, sister, or daughter being summoned without resource to a police-court, before a strange native magistrate, to answer a false charge, is unendurable, the sense of the degradation and outrage probably exceeding the sense of danger altogether. For ourselves, we are disposed to believe that any danger which the isolated Englishman or woman might run in such circumstances, would be minimised by the magistrate being a native. It is only reasonable, we think, to believe so, because of the great advantages which the native judge possesses in administering justice in the courts of original instance. His knowledge of the people, of their language, their social life, their thoughts, their ways, give the native judge so great an advantage over the civilian, in sifting and weighing evidence, while such honourable testimony has been borne for years past to his integrity by the High Court Judges of Calcutta, that we do seriously believe the isolated European would be better protected by a native magistrate, or judge, in most cases, than by an ordinary civilian magistrate. And for ourselves, we say, that in view of the

testimony borne within the last ten years by our High Court judges, to the ability and integrity of the native judges of the lower provinces, we should deem ourselves under better protection against a trumped-up charge, before a native magistrate of character, than we should before an English one, simply because the one must have a clearer insight into the proceedings before him than the other. But it would probably be found, on inquiry, that not one Englishman in twenty felt as we should, under such circumstances. Where there is no race feeling, the judgment is necessarily calmer, but the Legislature has to deal with two communities, in which this race feeling is a great factor in the administration of affairs; and the opposition to this measure is so universal, so pronounced, and has so much basis of fact to rest upon as we have seen, that it ought never to have been brought forward in its present shape. It confers nothing upon the people, while it takes from the Englishman what he greatly prizes, and what he deems essential to his safety in the mofussil. The Press has been so unwisely conducted, that it has become a point of honour on the part of the native Press to insist upon the Bill pure and simple; on the part of the English Press and community, to reject it altogether. We do not think that it ought to be so rejected, for it would be to pass a most undeserved stigma upon native gentlemen like Mr. Gupta, who by their abilities and character have forced their way into the Civil Service, as our own youth are doing, to decline to admit their claim to the full powers which belong to the ordinary English civilian. And *there* the Bill should stop, in our judgment, and we believe that it is an impartial one.

#### THE "PIONEER" ON THE VICEROY'S DILEMMA.

The forces of agitation exerted from opposite directions have hitherto kept the Government of India in equilibrium. The patrons of the Ilbert Bill are between Scylla and Charybdis. If they withdraw it, they concede to European agitation, just as the Home Government have lately thrown over their Suez Canal arrangements in deference to popular agitation. If they proceed, they yield to the agitation of the Native Press and of the noisiest section of the people. It is important to bear this in mind, because there is a party in England who represent the agitation as wholly on one side. The real fact is that, whichever way Lord Ripon turns, he must yield to agitation of some sort. Had he made up his mind what to do in March last, agitation from one quarter would have been anticipated and disarmed. But he delayed and, as was predicted, left India to simmer. The clouds have since then gathered on all sides, and agitation has to be reckoned with from some quarter or another, no matter in what direction the Government of India may drift. Under these circumstances there is a choice of evils. The Viceroy must surrender, and the question to whom he should surrender can only be determined by a careful consideration of the relative forces against him, and of the justice of their cause. The rights of the agitation are the only basis upon which the policy of Government can now be safely laid. We see that the English Press is disposed rather to look at the strength than at the rights or wrongs of the two opposing forces. They argue, with reason, that, constituted as the Government of India is, it would be sheer madness to defy European opinion, and thus isolate the Administration from the only force upon which it can rely. The argument is sound enough, but somewhat brutal. The case for the European is too strong on its merits, and from the standpoint of justice, to make it necessary for the opposition to shift its ground and take up a position in rear of its present outworks. The present state of affairs is this. The Government are between two agitations, and without inquiring which is backed by the stronger force, we need only look at their respective merits. The European agitation is one organised in defence of existing rights and to prevent injustice. The native agitation is to attack rights. The former is conservative, the latter is destructive. So much for the objects in view. The European agitation commenced when rights of Europeans were attacked, and is strictly defensive. The native agitation never commenced until the Europeans were put on their guard, and is entirely directed against the Europeans. It is because the Europeans want to preserve their legal rights that the Native Press has agitated against them. The European agitation is constitutional and directed against a measure; the native agitation is against a class, and cares nothing about the measure. Until the Ilbert Bill was introduced and objected to, the Native Press never troubled itself about the jurisdiction which the law conferred on Europeans. Victory to the European means the preservation of an inherited right and the maintenance of the existing law, while victory to the Native Press means the humiliation of the European and the infliction of a penalty upon him. With all respect to Mr. Bright's age, we entirely deny that any question of justice to the native or of the Queen's Proclamation is involved in the present matter. The mass of the Indian population are entirely indifferent, if they are not in favour of the present law. The native agitation was not antecedent to the introduction of the Ilbert Bill. Its origin was due to class feeling, and it began only when the Europeans expressed their constitutional objection to the alteration in their political and legal status. The Government of India must give way to one or other of the agitations, and the choice lies between yielding to the universal demand of the European for the maintenance of the law, or to the agitation of a small section of the native community in favour of the public humiliation of the European community. No reasonable man can doubt to which side the Government can most safely concede.

#### THE PUNJAB VIEW OF THE BILL.

(PIONEER.)

THE Punjab Chief Court have given to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill a very modified approval. The plea of administrative inconvenience will not hold water for a moment in that province. As one member of the court points out: there is no native competition civilian in the Commission; there is but one native assistant commissioner, Mahommed Hyat Khan; and there are four statutory civilians appointed within the last year or two. Thus the days when

any native officers may be expected to come into the charge of districts are still remote. The officers of the court agree with Sir Charles Aitchison in considering that district magistrates at any rate should possess the proposed powers in virtue of their office; and Mr. Barkley, we believe, goes a step further in company with the Lieutenant Governor, and would confer them on any native officer who has held the position of a magistrate of the first class for seven years; but beyond this Mr. Barkley does not go, and he is distinctly opposed to the disqualification of European non-officials and deputy magistrates for the justiceship of the peace. Mr. Elmslie, again, while thinking that the powers should be conferred on all district magistrates, sees no disadvantage in withholding them from native sessions judges; and as to the rest, he is of opinion that it would be much better to wait and see what work is done by the native officers of the commission before entrusting them with criminal powers over Europeans. In short, the Punjab Chief Court's opinion of the Bill may be summed up in the words that the measure is not called for.

#### THE ASSAM VIEW OF THE BILL. (PIONEER.)

It has been generally known for some time past that the Chief Commissioner of Assam had come to the conclusion that his vote with regard to the Criminal Procedure Bill should be given in favour of complete withdrawal. Such an opinion, coming from a man like Mr. Elliott, whose political ideas are confessedly Liberal, and whose sympathy with the natives of the country has been conspicuous in more than words, will carry immense weight with the public, and would be enough of itself to convince the Government of the errors of the course that they are bent upon, if the ears of the Government had not long ago been closed to warning or conviction. Mr. Elliott's opinion, strong enough alone, is supported, we believe, by a really unanimous consensus on the part of the officers of the Province, every one of whom, we believe, has reported against the Bill. By widely different paths they have all arrived at the same point, and they have given a solid vote for withdrawal. As for Mr. Elliott himself, the principal ground on which he recommends the abandonment of the measure is the opposition that it has aroused. He sees nothing which would lead him to suppose that abuses are likely to arise from the native administration of criminal justice, and his experience of the working of the Civil Courts tends rather to the contrary effect; but, on the other hand, he sees nothing to be gained in the way of administrative convenience by the change proposed, and he is persuaded that real administrative inconvenience, as well as injustice, would be caused by the disqualification of the European deputy magistrates for the justiceship of the peace. On the whole, as we understand it, Mr. Elliott's attitude is one of indifference towards the arguments that have been used either for or against the measure; but the angry agitation that has sprung up amongst the Europeans he treats as a tangible, palpable fact. He believes that the indignation has gone so far that nothing short of absolute withdrawal will appease it, and accordingly he would have the Government make the full concession, as the sure and only way of repairing the mischief. It would be difficult for a less pronounced and consistent advocate of progress to state this argument so plainly as Mr. Elliott has put it; but, as we have already observed, in his mouth the advice of abandonment has a double force. It should be remembered, too, that the opinions of the Chief Commissioner and the Assam officers deserve peculiar consideration, as in no other province is the non-official European community anything like so large or so important in proportion to the whole population. The secession of the planters *en masse* from all participation in local and municipal business, which was so often hinted at in the indignation meetings last spring, would be a very unpleasant consequence of the passing of the Bill; and in many ways it would produce estrangement between the officials and non-officials, to the harm of both sides. Mr. Elliott and his officers have an experience of these things; which the officials of most other provinces cannot pretend to; and if the Government decision was not virtually settled long before the local reports were received, as there is too much reason to fear that it was, the Assam papers can have hardly failed to bring some doubts even to the self-satisfied minds that have charge of these affairs.

Lieut. Brownlow, Royal Warwickshire, has been removed to the 2nd Battalion.

The 10th Hussars on their departure will, leave a goodly detachment of officers behind them in this country comfortably provided for; three majors, one captain, and a subaltern are holding appointments in consequence of which they have been seconded. Major St. Quintin, senior major of the regiment, who was appointed remount agent at Calcutta on May 4 last year, will it is presumed, continue to hold it till he succeeds to the junior lieutenant colonelcy which, will be vacant in Sept. 1885 on Colonel Wood completing his four years in command. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. A. Combe, late of the 21st Hussars, now in the Adjutant General's Office at Simla, is not likely to rejoin till February 1888, five years from the date of his transfer from the Quartermaster General's Department. Captain S. G. Rose, aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, may rejoin at any time; the movements of Lord Alwyn Compton will no doubt depend on those of the Viceroy, on whose staff he now is.

Jamrood is to continue to be held as a military post, says the Lahore paper. The fort is to be armed with light field-guns, and Gatlings are also spoken of. It will be necessary to make better provision for a water supply, as the stream by which the garrison have hitherto been supplied has dried up, apparently from natural causes; and the wells will require machinery to work them, if they are to be kept sweet and wholesome.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE "FRIEND OF INDIA" ON MR. BOSWORTH SMITH AND MAJOR HODSON.

WHATEVER the character of the late Major Hodson, it is to be regretted, we think, that the biographer of Lord Lawrence should have gone out of his way to pronounce so scathing a judgment upon him. Major Hodson's brother charges Mr. Bosworth Smith with having suppressed the fact that the court of inquiry which reported upon Hodson's alleged defalcations in the regimental accounts, fully and honourably acquitted him of blame in the matter, and Lord Napier of Magdala has very explicitly confirmed their verdict. Mr. Smith essayed a reply to Hodson's brother, but took no notice of the charge that he had knowingly and wilfully suppressed, all reference to the official inquiry and its results. General Richard Lawrence now comes forward, and in a letter to the *Daily News* says:—

"I knew Major Hodson personally and by reputation. He was sent out by my brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, to be my assistant at Peshawur. I sent him back as soon as I could. His proceedings connected with the building of the Lawrence Asylum at Kussowlie proved to me that he was not to be trusted. I have read carefully Mr. Bosworth Smith's narrative, and I do not think that he has over-stated the case with regard to Major Hodson's career. In expressing this opinion, I know that I am fully supported by those who knew Major Hodson most intimately in the Punjab, and had the best opportunities of forming a judgment on his character."

Now, this appointment of Hodson to Peshawur must have been made while Sir Henry Lawrence was Chief Commissioner at Lahore, and if Richard Lawrence "sent him back as soon as he could," he was presumably returned upon Henry's hands, before Sir Henry left the Punjab. There must, we think, have been some difference of opinion between the brothers as to Hodson's merits; for many months after Henry had retired from the commissionership, we find him writing to Lord Hardinge (July 4, 1853) as follows:—

"The Guide Corps you raised at my request has held its ground, as the best irregular corps in India. The present commander is a young fellow, Hodson by name, whom you gave me at Lahore in 1847. He is a first-rate soldier, and as your Lordship likes young officers in command, I beg to bring him to your notice, for a brevet majority. Sir C. Napier thinks highly of him. . . . he is a most gallant fellow, and very able in all departments."

It is impossible to believe that Sir Henry Lawrence would have written thus to Lord Hardinge in 1853, of a man who, according to Mr. Bosworth Smith, was regarded by him as "dishonest," and who had been returned upon his hands by his brother, Richard Lawrence, for the same "peculiarity" at Kussowlie. We know that Henry Lawrence was magnanimity itself, but it is impossible to believe that he regarded Hodson as dishonest. We suspect that there was a difference between the brothers in their opinion of Hodson, and that Mr. Bosworth Smith has done Hodson an injustice in numbering Sir Henry amongst the men who believed in his guilt. That John did so is certain, and equally certain that Richard Lawrence still does. On the other hand the court of inquiry fully and honourably acquitted him of the charge, and Lord Napier very warmly upholds their verdict. We think Mr. Bosworth Smith might have passed the subject over altogether at this late date, Hodson having sins enough, poor fellow, to answer for, without raking up these doubtful scandals about him.

#### THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR INDIA FUND.

["THE LIBERAL."]

WE are often asked why there should be a fund attached to the National Anthem movement? There are, indeed, many who do not understand why subscriptions should be invited for the furtherance of this cause. To answer the question we may remind the reader that the Anthem Committee intend to make a gift of the Anthem to the people of India. This is no easy task, for let Canon Harford speak. He computes the school population and the educated classes. There are 67,000 schools, colleges, &c., in India, containing nearly 2,000,000 scholars. There are again about 120,000 *patshalas* which contain perhaps 4,000,000 children. Besides these there are the educated classes. So that, making a rough estimate, he finds that if copies of the Anthem were distributed among them no less than 8,000,000 copies should be printed. Now supposing that printing, postage, and the other attendant expenses caused each copy to cost one penny, each separate 1,000,000 of copies would cost something over £4,166. Multiply that by 8, and you will have some idea of the gigantic enterprise taken in hand by the Anthem Committee.

Amongst the victims of the present cholera epidemic at Kamptee is Lieutenant Charles Amphlett Gardner, adjutant of the 5th Madras Native Infantry. The deceased was appointed a probationer of the Madras Staff Corps on August 6, 1879, and was first appointed to the 5th N.I. on Nov. 20, 1881.

The second annual report of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps shows the total strength of that body to be 296 volunteers and 45 cadets—an increase of 95 on the previous year. At the annual inspection the inspecting officer expressed his great satisfaction with regard to the efficiency of the companies.

At a recent meeting of members of the council of the United Service Institution of India, it was proposed:—"That the cordial thanks of the United Service Institution of India be given to Major A. D. Anderson, R.A., for the very able and zealous manner in which he has carried out his duties of secretary from May, 1878." Major Anderson has been succeeded as honorary secretary by Major W. E. Gowan.

## LONDON TO CALCUTTA IN A WEEK.

Mr. BOURNE, C.E., the Principal of the new Engineering College at Muswell Hill, contributes to the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* for September an article descriptive of a proposed new junction railway intended to unite the railways of Europe with those of India, and which will so accelerate communication between the Eastern and Western worlds that by its aid we shall be enabled to travel from London to Calcutta in a week. The design of this railway is due to Sir Macdonald Stephenson, by whom the Indian system of railways was inaugurated, and who so far back as 1850 brought the project under the consideration of Lord Palmerston, and, backed by his influence, under the notice of the principal Courts of Europe, as an undertaking that must one day be proceeded with, being the necessary complement of the Indian system of railways, about that time begun. In 1847 Mr. Bourne had accompanied Sir Macdonald Stephenson to India to commence the works of the East Indian Railway—the first line constructed in India, and which has since reached a high measure of commercial success—and he has since, in conjunction with Sir Macdonald Stephenson, collected all necessary information regarding the commerce, population, productions, trade routes, topography, geological formation and mineral wealth of the countries intervening between Europe and India, so as to ascertain what were the physical difficulties which would be encountered in the construction of the proposed junction railway, and what the prospects were of remunerative return. In the prosecution of this task about five thousand volumes, bearing upon such topics, have been examined, and a thousand maps, and a line has been struck out which there is every reason to believe would be remunerative from the local traffic alone, and which is exempt from serious engineering difficulty from end to end. The European system of railways is now complete or being completed up to Constantinople. The Indian system is complete up to Sibi on the road to Candahar, and the junction link now proposed between these two points, and which would be 3,000 miles long, or of the same length as one of the railways across America, would run from Constantinople through Angora, Sivas, Van, Tabreez, Teheran, Meshed, Herat, and Candahar. The time, it is believed, has now arrived for utilising the laborious research continued during so many years. A new and a faster route to India has become necessary. Railways ramifying over the face of Europe and over the face of India have now been constructed, which will collect and distribute the traffic of the connecting trunk, and with such aids the through traffic, it is believed, will be large. Every railway in Europe and every railway in India is interested in the construction of this junction link, and measures, we are informed, are now being taken for carrying out the undertaking without further delay.

## THE DISASTER TO THE "KNIGHT OF BATH."

SOME further particulars of the disaster to the Knight of Bath, steamship, were yesterday received from South Africa at Newport, whence the vessel sailed some time since. The ship was wrecked at the Kooria Moorla Islands, and the crew were supposed to have been saved. Without any delay Captain Hext ordered the Government steamer Amberwitch, which was then in Aden, to proceed in search of the crew. From that time up to yesterday nothing had been heard either of the Amberwitch or the shipwrecked crew. The Knight of Bath left Bombay on the 12th of June, with a general cargo, her destination being Havre. Nothing worth recording occurred until five days after the vessel had left the port, when a terrific storm was experienced. The wind was blowing a perfect hurricane from the south-west, under the action of which the sea was greatly disturbed, huge waves repeatedly sweeping the decks. Towards the afternoon the wind moderated to some extent, but the agitation of the water continued unabated and threatened every moment the destruction of the vessel. On the morning, June 18, land, which eventually turned out to be the Kooria Moorla Islands, was reported on the starboard bow. The captain immediately adopted measures, so far as he was able, to guard against the peril which was now imminent. By the compass it was found that the bearing of the islands was west-half north, and on reference being made to a chart it was discovered that there were sunken rocks on the same line of bearing. No time was now to be lost, for the danger was even greater than had been apprehended. Everything that skilful navigation and good seamanship could suggest, and the circumstances would permit, was done to save the vessel from being driven on the rocks. The helm was put to port and the engines reversed at full speed. Meanwhile huge breakers appeared on the port bow and washed over the vessel. All the precautions which had been adopted for the safety of the vessel proved to be of no avail, for in a minute after the discovery of the position of the sunken rocks she struck and ran on the rocks as far as midships. It was now seen that the vessel was doomed, and that the only chance for the crew was to take to the boats without delay. The sea was breaking over the ship both fore and aft. Preparations were made to launch the starboard lifeboat. It was swung on the davits ready for lowering, but the crew hesitated for some time to leave the vessel in the boat. Eventually the third officer and six seamen took courage and entered it. While it was being lowered the vessel

rolled heavily, and the boat struck against her side with great force. One of the occupants became so alarmed that he jumped out into the sea and was seen no more. Subsequently the boat was got clear of the ship. The port lifeboat had been swung out already for lowering, when an immense wave swept over the vessel, carrying the captain overboard, and after having been tossed about in the sea for two hours and carried away far astern of the vessel, he was rescued by one of the lifeboats, exhausted and almost insensible. Several of the crew, panic-stricken, still remained on board the vessel. They were ordered by the chief officer, who himself lost his life later on, to enter a boat which had been brought to their assistance, but they refused to do so, electing to stand on what are technically known as the fiddles—a position which they could not by treat or entreaty be induced to leave. They soon had to pay a terrible penalty for their timidity or obstinacy, whichever it might be. A sea broke over the vessel, they were swept away, and every one of them perished. The others succeeded in reaching land, and, after enduring much privation and pain, were found by the Amberwitch.

## RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the death of Rammohun Roy, the great religious reformer of India, and the original founder of the Brahma-Samaj, is to be celebrated at Bristol on the 27th of September. Rammohun Roy was born in 1774. When sixteen years of age, he was banished from his father's house on account of his heterodox opinions. He had then written a treatise in Persian "Against the Idolatry of all Religions," and had openly declared his unbelief in the gods worshipped by his father and his countrymen. After spending six years travelling through many parts of India, and even beyond the frontiers of India, to Tibet, he returned to his father's house about 1796. After some years, however, his continued opposition to every form of idolatry, and his determined advocacy of several social reforms—among the rest, the abolition of the burning of widows—produced a new breach between him and his family. His father died in 1804 or 1805, and Rammohun Roy now became still more outspoken in his heretical opinions. He served for a number of years as Diwan or Sheristadar, and when he had gained an independent fortune, retired from the service to settle in Calcutta. This was in 1814, and from that time his house became the centre of the social and religious reformers of the time. The number of his followers grew from year to year, and in 1830 he founded a prayer-hall in Calcutta, where the members of the Brāhm-Samāj have ever since performed their regular religious services. From that year dates the history of the Brāhma Samāj in its various branches, the Adi Brāhma-Samāj under Debendranāth Tagore, the Brāhma-Samāj of India under Keshub Chunder Sen, and the Sādhāran-Samāj. In the same year Rammohun Roy sailed for England, and after spending nearly a year and a half in London and Paris he went to Bristol in September, 1833, to confer with Dr. Carpenter and some other distinguished theologians and scholars who were to meet him there. After a few days he was attacked by fever, and died at Bristol on the 27th of September, 1833. He was buried at first in Stapleton-grove, and in 1843 his remains were transferred to the cemetery of Arncliffe, near Bristol, where a monument was erected to him by Dvarkanath Tagore. Professor Max Muller has been invited, and will deliver an address on the life and work of Rammohun Roy, in the Bristol Museum, on Thursday, the 27th of September, at 8 o'clock.

Lieutenant Field has been confirmed in his appointment in the Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant C. Davidson, North Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant James, of the 4th N. I., has been appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Surgeon Wilson, 42nd N. I., will officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bancoorah.

An important despatch containing the decision of the Home Government on the Army Commission's report has been received.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by Col. Rivett-Carnac, military secretary, left Puna for Sirur on Friday, Aug. 17, to inspect the Puna Horse.

Sir R. O. Bright, commanding the Meerut Division, availed himself of his privilege leave on Aug. 15, making over the command to Col. Montgomery Hunter, commanding at Delhi.

In future all native regiments clothed in green will be supplied with mountings for accoutrements of the description now issued to British Rifle Corps—viz., brass for sergeants and rank and file, and German silver for staff sergeants.

The following changes in the reliefs of British cavalry have been made:—10th Hussars from Lucknow to England; 17th Lancers from Mhow to Lucknow; 6th Dragoons or 7th Dragoon Guards, on arrival in India, to Mhow.

The Queen has approved of Captain Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, attending the autumn manoeuvres of the Italian Army, in place of Captain A. W. Murray, who is unable to attend on account of ill health.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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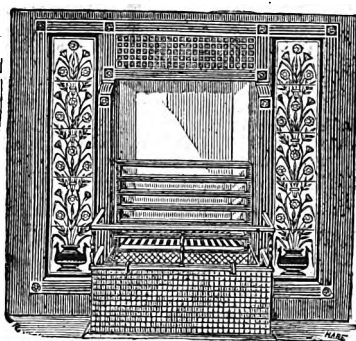
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THE GRATE OF THE FUTURE.  
ONE SUPPLY OF COAL DAILY:

WILL BURN ALL NIGHT.  
NO CHIMNEY SWEEPING.  
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES,  
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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Is of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.  
The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly  
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Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.  
Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits  
all palates, keeps for years in all climates, and is four times  
the strength of Cocos THICKENED, YET WEAKENED, with  
Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and, IN REALITY, CHEAPER than  
such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful in  
a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny.  
COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, diges-  
tible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when  
richer Chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists and  
Grocers.

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BEST QUALITY HAND-SEWN FRENCH  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
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is most efficacious, and is unrivalled.

A RIDE TO KHIVA

BY  
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 73:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were  
also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be  
supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some  
quinine and Cocker's Pills, the latter a most invaluable  
medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of  
Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact,  
the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body  
of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native me-  
cines, when I administered to him fire

COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,  
who passed through the same district many months after-  
wards, informed me that 'my fairer as a medicine man-  
had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even  
then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE

BURNABY'S RIDE TO KHIVA,  
Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,  
THE OLDEST  
PATENT MEDICINE.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS  
In use  
EIGHTY-THREE YEARS.  
18, NEW ORMOND-STREET,  
LONDON.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 4; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 3; Calcutta, Sept. 2.

THIS week's Calcutta telegram in the *Times* shows that the view we took last week, in our leading article on the proposed compromise of the Ilbert Bill, is entirely confirmed by public opinion in Bengal. It disgusts one side by its apparent hypocrisy, alarms the other by the evil precedent it affords, and pleases no one.

THE fact is, the long and miserable controversy on this ill-timed measure—utterly mischievous as it has been from every point of view of reasonable and discreet statesmanship—has taught, or, at least, ought to have taught us all one thing, and that is, that Lord Ripon's proposals are either altogether right or altogether wrong. After all said and done, the controversy really narrows itself to the one point so prominently put forward by Sir James Stephen at the very commencement—Is the question of jurisdiction in criminal cases to be decided with reference to the just requirements of the accused, or with reference to the feelings and wishes of the Judge, in cases where these two clash? If the latter consideration ought to be the dominant one, then Lord Ripon is right, and Mr. Ilbert's Bill ought to pass, and indeed to be widely extended; if the former, then the mere panic that has been caused among Anglo-Indians (not to mention a vast number of other valid grounds) affords amply sufficient proof that the Bill is altogether wrong and should be honourably withdrawn. The only apparent advantage of the proposed compromise is the negative one, that it impartially disregards both considerations.

LORD RIPON revenges himself, in the latest proposals for a compromise, on the Judges of the High Courts. It is suggested that the High Courts should be given the power to remove cases from the cognisance of a Native to that of a European Magistrate; thereby at a coup throwing on the High Courts both the *onus* of every miscarriage of justice, and the odium of every precaution taken to prevent such miscarriage. The suggestion has, however, one defect; it is impossible, or rather, superfluous. The High Courts already possess this power, with or without the Ilbert Bill.

THE annual reports of the Bengal Commissioners of Division, just published, conclusively show—what every one with any familiar acquaintance with Bengal knows already—that the vast mass of the native population, equally in the higher and in the lower classes, care nothing whatever about the Ilbert Bill. And most of those who do care—"the majority of the educated natives," as the Commissioner of Burdwan says—regard it "with great dislike and distrust."

THE little clique of noisy agitators in Calcutta, who alone support the Bill, did a bold and clever thing when they promptly nipped in the bud all expression of this "dislike and distrust" by the extreme violence of their attacks on the Raja Shiva Pershad, by the burning in effigy, and so forth. But there are not wanting signs that Bengal itself—and still less India—will not long suffer its noblest and best hearts and intellects thus to be intimidated and coerced by mere virulence. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares has permitted his private secretary to make public the authoritative ruling of the Pandits of Benares in favour of Mr. Justice Norris in the famous contempt case. The protest of the Native Christians of Kishnaghur against the part taken in the recent agitation by one of the leading members of their

Church, has been joined in and confirmed by other Native Christian communities. And from all we hear from Calcutta, we very much doubt whether there could be found in that city a dozen Indian gentlemen of respectability who do not express among their English friends in private, that dislike of the Bill which only sensitiveness to vulgar abuse, or respect for the Viceregal office, prevents them from expressing in public.

HAS Lord Ripon, after three and a-half years' residence in India, no means of ascertaining for himself these facts, in regard to the public opinion of the gentlemen of Bengal?—facts which are well known to every Anglo-Indian who is familiar with Bengal, and which are now vouched for officially by the Commissioners of Patna and Burdwan. Or is it that, being determined to crush the upper classes of Bengal by the Tenancy Bill, His Excellency does not care to ascertain their opinion on any public question, lest he should be compelled to consult them in regard to that most mischievous measure?

DURING some days of last week, the sun turned green in several parts of India. Some say it was through envy, because that, even with the most powerful burning-glasses, he could not kindle such conflagrations as Lord Ripon can with a mere goose-quill. Others—among them Mr. Pogson, the Government Astronomer at Madras—say that the phenomenon was due to the passage across Southern India of clouds of sulphurous vapour from the Java volcanoes.

LORD RIPON goes to Kashmir about October 15, and will not re-appear in Calcutta until December 1—by which latter date, we presume, His Excellency will have to decide between right reason, and revolution. It may be feared that sycophants will represent the alternative to be triumph or humble pie; but we still dare hope that the Viceroy will be not only wise enough, but also strong enough, to put honesty before pride, in regard to both the incendiary measures now before the Council.

EVERYONE at Simla knows perfectly well that Afghanistan is swarming with Russian subjects, mostly natives of Turkestan. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has received news of the arrival of a Russian agent at Herat, who is now said to have gone on to Kandahar. Hence, quite naturally, Reuter's agent telegraphs from Simla that—"The Government has no information confirming the news, recently published by the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the arrival of a Russian agent at Herat." This is a delightful telegram; in reading it, one can almost see the wink in the eye of the telegraphist.

THE announcement in the telegram from the *Times* correspondent, that all anxiety respecting the crops in the Punjab is now at an end, is very welcome. Apart from the terrible suffering involved in a failure of the crops, the Government would be involved in heavy expenditure, and the trade of Lancashire with India would be very seriously affected. The *Times* correspondent, however, adds that the rice crop has suffered severely, and doubtless the population will be more or less impoverished by the long drought. It is fortunate, however, that the rains have come in time to allow of the preparation of the land for the wheat crop. The Punjab is the chief wheat-growing district of India, and the sowing will begin next month. It will be possible, therefore, to proceed regularly with the cultivation; and it is probable that the area sown this year will be exceptionally large. The exports of wheat from India have been growing every year, and during the past few months they have been larger than ever. It is expected, therefore, that the acreage will go on increasing.

THE gorgeously-decorated "Prince of Wales's Saloon," at the new Holborn Restaurant, was, last Saturday

evening, the scene of a pleasant function, of peculiar interest to Anglo-Indians. A large gathering of some of the most prominent representatives of London and provincial journalism, with many well-known workers in other walks of literature, art, and science, assembled to bid Godspeed to Mr. J. R. Mitchell, late editor of the *Western Mail*, who is going out to Calcutta to join the editorial staff of the *Englishman*. The *Western Mail* under Mr. Mitchell's guidance has, undoubtedly, become one of the most powerful and successful journals in England; whilst its influence, as a highly-cultured, and at the same time a bold and forcible, exponent of the noblest principles of patriotism, and as an unflinching supporter of the honour of the British name, has ever been wielded on the side of right. And whilst the gathering of last Saturday was a striking indication of Mr. Mitchell's popularity, and of the widespread respect that is felt for his character and abilities, it afforded also a pleasing glimpse of the way in which such sterling qualities are able to dissipate all those minor differences that might be supposed to be induced by divergence of political opinion. The chair was ably filled by one of the most eminent of English Liberal journalists, Mr. Russell, the accomplished editor of the *Liverpool Post*; and he was supported by Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mr. Lascelles Carr, Mr. Mason (of the *Worcester Herald*), Mr. Larkins, and Mr. Atkinson. The unanimity with which *littérateurs* of all shades of political opinion united to do honour to the new recruit in the field of Indian journalism may be gathered from the list of postprandial speakers; which included, for English journalism, such redoubtable politicians as the editors of the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Echo*; and for Indian journalism, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E. (late editor of the *Madras Times*, and now secretary of the National Liberal Club), and Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., late Press Commissioner.

We are glad to see that the opinion is rapidly gaining ground in India, that the Legislative Council of India, if Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone are so ill-advised as to persist in forcing through the Ilbert Bill, will refuse to belie their honesty by passing it at Ministerial dictation. Even the *Statesman* which has been supposed to be Lord Ripon's organ, now significantly says:—

"It is a curious proof of the complete identity of the Supreme Legislative Council in the eyes of the country with the Executive Council of the Viceroy, that the efforts of the European community are almost wholly directed to the 'withdrawal' of the Bill. Though the Bill should not be withdrawn, it cannot become law unless the Legislative Council, by a majority of votes, make it law. One would naturally suppose from the way in which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Hartington are referred to, that the Ministry can force the measure upon the Legislative Council. We need hardly say that it can do nothing of the kind. Unless the Legislative Council make it law, it will never be law failing an express Act of the Imperial Parliament. It would be wise we think for Lord Ripon to bring the Legislative Council up to its full legal strength before the Bill is again brought forward. At present, we believe, there are several vacancies therein, the English mercantile community being quite unrepresented through Mr. Miller's retirement. It will please all parties, we imagine, to see the Council strengthened, and it will lessen Lord Ripon's own responsibility."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—

"Even the Council, unless rumour is utterly at fault, is divided within itself, notwithstanding that of late it has been recruited with members, meritorious in respect of legal or revenue experience, no doubt, but above all things prepared to vote straight. And if a solid vote is eventually given, more than one member, it is notorious, will vote against his deliberate convictions. The subject is, however, tabooed. Official dignitaries are wont to move among their fellowmen with a moody and mysterious air like chief conspirators. Heretofore Indian official life has been honourably conspicuous for its frank interchange of opinion. Ever ready to obey, men were free to discuss public measures without restraint, to the great gain, it may be said, of the Administration. The play of honest and independent discussion did duty for the larger sphere of parliamentary debate, and our rulers might learn from their own servants what was the drift of independent criticism. But now all this is changed. The Viceroy is believed

to discourage any private expressions of opinion which are not an echo of his own. His councillors mostly take the cue from their chief. The silence spreads, and as a rule the presence of a member of the Government suffices to stop all allusion to the subject of supreme public interest."

AND the *Times of India* writes thus on the same subject:—

"While the utterances of Ministers in England regarding the opposition to the Native Jurisdiction Bill are strangely at variance with the declared policy of the Government of India which issued the May Resolution on the importance of fostering the germs of political life, and also issued the September Letter on the value of public criticism of proposed legislative measures, there appears to be also an unaccountable tendency to overlook the fact that an imperial edict is not sufficient to enact a law in British India. The Ilbert Bill has not even been read a first time in the Supreme Legislative Council. It may be convenient to forget all that has been recently urged about the value of representative institutions and the example set by the political energy of the English race; but however anxious the Executive Government may have become to find a pretext for acting on the principle *stet pro ratione voluntas*, the fact remains that the law-making bodies in India are not mere consultative committees organised on the lines of a 'Council of Legislation' at Cairo. Indications are not wanting that even the members of the Supreme Executive Government will be divided in council, but whatever may be the will of the majority, independently formed or arrived at under the dictation of superior authority, a debate on the measure and the policy of the Government has still to take place in the only Council which can pass the Bill into law. The head of the Government in India who, on the 9th March last said, 'to fair reasons, urged in a manner to which the Government can give heed, the ears of myself and my colleagues will always be open,' must be perfectly aware that in the next debate he will be called upon to give, as solemnly promised, the fullest weight to incontrovertible arguments dispassionately urged in every part of India, as well as in England, with increasing weight, in the months which have elapsed since that assurance was given in such emphatic terms."

A MEETING of the working classes of Allahabad assembled at the Railway Theatre on Monday evening in connection with the agitation against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. There were present a large number of the railway employes and tradespeople of the station, with a sprinkling of Government uncovenanted servants. The primary object of the meeting was to express approval of the selection made by the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association in appointing Mr. F. T. Atkins as their deputy to England to explain to the working classes at home the position in which their brother-toilers in this country now find themselves, and the disabilities under which they will labour, should the Ilbert Bill be passed into law. Sundry other resolutions were passed expressive of regret and indignation that the protests and representations of the English-speaking peoples of India should have been hitherto so little heeded by the Government, either here or in England, and of a determination to continue to agitate legitimately for the withdrawal of the Bill. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Collier, of the railway, and the principal speakers were Rev. W. H. N. Brennan, Mr. Duffie, and Mr. Atkins. The proceedings were orderly, and the audience most enthusiastic.

We hope to give next week a full report of the proceedings of this most important meeting.

We learn that the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition have resolved, with the sanction of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, to erect a temporary hotel, furnished in camp fashion, on the Maidan, west of the cathedral. The building will be divided into three or more blocks, each of which will contain eighty private rooms and a suite of public rooms. A plan of the whole can be seen at the office of the Committee, No. 1, Sudder-street, and it will be let on contract. The charge, exclusive of wine, beer, spirits, and aerated waters, is in no case to exceed Rs. 5 a day, and will be independent of the charge for furnished lodging accommodation, the cost of which (about Rs. 3 a day), will be collected by the Executive Committee. A corrugated iron house will be provided for the kitchens, but stoves and other kitchen appliances must be sup-

plied by the contractor. The public rooms will be furnished by the Committee, but the contractor will be expected to supply table-linen, crockery, glass, and cutlery. Contractors will be obliged to post a tariff of prices for liquors in a conspicuous position.

It is a well-known fact that no English newspaper representative of the Mahomedans of India has hitherto existed. All other sections of the community possessed such organs, and could express their grievances when they pleased. The cause of the Mahomedans, no doubt, suffered from the absence of a paper specially devoted to it. We are therefore extremely glad to observe that the Mahomedans of India have started a paper, which they can call their own. The *Mahomedan Observer*, a weekly paper published at Calcutta, is a journal which deserves every encouragement at the hands of all English-knowing people, and especially the educated Mahomedans. The paper when started at first was a little costly; but now the publisher has wisely reduced the rate to an annual subscription of Rs.8, including postage. We wish the paper every success and hope that it being the only one of its class, the Mahomedans of India will not let it die away.

With respect to the Indigo Market, the following is from the Circular of Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co:—

"At the Public Sales held yesterday, out of 11,910 packages printed, about 10,800 packages were sold. There was a good demand, and prices were firm for all descriptions except medium sorts, which were rather easier."

The *Englishman* gives the following with respect to the Freight Market:—

"There is but little of importance to report upon during the past week. Rates have given way slightly for early loading, but for forward both ships and steamers show little inclination to do business, except at rates quite unobtainable at present. Two sailing vessels have found employment during the week for London, and two for Dundee. Our unfixed tonnage has been reduced to 37,000 tons."

The Tea Market is thus reported on by Messrs. Balmer, Laurie, and Co.:—

"The weather during the past fortnight has been generally cold and unfavourable for manufacturing good quality, while the flushes have not been so heavy as might be wished; there continues to be every indication of the crop proving short of the estimates. Assam.—Dibrugarh.—There has been a change over this district lately, and the weather has been rather more favourable for manufacture, but not so good for flushing; on some estates there is a complaint of want of rain. It is feared in some parts that the season will close early, as fogs have already appeared, whereas the first, last year, were in September. As many gardens have only made about half their estimates, the outturn from the district, if this prove the case, will fall rather short as compared with last year.—Jaipur.—Reports of heavy flushes reach us from this part; but perhaps the quality of the tea made is not very desirable; four or five cold wet days have been succeeded by more favourable weather.—Sibsagar.—The weather here, except early in the fortnight, has been fairly favourable; if anything, a little more sun and less rain would have been advantageous; most of the gardens are still considerably behind, but some managers hope to pick up in September and October, as those months were rather short in outturn last year.—Jorehaut.—The weather here does not appear to have continued very favourable as it became rather too cold for the flushes; withering was difficult on account of the rain, and on gardens where space was limited there became heavy accumulation of leaf. Most gardens are still far behind in outturn; some managers think they may pick up in the latter months, but it will be necessary to pluck coarser than they are doing at present.—North Lakhimpur.—Not such good accounts come to hand from this part; copious rain had fallen, and the temperature was low, the coming flushes being chilled and stunted. The thermometer was rising, so later reports may be more satisfactory.—Nowgong.—The weather generally has been favourable during August, and most gardens have been doing fairly well; it is almost too late, however, now to expect to regain in outturn what they have lost as compared with last year; the rainfall is about 14 in. ahead of last year to the same date.—Mungledie.—During the first part of the fortnight, this district had plenty of rain, but cold and bad manufacturing weather; many of the southern gardens have had a fair amount of leaf, but the Dooar gardens, especially during the last week, are almost at a standstill, as it is too cold and more rain is wanted.—Cachar.—

Round Silchar the weather for the past fortnight has been very changeable, with cold, heat, and rain; on 18th and 19th ultimo there was a heavy fall of rain, nearly 4.84 in. and the river has risen considerably. Later reports by letter say the weather is very unfavourable and leaf is not coming out well; the river is very full, and has flooded the low lands; rumours are about that the water is as high in parts as it was in May last. Telegraphic advices report that since the 22nd ultimo, the floods have been very high, and it is expected that the rice crops on the low lands are destroyed. Darjeeling.—During the last fortnight the weather improved, being relieved at intervals with bright sun, but for the last few days rain and mist have been prevalent, making a decided difference in the temperature, which has been as low as 64 degrees; some gardens have pulled up so much during the last few weeks as to be nearly equal with last year in outturn. At Hopetown, the weather has been favourable for tea, with alternate sun and rain; but notwithstanding, the plants do not flush on some estates at all satisfactorily, the leaf being short and hard; the rainfall to date is about 8 inches below last year. Kumaon.—We learn that the weather had been cloudy with breaks of sunshine, and on the whole favourable for tea; the rainfall for the first three weeks of last month was about 5 inches; the highest yield per acre on one estate was close on six maunds, and the average for 100 acres was four maunds. Dehra Dun.—The weather here has been favourable for flushing, on account of the rain, but the nights were rather too cold for the bushes; most of the gardens are behind the estimates in outturn, and it is feared will not pick up now. Kangra Valley.—The weather has been fairly good, although the rainfall is about 29 inches less than last year up to the same time; on the hills there had been some snow, which caused the thermometer to fall in the valley. Round Palampur the gardens seem to be doing well with some thick flushes, and the quality of the tea is well spoken of, as being above the average of this season of the year; more rain is wanted, as the weather is hot and fine, and the monsoon was very light; the gardens are beginning to drop behind last year in outturn. Chittagong.—There has been a favourable break in the rains here, and leaf was being taken more favourably; the rainfall to date is about thirty to forty inches above last year to the same time; a few gardens are doing well as regards quantity, but as a rule most concerns have fallen behind."

The *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. Sextus Howard Phillpotts, C.S., judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad; Mr. P. J. Kay, C.E., East Indian Railway Company's service, Dinapore; Mr. T. Shunguni Menon, C.S.I., ex-Dewan of Cochin; Brigade Surgeon D. C. McAllum, M.D., Madras Medical Department; Surgeon Major Max Grant, A.M.D.; Mr. Halliday, Superintendent of the School of Industry, Rutnagherry; Major C. F. Glass, commandant of the Fort Battery at Agra; Lieut. Arthur Butler, the Norfolk Regiment, Morar.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following is the official summary of the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending August 21:—

"The past week has been marked by a gradual and favourable change in the weather over Northern India, an easterly breeze having taken the place of the hot west winds. In Central and Western India also the latest barometric readings indicate a return of the monsoons. Good rain fell during the week in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency and Mysore, greatly benefiting the standing crops on unirrigated lands. More rain is still needed in some places, but on the whole the crops are in good condition. In the Bombay Presidency moderate showers fell in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, but the rainfall is generally insufficient, and the crops have suffered much from the drought. In Sind the river remains low, and injury to the kharif is feared. Nearly three inches of rain are reported from Hyderabad, and the crops are doing well. In the Berar, the rainfall has been slight; but although more rain is needed, the crops have not suffered. Timely and beneficial rain, moderate in quantity, but generally sufficient to remove immediate apprehension, has fallen in Indore and at Neemuch, and at Sutna. In most of the Central India States, however, there was no rain during the week under report and great anxiety is felt for the crops, though later reports are somewhat more favourable. In Rajputana the condition of the crops is daily becoming more critical. Except for very slight showers, rain continues to hold off, and in Serohi half the crop is reported to be irretrievably lost. Scarcity of fodder is also anticipated. From British Burma, Bengal, and Assam the reports continue favourable. In Burma the rainfall has been less than that of the previous year, but sufficient. More rain is still wanted in

Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Gya of Bengal, and Gowhatty in Assam; elsewhere in those provinces the fall has been ample, and in some places in Bengal heavy. In the Central Provinces the break has been succeeded by a general fall varying from half an inch to three inches, but more is required. The rice crop has suffered considerably, but prospects are on the whole still good. Over the North Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been light and insufficient, but easterly winds and cloudy weather prevail. So far there is no immediate cause for anxiety. In the Punjab, Sialkote, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, are the only stations from which rain is reported, and in the south eastern districts a failure of the kharif is imminent, should dry weather continue. Agricultural operations remain for the most part unchanged. Harvesting is in progress in Madras. Later kharif sowings continue in parts of the Bombay Presidency, and preparations for the rabi have commenced in the Central Provinces. Ploughing has been nearly completed in Burma, and transplanting of rice seedlings is well advanced. Early rice and jute are being harvested in Bengal, with a fair outturn generally, and transplanting of later rice is going on. Locusts are still reported from Deccan, and excessive rain has injured the rabi crops in Mercara. Floods have also caused some loss in Durbhunga, Chumpan, and other districts of Bengal. Cattle disease of a mild type is generally prevalent, and a scarcity of fodder is beginning to be felt in parts of the North Western Provinces, Punjab, and Rajputana."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, September 23 :—

"The proposed modification of the Ilbert Bill—namely, the restriction of its operation to district judges and magistrates, does not give satisfaction either to the friends or foes of the measure. The former complain that it is too small a concession, the latter object to it as an admission of the principle that natives should judge Europeans, and as conferring powers not only on civilians admitted by competition in England, but also on those nominated in India—a new and as yet untried class, and one which is described by strong supporters of the Bill as being confessedly inferior to the existing native uncovenanted service. It appears, moreover, from the published opinions of the local governments and officers that the great majority of those who propose a compromise would confine jurisdiction to competition civilians. It is stated that the Bill will also contain a provision enabling the High Court to remove cases from a native to a European magistrate. This power, however, the Court already possesses.

"The administration reports of the various Bengal divisions lately published in the *Calcutta Gazette* contain further evidence showing how little the mass of the people really care for the measure. Thus, the Commissioner of Patna writes:—

"The great mass of the people have really only one feeling common to all—the desire to be let alone. All the noisy excitement and vapouring of which we have seen so much in the newspapers lately is lost upon them. The Local Self-Government Bill and the Criminal Procedure Bill are alike viewed with absolute indifference."

"The Commissioner of Burdwan says:—

"As regards the Criminal Procedure Bill, all the collectors of the division report that it is regarded with great dislike and regret by the majority of the educated natives; but so active a propaganda has been organised in its favour by emissaries from Calcutta that the younger and less experienced are carried away by it. They are sedulously taught to regard it as a battle for supremacy between English and Bengalees, in which, if they only stand firm, they are certain to gain the victory, seeing how strongly the Viceroy and the Council lean to their side."

"Much indignation has been excited among the Eurasian community by representations made in London by the President of the Madras Eurasian Association that Eurasians and East Indians were not opposed to Mr. Ilbert's Bill. I am assured that he had no authority to make this assertion on behalf of the community. It is utterly repudiated by the Central Eurasian Association in Calcutta, which has commissioned its President to say that they are at one with Europeans in the matter.

"All anxiety as to the crops in the Punjab is now removed, but the rice crop has suffered greatly. Pasture, however, will be plentiful.

"At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University on Monday, it was proposed by a Brahmin that in the regulations the pronoun 'he' and its derivatives should be deemed to denote either sex. An Englishman seconded the motion, which was carried without a division. Many Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans were present. This will have the effect of throwing open the learned professions to women in the western presidency.

"A remarkable phenomenon has been observed lately at several places in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and has caused much interest, mingled with not a little alarm among

the superstitious. For some days the sun presented a distinctly green colour. Several explanations have been put forward, of which the most plausible appears to be that offered by the Government Astronomer that it is due to the passage across Southern India of clouds of sulphurous vapour from the Java volcanoes.

"The Viceroy leaves Simla about October 15, and proceeds on a visit to Cashmere. He will arrive at Calcutta about the 1st of December.

"The Ameer arrived at Cabul on the 29th ult. His reception was very cordial, and was celebrated with great pomp.

"Maussun Khan, the Persian Envoy, left Candahar on the 30th. He has passed Ghuznee, and is expected daily at Cabul, where great preparations have been made for his reception.

"A Russian subject has arrived at Candahar from Herat, and there is said to be good reason for believing him to be an agent of the Russian Government."

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### THE "MORNING ADVERTISER" ON MR. SEYMOUR KEAY.

A writer very little known in India, who has been in England for a few months, and has been puffed into a questionable notoriety by a small clique of Radical publicists, was permitted in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* to libel not only the Europeans representing and serving the Queen in India, but generations of English statesmen who must have been partakers in, if not the authors of, the crimes and misdemeanours laid to our charge by this newly-found authority. But the argument, if we may for courtesy's sake use the phrase, was so over-coloured that it carried with it its refutation, and Mr. Seymour Keay might well have been left to return to the obscurity from which he had sprung. But other counsels have prevailed, and perhaps wisely. There may, perchance, have been some dwellers in England—we can hardly say some Englishmen—who would have believed that Great Britain is robbing the people of India, if the *Nineteenth Century* paper had not been answered. And the answer is most effective, categorical, and complete. If it has not already attracted attention, the cause is, we take it, not far to seek—indeed, we have already indicated it. Mr. Seymour Keay overdid the accusation, and John Indigo—under which name experts on Indian questions will have little difficulty in recognising one of the greatest authorities on Hindustan—especially the western side of it—has, upon that very account, been ignored in the current number of the *National Review*. Yet the paper would be well worth studying, if Mr. Seymour Keay had never existed or been heard of. It is a lively and striking summary of the benefits which English rule has conferred upon the teeming millions of the great peninsula, which, until our supremacy was established, had been for many centuries the battle-field of races and faiths, the arena in which robber and conqueror contended for the wealth which had been wrung from the patient peasant. Were our supremacy withdrawn, the Babu who is now complaining so sorely of oppression would have another story to tell, and if he were not reduced to the position of serf to Mahratta chieftains, he would be, before many months, in bondage to Sikh or Pathan rulers, or have his home desolated by another incursion of Turki or Tartar hordes, unless he happened, which is very likely, to fall under the ruthless domination of the "sons of the White Czar."

Mr. Seymour Keay has a small business, we believe, in that city of Hyderabad which is the one centre of Mussulman, or rather Arab, intrigue that gives cause for anxiety to prudent rulers of India, and we spare ourselves the inquiry how it happens that an English subject in such a position has shown a disposition to encourage the enemies of his country. Happily, there is no need to indulge in such questions, for John Indigo takes up one by one Mr. Keay's alleged facts, and shows that where they are not gross misrepresentations they are futile deductions from false premisses. For example, it was alleged that our connection with India had added £85,000,000 to the English National Debt, and that it adds £10,000,000 a-year to British taxation on account of military and naval expenditure. There is not one particle of foundation for these statements. India has always paid for her own wars till Mr. Gladstone chose to waste five millions of English money in paying for a share in the cost of the Afghan campaigns, and India repays England for every soldier who goes out. But if the statements were true the situation would not be altered, for the profit on our Indian trade is still worth eighty millions sterling to England, in spite of the recent too successful attempt of the Liberal party, by giving India almost absolutely free trade, to put all other manufacturing countries on as good a footing as our own. There is £200,000,000 of English capital invested in India, producing not only regular interest for those who own it, but incalculable benefits to the country, to which it has given railways, and waterworks, and roads, and telegraphs, and harbours. If this capital had been kept within the four seas it would probably not have produced more than 3 per cent. In India it has made 5 per cent. at the least, and has

conferred on Hindustan far more than corresponding benefits. It is true that the Indian revenue has increased in forty years from something under twenty millions sterling to about fifty millions; but during that period we have greatly increased our area by taking over the direct rule of Delhi, Oude, Sind, the Punjab, Nagpur, &c.; and this not, as Mr. Keay alleged, by breach of trust, but mainly by conquest, and that on the principle of self-defence from the bad faith and aggressive propensities of the native rulers. If the Arab intrigues continue at Hyderabad we may have to repeat the process with the territory of the Nizam, a fact which Mr. Keay may reflect over when he returns to Hyderabad after finding that libels and misrepresentations on and of English rule and rulers will not commend him to the electors of either Finsbury or Lambeth. Our Land Revenue has risen from some twelve and a half millions in forty years to some twenty-one millions, partly through the increase of land under assessment from 616,000 to 860,000 square miles, and partly from the enhanced productiveness of the land—a productiveness due to our irrigation works and to the increased facilities for getting crops to market. The increase in the revenue from stamps shows simply greater commercial activity, and the increase from the salt duty is due to greater consumption—for to three-fourths of the people of India the rate of duty has been lowered—and at the worst it is the only tax which falls upon the bulk of the people, the vast majority of whom would pay nothing whatever in support of the system of government from which they derive such substantial benefits, including the priceless benefit of peace and security, if the salt duty were abolished.

Mr. Seymour Keay is everywhere wrong in his figures. A hundred and seventy-six years ago the revenue of Aurungzebe was double that now paid by the people of a far larger dependency than was the empire over which he ruled. And, to come to Mr. Keay's own chosen period, during the last half-century the imports of India have grown from seven and three-quarter millions to sixty and a half millions sterling; the exports have also grown from thirteen millions a-year to eighty-three millions, and consequently the total foreign trade has increased more than sevenfold—an expansion of prosperity, properly says John Indigo, "due to British rule, to order maintained by British troops, and to British capital borrowed at lower interest than it can be borrowed by any country—even the British colonies—outside the United Kingdom." There is no pagoda-tree now to beshaken to the profit of individual Englishmen in India, nor has there been any for nearly half a century. The benefits, therefore, which England and Englishmen derive from India are purely those of a good interest for money, a good market for manufactures, and an opening for enterprise and governing capacity which cannot be said, considering the climate, to be overpaid by the incomes afforded to the servants of the Queen-Empress. As to the statements that the people, even of the Deccan, are getting poorer under British rule, let these answers suffice: The proportion of produce taken as assessment is less than 10 per cent., instead of, as formerly, 25 per cent., and the proportion of assessments paid "punctually and without any process varies in different districts from 97¼ to 99¾ per cent.—figures which will be best appreciated by rate-collectors in London and the most flourishing districts throughout England, who think themselves very well off when they get 70 per cent. without great pressure. We have not space to touch upon what John Indigo truly terms "miscellaneous mendacities" of the minor sort, but we have said enough to show that Mr. Seymour Keay cannot be taken as a trustworthy authority upon any branch of the question of our rule in India; and to those who care to go more deeply into the matter the article by John Indigo will afford ample testimony that our assailant has ventured to trade a little too grossly upon the unfortunately great ignorance of our Empire in the East which still prevails among large classes of our countrymen.

#### MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WHEN public opinion is ripe for any movement, the rapid advance sometimes made in a brief space of time is almost startling. This has been emphatically the case with the medical women for India movement. Nearly two years ago attention was directed to the question in the columns of the *Times*, in connection with the letter sent by the Maharanees of Punnah to the Queen, and about the same time was published Sir Salar Jung's testimony that it would be a great benefit to India, a benefit which could not be exaggerated, if English medical women could settle in the chief towns throughout the country. The movement had really its beginning in India itself. Ten years ago a large-hearted Indian official, Surgeon General Balfour, at that time at the head of the Madras Medical Department, touched by the sufferings of Indian women, victims of the originally Mahomedan practice of seclusion in the zenanas, conceived the plan of educating women doctors at Madras. As early as 1854 European and native pupils were ordered to be received at the Madras Lying-in-Hospital to be trained as midwives and nurses for women and children, and stipends were granted by Government

for them. In 1868 the Madras Government wished to have women trained for the general nursing of all classes of the community, and a scheme submitted by Dr. Balfour for giving effect to that wish was sanctioned by Government in 1871, during the administration of Lord Napier and Ettrick. In 1867 a medical school for the maintenance and teaching of native girls, was started at Bareilly by Dr. Corbyn, and in 1871 it was reported to be doing good work, and training up a useful body of humble practitioners. In 1872 Dr. Balfour submitted to Government a comprehensive account of all that had been done in this direction, and asked for an expression of their wishes on the question of throwing open the Madras Medical College to lady students. Drawing attention to the fact that of the 100,000,000 women of India a great part were prevented by their religion or social customs from being attended by medical men, he recommended "the educating in medicine of women who could apply to their sisters in their need the benefits of European medical science." There was really no order prohibiting the entry of women students into the schools of medicine, but he felt, with characteristic Scotch caution, that, as it was a proposal to change from what had been customary, it was prudent to obtain the order of the Government on the subject, "seeing that different opinions prevailed as to the advisability of permitting the innovation." It was not until 1874 that formal Government sanction was given to the admission of lady students to the Madras Medical College, under special regulations, but early in 1875 the desire was expressed by the Madras Government that every encouragement should be given to ladies to study for a degree, in which case they must attend the full curriculum of prescribed studies.

This opening of the Madras Medical College to women nine years ago must be regarded as the starting point of the whole movement, and it is noteworthy that it was initiated by the chief medical officer in the Presidency, and fostered by Government, which in India initiates or promotes most, if not all, successful reforms. Quietly and unobtrusively the work at Madras went on under the kindly guidance of Dr. Furnell, the Principal of the College. The first class of lady students having completed satisfactorily their course, it was brought forward by some as an objection that, when qualified to practise, "there was no rush to secure their services." But if inquiry is made where those ladies are now, it appears that two out of the four hold Government appointments in native States, and that a third, Mrs. Scharlieb, now practising at Madras, is the lady who carried off the highest honours at the University of London last year, distancing all her competitors at the first final examination for a medical degree in which women were qualified to compete, and who left this country bearing with her the warmest good wishes (expressed to her in a personal interview) of Her Majesty the Queen, as well as the hearty good will and prognostications of success of the justly revered Florence Nightingale.

An article published in the *Contemporary Review* in August, 1882, gave a fresh impetus to the question of medical women for India, and it was followed by enthusiastic advocacy at Bombay of their claims on the sympathy and liberality of the public. In an incredibly short space of time a fund was started in that town, meetings were held and communications entered into with the leaders of the movement in this country. The National Indian Association made the cause its own, and called together a public meeting, presided over by Surgeon-General Hunter, in the rooms of the Medical Society, to consider the steps to be taken. The plan of sending out a few highly-qualified medical women from this country on guaranteed salaries secured the approval of the meeting, and a committee of the association was formed for the purpose of co-operating with friends in India for carrying out that and similar objects. At the present time the Bombay fund exceeds the sum of 40,000 rupees, and two lakhs of rupees (£20,000) have been promised to found a hospital for women. The services of one of the ablest medical women in this country, Miss Pechey, M.D., have been engaged, and she will start for Bombay, in company with another qualified lady, before the end of this year. Public opinion in India is now so strongly enlisted on the side of medical women that we find our native paper saying,—"To the best of our recollection, we have not heard of any movement which has so successfully appealed to the native community as this;" while another writes,—"There is hardly an Indian of any respectability who does not feel the want of trained medical women in India." A scheme has been sanctioned by the Government for the medical education of women at Bombay on the same lines as the original scheme at Madras, and I append the text of an important resolution lately issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, declaring women fully admissible to the classes of the Calcutta Medical College. The resolution comments on the fact that the educational system of Bengal, progressive in other respects, has been illiberal and retrograde in the medical education of women, and on the other fact that some Bengalee ladies have had to betake themselves to the more liberal Presidency of Madras for the prosecution of their medical studies. It is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, "clearly opposed to the public good, as well as to the legitimate private interests, that such a

state of things should continue." Hence the resolution, in commenting on which the medical Press of this country (not hitherto found to be unanimously in favour of medical women) has expressed within the last month, through such well-known organs as the *Lancet* and the *Medical Press and Circular*, approval of the measure, expatiating at the same time on the special need of women doctors in India. Thus we find Government, the medical profession, and the public at one on the vital importance to native women of an adequate supply of doctors of their own sex to treat the diseases from which women in zenanas suffer, and of which, according to the concurrent testimony of such women as Pundita, Romabai, and others, and of eminent medical men practising in India, the vast majority of Indian women would rather die than submit to treatment at the hands of male practitioners.

The following is the important resolution of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal above referred to:—

"From A. P. M'Donnell, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction.

"SIR,—I am desired by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., on the subject of admitting females to the classes of the Calcutta Medical College, and in reply to communicate to you the following instructions and remarks:—

"2. The question of the admission of females to the Medical College classes was first raised in 1876, and it then met with a favourable reception from Sir Richard Temple, who was Lieutenant Governor. Subsequently in 1879, the matter was again discussed, but on neither occasion had the discussion any practical results. Last year the Director of Public Instruction brought the question before the Council of the Medical College, in connection with a wish that had been expressed to him by the parents of some young ladies that their daughters might be permitted to attend the medical classes. Mr. Croft advocated the admission of female students to the college classes, and influenced by the advantages which, in his opinion, a body of qualified female doctors would confer on the community, even urged on the Council the propriety of admitting them on a reduced educational standard. Under the rules framed by the Senate of the Calcutta University, which are now in force, to qualify for admission to the Medical College, young men must pass the First Arts Examination. Mr. Croft recommended the admission of female students to the same privilege on their passing the Entrance Examination. The College Council, however, refused sanction to the admission of females on those terms; and when it was afterwards proposed to waive any exceptional favour to lady competitors in the way of preliminary examination, and to admit them on the same terms as males, the Council affirmed its previous decision, and resolved not to admit females on any terms to the classes of the Medical College. This resolution of the Council you now report for the orders of Government.

"3. The Lieutenant Governor has considered the important question thus submitted to him, and has examined the opinions recorded upon it by the members of the Medical College Council. He regrets to say that in none of the opinions, except those recorded by Drs. Coates, Harvey, and Anderson, can he find any facts which bear examination, or any reasoning which stands the test of criticism. All the force of facts and arguments lies on the side of those gentlemen who favour the admission of females to the Medical College classes; and therefore, even had Mr. Rivers Thompson not formed, independently of this reference, a strong opinion on the subject, he would be bound to approve of that course which, on the papers before him, is recommended by an overwhelming weight of argument. But the admission of females to medical education is a matter on which the Lieutenant Governor had already formed a clearly affirmative judgment, and he has therefore had less hesitation in overruling the decision of the Council of the Medical College than, looking to the weight which must ordinarily attach to the decision of such a body, he otherwise might have had.

"4. On this question, looked at from the standpoint of general policy, as well as of individual freedom, there is not, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, any room for doubt as to the action which Government should take. It is indeed, in the Lieutenant Governor's judgment, a subject of great reproach to the Bengal Presidency, in which education has made such wide progress, that it should be so far behind other provinces in matters regarding the medical education of native ladies; and this reproach is the more appreciable in that the backwardness of Bengal in this respect would seem to be due, not so much to the prejudice of native parents and guardians (which might, in the present circumstances of India, be only natural) as to the attitude which the Medical College Council have thought fit to assume. Already these provinces have suffered from the Council's failure to take a broad and unprejudiced view on this question; for the Lieutenant Governor learns to his regret that some Bengalee ladies, fully qualified by educational attainments for admission to the College, have had to betake themselves to the more liberal presidency of Madras, there to prosecute those medical studies from

which the Council of the Calcutta Medical College had excluded them. It is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, clearly opposed to the public good, as well as to legitimate private interests, that such a state of things should continue, and that the educational system of Bengal, progressive in other respects, should be illiberal and retrograde in this. Illiberality here has great and numerous evil consequences. It encourages zenana prejudices, it strengthens the barriers of caste, and it suppresses the natural and reasonable aspirations of Indian ladies to enter a profession which would find, in India of all countries in the world, a wide sphere of action and of beneficent service. Every day that passes widens our knowledge of the fact that among the native community there are women in every position of life who would prefer death to treatment by a male physician, and the misery caused by neglected and unskilfully treated illness must be widespread and most lamentable. There is but one way by which this suffering can be relieved, and that is by the medical education of females; for in the present conditions of Indian life it would be useless to wait till opposition, based upon prejudices (if such they can be called) is removed. The Lieutenant Governor therefore considers it his duty to support this movement; and he looks on the objections which have been made to it, on the ground of the difficulty of teaching mixed classes, or the alleged inaptitude of females for the profession of medicine, as unsubstantial and obsolete. Experience gained in Europe, in America, and in Madras, has shown that mixed classes can be taught without any bad results, while the aptitude of women for the study and profession of medicine is, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, no longer open to discussion or doubt. Even if the aptitude of women for the profession of medicine were still an open question it would be an inadequate objection here, for the fitness or unfitness of women to practise medicine can only be proved by experience. The issue, therefore, is—shall it be put to that proof in Bengal? The ladies who apply for admission to the College will be the only losers if they fail in the trial; the community will be the great gainers if they succeed. For his own part, the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt they will succeed far beyond the expectations of their most sanguine supporters, and he looks forward to a not distant time when Calcutta hospitals shall be partly officered by lady doctors. And if the success of the principle be established in the capital, there is no reason why our medical schools in the provinces should not afford opportunities for a more general extension of the policy, with incalculable advantage to the country.

"5. As regards the proposal to lower, in favour of females, the educational standard of admission to the Medical College, the Lieutenant Governor is entirely of your opinion that it should be negatived. Mr. Rivers Thompson would open the College doors wide to students of both sexes; but he would not specially favour either sex. Did the power of reducing the educational standard which qualifies for admission to the College rest with him, and not, as it does, with the Senate of the University, the Lieutenant Governor would certainly abstain from exercising it, for he knows of no profession in which a liberal preliminary education, training the faculties of observation and thought, is more needed than in the profession of medicine. Mr. Rivers Thompson, therefore, thinks it would be conferring a fatal gift on the cause of female medical education to expose it to the risk of practical failure by withdrawing the necessity for that solid foundation of general knowledge on which the superstructure of technical information can only be safely built. In conclusion, I am to say that in now declaring females fully admissible to the classes of the Calcutta Medical College, the Lieutenant Governor is confident that he can count on the loyalty and zeal of the professors to bring his policy on this question to a successful issue.

"6. All arrangements in regard to separate seats, screens, and waiting-rooms for females, which it has been suggested may be necessary in order to give effect to these orders, can be safely entrusted to the discretion of the Principal, Dr. Coates.

"I have, &c.,

"A. P. M'DONNELL, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

"Darjeeling, June 29, 1883."

#### THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.

ON Thursday, at the meeting of the Mechanical Science Section of the British Association, Mr. J. Brunlees, C.E., presiding,

Mr. J. B. Fell read a paper on "The Euphrates Valley Railway as an Alternative Route to India." The author contended that the construction of such a railway was every year becoming more urgent and imperative, both from commercial and political considerations. The length of the line from Alexandretta via Bagdad, to Bussorah would be 850 miles, the average gradient 1 in 500, and there would be few curves beyond Aleppo less than 20 chains radius. The estimated cost for a full gauge single line, with passing places, was £10,000 a mile, or £8,500,000, and the estimated net revenue of £473,601 would be sufficient to pay 5½ per cent. on the estimated cost. He considered that the Euphrates Valley Railway would be able to compete on advantageous terms with the Suez

Canal for a considerable portion of the existing goods traffic to the East, and the advantage of this route over that of Egypt for the transit of passengers, troops, and the mails would be immense and indisputable, as, besides avoiding the oppressive heat and climate of the Red Sea, there would be a clear saving of five days in the journey between London and Bombay. On the whole, Mr. Fell thought the Euphrates Valley, as a commercial undertaking, would appear to have quite as great a certainty of success as the Suez Canal had previous to its being made. But, in addition to a fair prospect of being a commercial success, the Euphrates Valley Railway had the certainty of being a very great political success. With not only its commercial, but also its strategical and political advantages, it must be admitted, in the opinion of the author, that the Euphrates Valley Railway has the prospect of being one of the most successful enterprises in the world; and when public opinion has been brought to realise this fact, the Government probably will not delay to give the guarantee and the support required for providing the necessary capital and for obtaining the concession.

The Rev. Canon Tristram said he had recently travelled over the Euphrates Valley, on horseback, in company with a Danish engineer, and he approved of the construction of a railway there as an alternative route to India. He attached great importance to such an undertaking, both in a commercial and a political aspect, but in his opinion the point of departure on the Mediterranean ought to be Seleucia, and not Alexandretta, which had been selected by General Chesney and Sir John McNeil.

#### THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG.

It is proposed to erect at the Hyderabad Residency and in the cantonment of Secunderabad some memorial of Sir Salar Jung, in token more especially of his friendship towards the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and his great kindness and hospitality to Europeans. The name of Salar Jung is well known to all Englishmen, but the following words of the Resident, who presided over a public meeting at Hyderabad, may aptly be quoted here:—"Those of us who are Englishmen mourn for one who, while true to his religion and country, and ever feeling that his first duty was to his own Sovereign, was for thirty years the loyal friend and often the trusted adviser of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, gave us his entire and devoted support at a time of danger, and has extended to us personally a thousand kindnesses. Himself of noble origin, he has set an example to Hyderabad which has done much to make society here something quite different to what it is anywhere else in India. He was emphatically—and in the best sense, and not merely by his official rank—the foremost gentleman in the place. His hospitality and liberality were, as we all know, unbounded, and equally remarkable was his liberality of thought. In no place in India are benevolent institutions of all creeds and denominations aided so largely and with such catholic impartiality." It is believed that friends and admirers of the late Minister will be glad of an opportunity of showing their regard for his memory by contributing to these memorials, and subscriptions may be remitted either to Sir George Yule, 30 Clarendon-gardens, Bayswater, or paid to the account of the "Salar Jung Memorial Fund," at the London and Westminster Bank (branch), St. James's-square, S.W. In Hyderabad city a separate memorial is proposed in the form of waterworks, a supply of water for the city being greatly needed; but the promoters do not invite subscriptions to this outside the Nizam's dominions, though they will gladly accept aid, and anyone preferring to contribute to this memorial can state his wish in a note accompanying his remittance.

#### THE DORIAN FRUIT OF BURMA.

ONE of the favourite fruits at Rangoon is the dorian, which is brought in large quantities from Moulmein, and the rind of which has a most peculiar and overpowering smell. Every year special steamers are sent from Rangoon to Mandalay with shipments for the use of the King and the palace, though after the voyage only about 2 per cent. arrive fit for eating, while the smell of the bad ones is enough to betray their presence all up the river. Good dorians sell at Rangoon for a rupee each, owing to the fact that in Burmese times the dorian tree was as great a monopoly of the Government as is the teak, and consequently very few were allowed to be planted. But in the southern districts, which have been longer under British rule, they are plentiful enough, and can be bought at from eight to ten rupees per 100 in the gardens. Bad as the dorian is for the olfactory nerves, the *Friend of India* mentions another fruit called tanienthe, which is in great favour with the Burmese for their curries, and the effects of which are at once experienced by standing within a few feet of the person who has been indulging in it. The odour is impossible to conceal. The Burmese consider it an excellent digestive and tonic, though there are very few Europeans who can go the length of trying more than one experiment upon it.

#### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

THE rapid growth of the liquor traffic in many of the towns of India is exciting serious attention. In a memorial addressed by the leading native gentlemen to the governing authorities in Ahmedabad it is stated that formerly there were about twelve liquor shops in the city and neighbourhood, while at present more than thirty-two shops are in existence. The consumption is more than doubled. Temptations are presented by opening liquor shops in localities where they have never existed for centuries; and the result is a visible decay in the morality and happiness of the people, even in the division of Kharia, which is mostly inhabited by the higher castes of the natives, who are enjoined by their religious tenets and caste laws to abstain wholly from spirituous liquors. Attention is called to the fact that the Government of India have more than once recognised the importance of checking the growing disposition of the people to strong drink. Thus a Government resolution of the 17th of September, 1838, says:—"It cannot be too strongly urged upon the collectors that the object which Government has in view is to restrain, and, if possible, to correct and diminish, the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors, whether clandestine or licensed, being fully persuaded that any amount of revenue that may be lost by the efficiency of the system for this end will be repaid a hundred fold in the preservation and advancement of moral feelings and industrious habits among the people." A Government resolution, dated June 22, 1844, states that "Government would very willingly relinquish all revenue from this source, could it thereby abate the increasing vice of drunkenness." A letter of the East India Company's Court of Directors, dated June 14, 1843, directs that the "greatest activity should be encouraged in the prevention of smuggling, but no officer should be allowed to believe that it forms part of his duty to throw temptation in the way of the people with a view to increase the revenue of his district. . . . Government desire that every opportunity be taken to diminish the number of shops." After offering arguments against the official plea usually advanced by the Abkaree Department, that increased facilities are given in order to check the illicit consumption of liquor, the native memorialists add:—"We observe from the English newspapers that a change is being gradually worked in the mind of the good people of England to restrict the liquor traffic as much as possible; Bills are passed to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays; Bills are being introduced to give legislative power to the people to decide by majority whether there should be any liquor shop within their districts or not. Some of the noble landlords do not allow a single liquor shop within their extensive estates. A good many philanthropic gentlemen are devoting their time and money to preach the doctrine of temperance throughout the country, and the number of total abstainers is increasing every year. The good people of England rejoice to see a decrease in revenue derived from liquor excise during the last official year in the United Kingdom, because it denotes a decrease in the vice of drinking. The present illustrious Prime Minister of England, Mr. Gladstone, has declared in one of his speeches that the evil produced from drunkenness is equal to the combined evils of 'war, famine, and pestilence.' While such noble exertions are being made to check the vice of drinking in Great Britain, it is melancholy to think that the people of this country, who by their religious feelings and from habits and customs are very abstemious, should be tempted to the adoption of the evil vice of drinking, and we therefore most respectfully but earnestly beg that Government should take this matter into serious consideration, and put a stop to the system by which the people are tempted to ruin."

#### THE PLANTERS AND THE ILBERT BILL.

To J. J. J. Keswick, Esq., Chairman European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association.

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for your telegram informing me of this meeting, and inviting the attendance of a representative on the part of the Behar planters. All the planters that I have been able to consult on the subject agree with me that they cannot be better represented than they are already by the members of your Committee, both as to their feelings and interests. Should, however, it be deemed advisable that special members of the Committee should be deputed to act for the planting community of Behar on the part of the Planters' Association, I would ask Messrs. Murdock, Flemington, and Cruickshank to act in our behalf. In the present state of North Behar—what with floods and other reasons—it would be a physical impossibility to convene a representative meeting of our scattered community within the next fortnight. If not trespassing too much on the time of the meeting, I think the present attitude of the planters of Behar on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill should be known to it. It is briefly that we cannot believe that Government will be so utterly regardless of the feelings of the British community, now that they have been made aware of them, as to force a measure on us so utterly repugnant to us, so damaging to our material interests, and so destructive of the harmony that should subsist between

us and our native fellow-subjects. For this reason we silently, but anxiously, await the publication of the reports of the several Local Governments, in the hope that it will be followed by the withdrawal of the Bill. But should we be wrong in this hope, a feeling of most bitter disappointment will be the result. I will not take up your time with all the wild and bitter words I hear every day on this subject but think the general feeling amongst planters is that no law passed here in India can deprive an Englishman of his inherent and indefeasible right to be tried by his countrymen. In discussing the point, we are asked—"In the event of this Bill becoming law, and of your being summoned before a Native Judge to be tried by him, what will you do?" Individually, we say: "I will, of course, obey the summons of Her Majesty's Court, and stand my trial, as I must do; but I will not plead to that Court, nor will I do anything that can be construed into a recognition of that Court's right to try me." But collectively we say: "The first native that tries a planter without the planter's consent to his jurisdiction—we will probably have that native out of Court and try him." This may sound wild language, but it is well you should know the feeling on the subject, and when men are prepared to face all risk for a principle, or, if you will, a sentiment, it is difficult to place a limit to probabilities. Then, we are asked as volunteers, "What will you do?" On this point, I answer for 270 sabres, and say that, however we may be treated by Government, however little regard may be shown for our feelings, our own interests, or our liberties—as volunteers we are its servants, and, if called on, will defend its honour with our lives. Nor do I believe there is an Englishman in the country of any rank or class who will do otherwise. But leaving loyalty aside, which would be worthless, indeed, if it did not stand a trial, for what would Government alienate the trust of its best subjects? I have daily opportunities of hearing the opinions of all classes of natives—zemindars, merchants, and ryots—and I have not yet heard a native of Behar say a word in favour of this measure. On the contrary, they say: "You are degrading yourselves without any benefit to us." In conclusion, I would say on behalf of the planters of Behar—act for us fully in this matter, and we will support you with one reservation, and that is, there must be no compromise of the principle that underlies our opposition to this Bill. The precedent of its relaxation in the case of Presidency magistrates, although not applicable in many most material points, has already been quoted against us.—Yours, &c.,  
Mozufferpore, Aug. 22, 1883.

W. B. HUDSON.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WHEAT TRADE OF CALCUTTA.  
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—After fifteen long years of deliberation, the Government of India has at last expressed its desire not to make a railroad from Calcutta to Bombay, *via* Midnapoor. I beg to invite your attention to its letter of the 17th ult., addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and published in the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 26th idem, page 201.

The reason assigned for refusing to make a direct road between the two great cities is the heavy expense; but surely, Government has learned that important railways are expensive. The East Indian Railroad was a very expensive one to make; the tunnel near Monghyr and Turnbull's Bridge over the Soane River, west of Dinapore, cost fortunes, notwithstanding which the shareholders receive excellent dividends.

Why should £10,000 a mile be so frightful an expenditure as to prevent Calcutta from having direct communication with Bombay? Our Imperial Government proposes to go seventy-one miles out of the direct route in order to save one million and a quarter!

The money will not, however, be saved, for in Paragraph 8 the Secretary wrote:—

"It is very possible that at some future date, when the trade of the Upper Provinces and Chota Nagpoor has attained a far larger development, a line from Dugur to Howrah or Hooghly may be found profitable."

We expend more than £10,000 a mile on some railroads in foreign countries, which railroads may be employed in making war on us, and yet we grudge to expend as much on a railway in India, which may be the means of saving the British Empire.

In Paragraph 6 Government pleads that it might not be able to obtain cheap coal for a railway through Midnapoor, and yet in the succeeding paragraph it alludes to the excellent navigable canals as being formidable competitors of the proposed railway. Has the Indian Council not yet learned from Sir Arthur Cotton that on large canals navigable by steam-vessels, cheap coal can be conveyed? Why should we be frightened with the spectre of canal competition when we know how canals cheapen coal? Has not the lucrative East Indian Railway to compete with the water communication of the mighty Ganges?

If you could convoke a public meeting in London, the

Midnapoor Railway would be enthusiastically voted for, not only by the merchants, but by our great engineers and financiers, and by true statesmen of all shades of party.—Your obedient servant,  
T.

Sept. 24.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

## THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON MR. CROSS.

THE statement made by Mr. Cross in the House of Commons regarding the opinions of the Local Governments on Mr. Ilbert's Bill is an attempt to hoodwink that assembly which surpasses in audacity even the late endeavour to deceive the British public by the notorious "cooked" telegrams. It not only conceals the most important part of the truth, but it misrepresents that part of the truth which it discloses. It conceals the fact that such of the local Governments as have minuted against withdrawal of the Bill, have done so in spite of the adverse opinion of the great majority of the officers whom they consulted. It conceals the nature of the specific proposals which they have made for the modification of the Bill, which had only to be stated to show that they amounted to a complete surrender of the grounds on which the measure was originally proposed, and in one case to a crushing indictment against the Bill and the conduct of the Government in bringing it forward. It conceals, again, every fact which might enable Parliament to form a just estimate of the comparative value of the "summed up" opinions.

But there is a suspicion of worse than this. It is notorious that the whole of the opinions have long since been received by the Government of India. Yet Mr. Cross stated that the "summed up" opinions of the Governments of Burmah, Kurg, and Haiderabad had not been received.

That may have been true as regards the home Government. But it could be true even in this sense, only if the Government of India had failed to employ the telegraph for the purpose of supplying the necessary information. Now, we know that the Government of India does not hesitate to employ the telegraph for the purpose of conveying information of the kind to the home Government, when it suits its purpose to do so; and the only natural inference in this case is that it did not suit its purpose that these opinions should reach England before the rising of Parliament.

## THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

## THE GOVERNMENT AS A LANDLORD.

THE present Government is sometimes accused of undue liberality with the money of Zemindars, but no one can fairly charge it with extravagance in its expenditure in improving the condition of the tenants on its own estates, the Crown lands of India. According to a recent order, the amount available for the improvement of State lands is limited to one-half per cent. of the rental. By this rule, an English squire, with a property yielding four thousand a year, would spend only a twenty pound note on maintaining his farms in order, drainage, and all the other charges incident to proprietorship. In India, the field for improvement of agriculture is a wide one, the breed of domestic animals needs new blood, trees have to be planted, irrigation provided for, better seeds introduced, wastes reclaimed, pasture and firewood reserves provided; and Government, with a laudable perseverance, urges landlords to see to all these things. On its own property, however, it explains its views upon all these subjects by the practical reserve of a half per cent. As the sum is not large, we hope it will be judiciously expended by the Board of Revenue, the responsible authority which recently discovered that it had not even a list of the estates it is supposed to manage. The Government Estates Improvement Fund, which amounted to seven and a-half per cent., has been abolished. With the example of this half per cent. liberality before them it is not a matter of surprise if some Zemindars have been behind in improving their property.

## THE BEHAR ZEMINDARS.

THE following petition, signed by about a thousand Zemindars, was presented to the Lieutenant Governor on his arrival at Bankipur:—

To the Honourable Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

May it please your Honour,—We, the Zemindars of this Province, have been filled with great consternation, anxiety, and alarm on the perusal of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the object whereof appears to be to redistribute property in land on a new basis, contrary to the terms of the Permanent Settlement, and we take this opportunity of your Honour's advent amongst us to solicit your Honour's protection against the revolutionary measure which threatens our existence.

2. While your Honour is on this spot, we crave the favour of your Honour's instituting a sifting inquiry as to the actual relation between landlords and tenants in this province, as to the condition of the ryots, as to their customary rights, as to the

suitability of Bhowli tenures, as to the peculiar circumstances of Behar, and as to the alleged existence of such zemindary oppressions, as the present law, it is said, is powerless to reach. We respectfully beg the favour of your Honour's ordering an inquiry as to whether the proposed measures are not calculated to produce strife and discord, to cause constant friction, and to lead to litigations which will prove alike the ruin of Zemindars and their tenantry.

3. We humbly crave leave to bring to your Honour's attention the significant fact that already there is much depreciation in the value of landed estates, the property of Zemindars. The selling price of small zemindaries has, since the agitation for changes in the rent law has commenced, fallen from thirty-two years to sixteen years' purchase, and there is a tendency to further decrease. Negotiations for sale have broken off, and in many estates the friction has already commenced, the ryots *en masse*, in view of the coming changes, withholding the payment of their just rents.

4. Under the circumstances, we respectfully beg that your Honour, as our ruler, will convey our feelings of alarm and anxiety to his Excellency the Viceroy and his Council, and will cause protection to be given to us against the threatened deprivation of our property.

And as in duty bound, we shall ever pray for long life and prosperity to your Honour.

#### "THE ENGLISHMAN" ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

FROM the telegram from Birbhum, which we publish above, it will be seen that the landholders of Bengal are at last imitating the example of their sturdier brethren in Behar, and taking active steps to give public expression to the sense of indignation and alarm with which they regard the threatened violation of their great Charter, the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis. We speak of the law in question as a Charter; but it is something more than that. It is in effect a solemn contract, quite as much as was the famous Magna Charta granted to the Barons of England at Runnymede; a contract ratified then, and repeatedly thereafter, by the Legislature, and a contract on the faith of which all subsequent transactions connected with the transfer of landed property have been entered into.

We not long ago pointed out that the attempt of the Government of the present day to tamper with that contract is rendered the more invidious by its despotic character. Where a representative Legislature decides upon varying or rescinding a contract entered into by its predecessors, it acts with the virtual consent of both parties. Yet, even in such a case, the amplest compensation is always granted to those whose interests are injuriously affected by the change. But, in the present instance, it is one party to the contract which proposes, of its own motion, and by the abuse of a plenary power, to override one of its most important provisions, in a way which must not only most seriously affect the pecuniary interests of the other party, but work a complete revolution in their status. As the landholders of Behar justly point out, one effect of the provisions of the Bill, should it become law, will be to reduce them to mere ciphers on their own estates, a result which, while an injury to the least of them, amounts also to a grave indignity to the representatives of the more ancient houses among them.

But not only is it one of the parties to the contract, which, without the consent of the other, and without valid justification, thus proposes to set at naught its obligations; it proposes to do this without granting the smallest compensation to its intended victims.

We have no hesitation in saying that the course on which the Government appears to be bent in this matter, is one which must prove utterly destructive of that confidence in its good faith which has hitherto proved one of the surest bulwarks of its power, and that, therefore, whatever its immediate effect on that power may be, its ultimate effect must be in the highest degree prejudicial.

If the Government thinks that by thus aggrandising the peasantry of the country, at the cost of the aristocracy, it is raising up for itself a source of strength that will more than counterbalance its forfeiture of the good will of the class it proposes to sacrifice, we can only say that it is leaning upon what the uniform teachings of Indian history show to be a rotten reed. The feeling of allegiance to the great Zemindars, many of them representatives of ancient royal houses, is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of the country, and no attempt of a foreign Government to eradicate it, by stirring up antagonism between the two classes, will have more than temporary effect.

The policy of the Government is the policy of men who are not only willing to sacrifice justice and faith for the sake of an idea, but who are absolutely ignorant of the real feelings of the people they have been called upon to govern.

#### MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ILBERT BILL.

(Times of India.)

THE telegram in which Mr. Gladstone expressed so politely his

opinions as to the desirability of sitting upon the Anglo-Indian community, came in for a large share of attention at the Calcutta meeting, and it was evident that it was not calculated to allay the bitterness of the agitation in Bengal. The ill-advised statement is emphatically condemned on all hands. The *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that "Mr. Gladstone's speech has been the most dangerous in its tendency of any that have been delivered by supporters of the Ilbert Bill. Even Lord Ripon, if he has the least share of the discretion with which he is credited, must see that, to foster the feeling that Anglo-Indians, as a class, are overbearing, and must be checked, may lead to very serious consequences." The *Madras Mail* makes the following comments on the same subject:—"There is apparently some curious 'hanky-panky' going on between Simla and Westminster in connection with the Ilbert Bill. All of a sudden Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington have become ardent advocates of the Bill. The Premier declares that Anglo-Indian ascendancy requires checking, and Lord Hartington hopes the Bill will pass into law. Such utterances, from such men, come very like an order to the Indian Government to ignore the opinions which have been expressed against the Bill by the whole body of officials and non-officials in India. In common fairness, Ministers at home have no right to give expression to these opinions before they have had an opportunity of consulting the opinions which the Government of India had invited on the Bill." The following outspoken utterances of the *Englishman* also indicate an unusual degree of irritation—"A conviction has been growing up for some time past among all classes of the community that the time is approaching, if it has not already arrived, when action must take the place of argument. Mr. Gladstone's calumnious and threatening speech in the House on Wednesday has swept away the hope that has alone hitherto prevented this feeling from finding public expression, and it is not surprising that it was reflected strongly in more than one of the speeches on Thursday evening, and still more strongly in the enthusiastic response which its expression called forth from the indignant multitude that filled the hall. It would be useless to conceal the fact that a marked and ominous change has come over the tone of the community. With no provocation but the studious moderation shown for some months past by its leaders, Mr. Gladstone has been guilty of the supreme folly of telling a powerful British community that they must be suppressed; and they are to undergo this process, not because they have been guilty of any act of disloyalty, but merely because they have shown that they inherit a share of the spirit by which their forefathers won for themselves liberty and empire. The initiative in menace has thus come from him, and he must not be surprised if the gauntlet is taken up! How unwilling the community still are to depart from an attitude of respectful remonstrance will appear from the resolutions passed at the meeting. Those resolutions assert their claim to the last constitutional remedy remaining to them—a remedy which the Viceroy has already assured them of his willingness to grant. We prefer believing that Mr. Gladstone's words were spoken in haste to speculating on the possible consequences of a rejection of a just prayer. But the fact that such speculation is rife wherever two or three Englishmen meet together in India is none the less real and none the less grave."

It is reported from Rawul Pindi that on the 27th instant a court-martial will assemble there for the trial of a young officer of the Royal Irish, on charges connected with monetary matters.

Lieutenant H. C. Powell, attached to the 9th N.I., returns to a British regiment, "having failed to pass the necessary tests within the prescribed period."

Lieutenant Neville, Cheshire Regiment, has been removed to the 2nd Battalion.

The following officers have been appointed probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Melville, 1st Suffolk, to 4th N.I.; Lieutenant Ellison, 2nd Loyal North Lancashire, to 10th N.I.; and Lieutenant Pinhey, Liverpool Regiment, to 23rd Bombay N.I.

The 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers will be cantoned at Rawul Pindi on arrival from Aldershot.

One case of cholera occurred last week among the men of J-2 R. A., after moving from Allahabad into cholera-camp at Bargarh. On Sunday General Sir Herbert Macpherson paid a visit to the battery, returning to headquarters the same evening.

The question has been mooted as to whether the disestablished musketry instructors serving in India, who from affluence have dwindled down to almost poverty, are to be given the two months' bonus in the same way as was done in the case of their disgraced brethren in England.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of the boys of the Kurseong School into a cadet section, to be attached to the B Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

## THE DEGRADATION OF THE BENGAL RYOT, THREATENED BY THE TENANCY BILL.

Will the Bengal Tenancy Bill benefit anyone section of the community, if it be forced into law? On the face of it, it not only confiscates a large share of the property of the Zemindars, but also inflicts on them the still more serious injury of withdrawing from them the control of the land they have hitherto regarded as belonging to them—reducing them to the position of mere annuitants or rent-chargers. But will the Bill, at the cost of this glaring injustice to the landowners, confer any corresponding benefit of a substantial or durable character on the tenants?

It may be admitted that the immediate and ostensible benefits are sufficiently specious to give colour to those incentives to discontent and disturbance, which are being flaunted before the wondering eyes of the hitherto fairly contented and prosperous Bengal ryot by the supporters of Lord Ripon's policy. The ryots are not only promised, by the Bill, a sudden and outrageous extension of those occupancy-rights which they have been hitherto peacefully and quietly acquiring under the operation of Act 10 of 1859; but they are also to be endowed with the power of free-sale of these occupancy-rights—a power that is absolutely foreign to all the customs and traditions of the country. This power is really, and will strike the imagination of every discontented ryot as being, a *douceur* in ready cash, arbitrarily extracted by the Government from the pockets of the Zemindars and presented to the ryots; for, with numerous money-lenders in every district eagerly thirsting for investments in land, and large numbers of indigo-planters reasonably anxious to acquire extended facilities for sowing indigo, it is perfectly certain that the market for this class of investment, to be created under the Bill, will be a most lively one—and that these transferable occupancy-rights (which are henceforth to confer an infinitely

more effective control over the land than that which will be vested in the nominal landholders) will be sold to the new middlemen, until there are no *cultivating* occupancy-ryots left with a *bigha* to sell. We ask any unprejudiced reader to say, whether such a measure is not certain, in the long run, so far from improving the condition of the cultivating ryots, to degrade them to the condition of day-labourers hardly better off than serfs?

The amazing thing is, that Lord Ripon's Government seems to be perfectly aware of the mischief it is doing—and to be placidly content to bequeath to its successors the duty, not only of repairing the frightful damage, but even of ascertaining whether there be any possible means of repairing it. Mr. Ilbert, in Section 41 of the *Statement of Objects and Reasons* annexed to the Bill, blandly remarks:—

"That the powers of transferring which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-ryots, but under-ryots with little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things should ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it."

It will be readily believed that Lord Ripon's astute law-member would hardly make such a damning confession as this, if the probabilities of the case were not so patent as to be beyond the range of honest or even decent controversy. When Mr. Ilbert admits that it is "within the range of possibility" that the great bulk of the actual cultivators will, under this beautiful Bill, lose their status as occupancy-ryots, and become "under-ryots with little protection from the law," few will find it hard to believe the positive assertion of nearly every impartial bystander, who is familiar with the circumstances of the country, that the great bulk of the actual cultivators are *absolutely certain* to become mere coolies, with no protection whatever (in regard to rights they will no longer possess) from the law. The only hard thing to believe, in the whole matter, is, that any civilised Government, understood to consist of intelligent and benevolent statesmen, could thus—with their eyes open—with no pressure or demand from any person or class, and in cynical disregard of the protests of the class immediately affected—persist in forcing on the ryots a boon that must be fatal to *them*, whilst it is filched from the Zemindars, whom it will leave poor, indeed. And be it remembered that Lord Ripon is doing this in direct defiance of the recommendations of the Behar Rent Commission of 1878—and in opposition to the experience of the North-Western Provinces, where occupancy-ryots are not permitted to transfer their holdings.

And we would remark, *par parenthèse*, that when we speak of the occupancy-ryot having the right of "free sale" under the Bill, we can only do so with a qualification. He can sell his occupancy-right to anyone he likes (to his landlord's greatest enemy, for instance) except—to the landlord himself! It is true that the landlord is mocked with a proviso that actually purports to give him the privilege of pre-emption, "at a price to be fixed by the Civic Court." But when we examine what it is he is allowed to buy, we find it is a commodity altogether different from that which any other purchaser would acquire—and is, in point of fact, a commodity absolutely valueless, except in the very unusual case where the land-

holder might be able to undertake the personal cultivation of the land. For, *mirabile dictu*, when the landlord has exercised his pre-emption, and has paid to his old tenant the price fixed by the Civil Court, he is not allowed to sell this commodity, *or even to keep it in his own possession*, unless he can cultivate the land himself. Directly he lets the land to a new tenant, that new tenant *ipso facto* acquires the very commodity which the landlord had been supposed to buy; and of course this bleeding process can be continued indefinitely. Thus, when the landlord exercises his precious "privilege (!)" of pre-emption, the occupancy-right at once becomes *pro hac vice* a commodity inherent in the land itself, and no longer a transferable commodity; but, on the other hand, if a money-lender or any one else buys it, not only can he sell it, or deal with it precisely as he likes, but further—the tenants who now take the land, and cultivate it under the money-lender, have no rights whatever against him not even Mr. Ilbert's "little protection from the law!"

The tradition that a curse is attached to the enjoyment, even under the sanction of the law, of that which rightfully belongs to others, is doubtless a superstition outside the sphere of our modern "practical politics." But we think it is very evident that, under the simple operation of ordinary economic laws, the property that Lord Ripon proposes to take away from the landlords of Bengal will benefit no one. Doubtless, while the plunder is being consumed, there will be a brief and illusory appearance of prosperity in the country. On the proceeds, the ryots will have a short spell of "ryotous" good living—that is to say, marriages, fireworks, feasts, and *tamashas* of all sorts, will be the order of the day. But when all the fireworks have been burnt, and all the feasts consumed, what is the state of affairs with which the Government will be brought face to face? Who will then occupy the places of the trustworthy, responsible revenue-payers who now own the land, and of the fairly contented and prosperous peasantry? We shall have a deeply impoverished class of rent-chargers, nominally landowners, but really retaining few of the privileges of the position, except that of being sold up under the Sunset law for default of revenue. We shall have all the effective control of the land, such as the right of transfer, &c., vested in a new class, consisting of money-lenders and other *novi homines*, utterly devoid of sympathy for the actual cultivators, and bound by no responsibilities towards either the State or the ryots—a class that will naturally consider its whole duty to begin and end in the payment of the Zemindars' annuities, and that will enjoy the fullest liberty to grind down the unfortunate cultivators. And what will be the condition of these latter? We implore Lord Ripon and the Government to consider this carefully before it is too late. The actual cultivators will not only be without rights of any kind, or "protection from the law;" they will be without means, without the credit they have hitherto been able to fall back upon, living from hand to mouth in time of prosperity, and in time of famine entirely at the mercy of speculating employers, who will have none of that permanent interest in their ultimate welfare which has hitherto been a bond of union between landlord and tenant. Is this a state of affairs that Lord Ripon can contemplate with satisfaction? It is true that the Government will have succeeded in freeing a large share of the landed property of Bengal from the trammels of the Permanent

Settlement, so tantalising to those financiers who look upon confiscation as a fair source of revenue. It is true that the Government will be able to impose heavy taxation on the middlemen who will have become the real owners of the land of Bengal, with perhaps less inconvenience than would be caused by a downright open and honest violation of the Settlement. But will any statesman maintain that this trivial, not to say underhand, fiscal advantage will atone, either to the country or to the Government, for an impoverished and displaced land-proprietary, for a demoralised and pauperised peasantry, and the soil in the hands of middlemen?



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 25.)

- DEANE—The services of Surgeon W. Deane are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.
- CAMPBELL—The services of Surgeon R. N. Campbell, M.B., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner of the 3rd circle, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
- ROBERTS—Major A. W., political agent, 3rd class, and officiating political agent, 2nd class, is posted as assistant political agent at Banswarra, with effect from the date of assuming charge.
- FINLAY—Mr. J. F., M.A., B.C.S., received charge of the Office of Under Secretary to the Government of India, department of Finance and Commerce, from Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., on Aug. 20.
- KELLNER—Mr. E. W., received charge of the office of accountant general, Bengal, from Mr. A. C. Tuppi, B.C.S., on Aug. 18.
- STOTESBURY, Mr. W., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. R. Todd, surveyor, 4th grade, reduced to assistant surveyor, 1st grade, with effect from July 21.
- GREENFIELD—CLAY—Major J. H. L. Greenfield and Colonel C. H. Clay, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of Cantonment magistrate, Deoli, on August 2.
- KELLIE, Lieutenant J., R.E., executive engineer, attached to the Fort William Division, military works, has been transferred to the Saugor Division, military works, which he joined on July 17.
- WINMILL, Mr. G., of the locomotive department, Indus Valley Railway, in class 3 of the Revenue Establishment, is appointed to act as locomotive superintendent of the line during the absence of the locomotive superintendent Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, on privilege leave.
- MURRAY—MURZBAN—Messrs. P. G. Murray and M. C. Murzban, traffic candidates, are posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.
- FLOYD, Mr. W. C. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of Way and Works, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. B. W. Blood.
- JOHNS, Mr. W. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Aug. 13.
- LIVERMORE, Mr. H. A., to be a 4th grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from Sept. 27, 1881; Mr. Livermore is seconded for employment in the Marine Survey Department.
- LAWDER, Mr. J. O., executive engineer, 3rd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P.W.D., with effect from June 23.
- SHEDLOCK, Mr. O. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., British Burma, is temporarily transferred to Maifras for employment on railway surveys.
- STENT, Mr. W. K., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India ten weeks' furlough in extension.
- MONK—The services of Mr. H. L. Monk, executive engineer, 2nd grade, on the establishment of the director general of railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, for employment in the railway branch.
- SMITH, Major S., R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, as a supernumerary, with rank of executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from July 27, and is posted to the railway branch.
- The following promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the

Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from August 13, and until further orders :—

POSSMANN—HARRISON—Mr. J. Possmann, superintendent, to officiate as engineer and electrician, vice Mr. H. C. Mance; and Mr. H. B. Harrison, 1st grade clerk, to officiate as assistant superintendent, vice Mr. J. Possmann.

#### FURLOUGHS.

CARDEW, Mr. C. E., assistant locomotive superintendent in class 3 of the revenue establishment, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, and the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from Aug. 3.

BULL, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, of the railway branch, is granted furlough for six months in extension of the leave granted him by the consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

#### MILITARY.

WALKER—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. P. G. Walker, Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer, 13th N.I., July 12, 1882.

WILLIAMS, Surg. A. H., M.B., medical officer, 9th N.I., to officiate as medical store-keeper, Mean Meer, vice Surg. Major W. H. Kirtton, proceeding on furlough.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from July 31, 1883.

WHITTALL, Lieut. F. V., Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd Infantry, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from Aug. 1.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., 3rd Infantry, R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from Aug. 7.

SHIPNELL, Conductor G., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps:—

To be Lieut. Cols.—Major T. B. M. Glascock, Aug. 11; Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) F. Knowles, Aug. 13; and Henry John Nuthall, Aug. 16.

To be Col.—Lieut. Col. W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps—Aug. 15.

Sub Conductor and Officiating Conductor G. G. Reid, to be conductor, vice Conductor S. Corbett, pensioned; and Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor E. Hogan, to be sub conductor, vice Sub Conductor G. G. Reid, promoted. With effect from April 17.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WELLS, Lieut. (Local Captain) H. L., R.E., assistant director, Persian Telegraph Department, (medical certificate) for one year, with effect from June 13.

PRINGLE, Surgeon Major R., M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner, N.W.P., and Oudh, (private affairs) for one year.

KIRTTON, Surgeon Major W. H., medical store keeper, Mean Meer (private affairs) for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) J. Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate for three months; Major G. T. Skipwith, Royal Engineers, private affairs, for four months; Surgeon Major D. N. Martin, M.D., medical certificate for six months; and Surgeon E. Bovill, M.B., private affairs, for ten days.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 29.)

EDGAR, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., officiating magistrate and collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N. S. Alexander, or until further orders.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the District Police, Maldah, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd, or until further orders.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, Serajunge, Pubna, is appointed to have charge of the District Police, Maldah, vice Mr. G. W. S. Cox.

PEARSON, the Rev. A. C., chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as chaplain of Dum-Dum, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, or until further orders.

DAVIS, Second Class Apothecary J., attached to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to be house surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, vice Mr. J. R. Wallace, L.R.C.S., from the date on which the latter officer resigns that appointment.

O'BRIEN, Surgeon Major J., officiating civil surgeon, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months.

MACRAE, Surgeon R., civil surgeon, Julpigoree, is appointed to act as civil surgeon, of Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. O'Brien, or until further orders, with effect from the 28th ult.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the code of criminal procedure.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MILLS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, first Calcutta division, is granted two months' leave to study the native languages.

QUINLAN, The Rev. A. W. R., chaplain of Dum-Dum, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 10th prox.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 1.)

POWER—The untaken portion of the leave granted to Mr. J. W. Power, district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, is hereby cancelled.

GOVAN, Major G. M., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Azamgarh, to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner of the 3rd circle, and to be in charge of the 2nd circle also, during the absence on deputation of Brigade Surgeon W. Watson, M.D.

GAISFORD, Surgeon M., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this government by the Government of India, Home Department (Medical) to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, Bahraich, from July 11, during the absence on leave of Surgeon S. J. Thomson.

DEANE, Surgeon W., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, Azamgarh, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon Major G. M. Govan, M.D.

BULLER, Major F. W., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Etawa district.

The following promotions and reversions are made:—

With effect from July 10, the date on which Mr. J. S. Porter received charge of the Shahajanpur district—Mr. W. C. Whish, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate 1st grade; Mr. H. B. Punnett, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. S. C. Davis, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from July 19, the date on which Mr. C. J. Powlett received charge of the Basti district—Mr. R. H. Macleod, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. L. M. Thornton, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from July 19, the date on which Mr. A. H. Harington received charge of the Saharanpur district, Mr. F. Giles, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. C. D. Steel, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. J. R. Holt, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., assistant magistrate and collector, officiated as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, on Aug. 1.

With effect from July 10, the date on which Mr. J. S. Porter, received charge of the Shahajanpur district, Mr. W. Lambe, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. G. W. Whish, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from July 19, the date on which Mr. C. J. Powlett, received charge of the Basti district, Mr. R. S. Aikman, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. R. H. Macleod, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from July 19, the date on which Mr. A. H. Harington received charge of the Saharanpur district, Mr. A. Robinson officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. F. Giles, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

With effect from July 10, Mr. R. T. Young, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

WEBSTER, Mr. H. L., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Moradabad to Bareilly.

SAUNDERS, Mr. A. L., assistant collector, is invested with the powers of an assistant collector of the 2nd class.

BRANSON, Mr. J. C. E., assistant commissioner, Bara Banki, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

SANDERS—The services of Surgeon Major R. C. Sanders, M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

EVERETT, Inspector W., to officiate as district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. H. L. Thomas.

BRAIDWOOD, Mr. J. M., deputy conservator of forests, in charge of the Naini Tal and Ranikhet Divisions of the Central Circle, privilege leave for three months from Aug. 26.

The following appointment by the District Board of Bara Banki is confirmed:—

GOWER, Mr. H., to be district engineer, on probation for twelve months, on a salary of Rs. 250 per month.

GASH, Mr. J. D., is confirmed in his appointment of district engineer, Saharanpur, subject to any further rules that may be issued affecting the appointment of district engineers.

JONES, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, on return from the furlough granted him, is appointed district engineer of Meerut, as a temporary measure.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 25.)

HENNESSY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. S. H. Hennessy, while officiating as deputy commissioner, Narsinghpur, with the powers described in section 30, act 10, of 1882, the Criminal Procedure Code.

HALLETT, Major H. H., made over charge of the office of superintendent Central Gaol, Jubbulpore, to Surgeon Major W. R. Rice, on Aug. 2.

POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., received charge of the offices of civil surgeon and superintendent Gaol, Balaghat, from Assistant Surgeon Shib Chander, Battachariee, on Aug. 20.

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator of forests, availed himself on the 9th current of the privilege leave granted to him, making over

charge of the Nagpur Forest Division to Mr. M.S. Fowler, assistant conservator of forests.

DODSWORTH, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, reported his return to duty from the privilege leave granted to him, and assumed charge of the Kanhan Division from Mr. R. Warder, executive engineer, on the 20th instant.

THORNBUR, Mr. G. European Constable, Railway Police, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as inspector, during the absence on leave of Mr. King, and is posted to the Balaghat district.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 23.)

PARGITER, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Kahror, in the Mooltan district.

POWELL, Mr. B. H. B., resumed charge of his duties as additional commissioner, Lahore and Rawalpindi division, on the 14th August, relieving Mr. C. A. Roe, officiating additional commissioner.

ELSMIE, Mr. G. R., Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, resumed charge of his duties on August 13, on return from the privilege leave granted him.

DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., is, on being relieved of the charge of the Hoshiarpur district, transferred to Jullundur as officiating deputy commissioner, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. D'O. Bullock.

BEADON, Lieut. Col. C. is, on being relieved of the charge of the Mooltan division transferred to Lahore and appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of that division, during the absence on leave of Colonel C. C. Minchin.

POWELL, Mr. B. H. B., additional commissioner Lahore and Rawalpindi division is re-invested with the powers conferred upon him.

BEADON, Lieut. Col. C., officiating commissioner and superintendent, Lahore division, is appointed sessions judge of that division.

O'NEILL—The services of Surgeon J. O'Neill, deputy sanitary commissioner, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the home department.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police in charge of the central police office, vice Mr. D. E. McCracken.

HERDON, Mr. J. H., district superintendent of police, Amritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from September 16, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HOMAN—Mr. D. K., officiating district superintendent of police, Sialkote, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Amritsar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Herdon.

RUNDLE—Mr. G. A., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Karnal to the Rawalpindi district.

RICHARDSON—Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hoshiarpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Bruere.

The following supplementary acting appointments are made:—

RICHARDSON—PLOWDEN—Consequent on the departure on leave, on medical certificate, of Mr. J. P. Rawlins:—Mr. R. Richardson, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 1st grade; and Mr. R. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 1st grade.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made from the date specified:—

LAKE—PLOWDEN—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. S. Dunsford—Mr. W. A. E. Lake, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade; and Mr. R. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade.

LAKE—PLOWDEN—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. W. G. Goldney, with effect from May 26—Mr. W. A. E. Lake, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st grade; and Mr. R. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade.

PLOWDEN—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. D. C. W. Bean, Mr. R. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, reverted to officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade.

HASLETT—CLOSE—RICHARDSON—PLOWDEN—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. P. Broadway, from June 16, Mr. W. Haslett, district superintendent, 4th grade, officiated in the 3rd grade; Mr. A. Close, assistant district superintendent officiating in the 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade; Mr. R. Richardson, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 1st grade; and Mr. R. C. Plowden, assistant district superintendent, officiating in the 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade.

### FURLOUGHS.

MCCRACKEN, Mr. D. E., district superintendent of police, in charge of the Central Police Office, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from Aug. 15, or subsequent date.

BRUERE, Mr. R. S., district superintendent of police, Hoshiarpur, has obtained privilege leave for fifty-seven days, with effect from Sept. 15, or subsequent date.

### MILITARY.

The following orders are confirmed:—

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental order, dated July 23, making the following temporary appointment:—

BRUCE, Lieut. G. W. C., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 19, vice Lieut. O. C. Radford on leave.

6th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated Aug. 2, consequent

on the appointment of Capt. L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing commander, making the following temporary appointments:—

VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. B. J., quartermaster and officiating wing commander, to revert to his permanent appointment and to officiate as adjutant on full pay, vice Lieut. H. R. Urnston, on extended furlough.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. G. R., officiating wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. Vaughan.

GRANT, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Simla provincial division, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on July 2.

GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer (temporary rank), will hold the executive charge of the Peshawur Provincial division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Hilton, executive engineer.

### FURLOUGH.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. F., South Lancashire Regiment (attached to Queen's Own Corps of Guides, on probation) is granted 2 months' leave of absence to Calcutta, from Aug. 12 or subsequent date to study the native languages.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 28.)

The undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions for offences committed in their respective districts:—

Mr. L. G. Arbutnot, acting superintendent of police, Madura district; Mr. A. P. Agar, acting superintendent of police, Anantapur; Mr. G. A. Thompson, assistant superintendent of police, Madura; Mr. G. E. Baudry, acting assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam; Mr. E. Gadsden, acting assistant superintendent of police, Jeypore; Mr. H. E. Sullivan, acting assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. Col. T. K., to act as inspector general of police, Madras, during the absence of Col. Cloete on leave.

GADSDEN, Mr. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, during the absence of Mr. Seth Peter Charles Scott on privilege leave.

DUMERGUE, Mr. J. W. F., 1st class magistrate in the district of Salem, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

BURNELL, the Rev. A. H., of the American Mission, Madura, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians:

The following promotions are made in the salt department:—

SHAW, Mr. C. B., 2nd grade, inspector, to be 4th grade assistant commissioner (on probation) and to be posted to the charge of the Nellore Division.

LEGGATT, Mr. W. C. F., inspector, 2nd grade, to be inspector, 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

SCOTT—MAINWARING—Assistant inspectors, Messrs. E. E. Scott and E. R. R. Mainwaring to be inspectors, 4th grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

The following assistant inspectors to be probationary inspectors with effect from Sept. 1:—

Mr. J. S. Freer, Mr. H. A. Tarrant, Mr. H. C. Poole, Mr. I. W. N. Farrer, Mr. S. A. McD. Calder, Mr. T. R. Barter, Mr. C. J. M. Blake, Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun, and Mr. V. S. F. Wilson.

ROMILLY, Captain F. J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., will hold charge of the Coimbatore Division in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. J. P. Davidson, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, on privilege leave.

TODD, Mr. A. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the 6th circle.

GAEL, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bezvada Hindupur Railway Survey.

### FURLOUGHS.

BARLOW, Mr. R. W., collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras district and protector of emigrants, Madras, furlough to Europe for five months and fourteen days, from or after Sept. 4.

COOK, Surgeon Major H. D., M.B., district surgeon and superintendent of Coai Calicut, privilege leave for one month from or after Sept. 8.

### MILITARY.

FRANCKLYN, Major W. H. M., general list, Infantry, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, is granted furlough (upon private affairs) out of India for 182 days.

### FURLOUGHS.

CLOETE, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. D., Staff Corps, inspector general of police, Madras, is granted furlough (medical certificate) out of India for one year.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Coitacamund, Aug. 30.)

CUNNINGHAM—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. W. P. Cunningham, Somersetshire L.I., is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted on his recent re-gazettement.

LONG—M'CUTCHAN—Surgeons Major A. Long and J. S. M'Cutchan, of the Army Medical Department, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopships leaving Bombay on Nov. 15 and 20 respectively, and report their arrival to the Director General, Army Medical Department, and will proceed to Deolali and

report themselves to the senior medical officer there, not later than Nov. 12 and 17 respectively, for duty on board ship at the public expense.

**ROUTH—LUNDY**—Surgeons J. I. Routh and A. C. J. R. Lundy, of the Army Medical Department, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopships leaving Bombay on the 3rd and 7th November respectively, and report their arrival to the Director General, Army medical department, and will proceed to Deolali and report themselves to the senior medical officer there not later than 31st October and 4th November, respectively, for duty on boardship at the public expense.

**CARTOR**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. W. G. Cartor, Essex Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BRADLEY**, Lieut. F. G., 5th Regiment N.I., wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, on probation, vice Gardener, deceased.

**WARREN**, Lieut. E. G. S., supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th Regiment N.I., to be wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., vice Weston, who continues seconded. Lieut. Warren will continue to officiate as wing officer, 11th Regiment N.I., till the arrival of the 5th Regiment N.I. at Rangoon.

**GRANT**, Lieut. C. J. W., 13th Regiment N.I., 1st Battalion the Suffolk Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps with effect from date of joining that regiment.

**FOORD**, Col. H. H., 23rd Regiment L.I., 2nd in command, to be commandant from August 17, vice Buttler, succeeded to colonel's allowances.

**ROWLANDSON**, Lieut. Col. G., Staff Corps, to be second in command, but to continue to officiate as second in command, 3rd Regiment, L.I., till further orders.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depot during the forthcoming trooping season:—

**HICKMAN**, Major T. E. S., 14th Hussars, to relieve Captain Garth, and Lieut. C. E. S. Hemery to relieve Lieut. English.

A board of examiners will assemble at the Medical College on Sept. 29, 1883—President, The Principal, Medical College; members, A professor of the Medical College and Surgeon Major D. R. Thompson, M.D.

The undermentioned medical subordinates will appear before the board:—2nd class Apothecary C. Trutwein, Hospital for Women and Children, Madras; 2nd class Assistant Apothecary D. Robertson, Medical Schools, Royapooram; A. F. Smith, doing duty, St. Thomas's Mount; and J. G. Hindley, Masulipatam.

Officers commanding divisions and forces will, in pursuance of the above order, convene boards for the examination of the undermentioned medical subordinates at divisional head-quarter stations:—

**TODD**, 2nd class Apothecary T., Station Hospital, Kamptee.

**CHALKE**, 2nd class Apothecary S., Collector's Establishment, Kurnool. Second class Assistant Apothecary T. H. Govind Singh, Civil Dispensary, Palghat.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani:—

Capt. W. Heaton, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers; Lieut. R. D. Burlton, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. A. Wilkinson, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. J. I. Henderson, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps; and Lieut. G. V. Burrows, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, probationer, Staff Corps.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned has leave of absence:—  
Indian Medical Department—Surg. C. Adams, M.B., for four months from Aug. 30, or date of departure, to Australia on private affairs: the first sixty days on full pay and allowances.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 30.)

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**WALLER**, Lieut. Col. W. F. F., V.C., to be second assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, and joint administrator of the Sangli State, vice Lieut. Col. E. W. West.

**SCOTT**, Lieut. Col. W., to be assistant political agent in charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs, vice Lieut. Col. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., but to continue to be joint administrator of Gondal.

**SALMON**, Major W. A., to be substantive pro tem. assistant political agent in charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

**BARTON**, the services of Col. L. C., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief, from the date on which he gives over charge of the political agency of Kathiawar to his successor.

**DODERET**, Mr. W., magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Poona, is invested with additional powers.

**CROWE**, Mr. W. H., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during the absence of Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart.

**HOSKING**, Mr. E., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Thana, vice Mr. W. H. Crowe.

**WILKIN**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the appointment by the coroner of Bombay of Mr. Edward Wilkin, to act as deputy coroner of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. F. Turner, on leave.

**ANDIG**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Andig, magistrate of the first class in the district of Dharwar, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of that district.

**BRAYSON**—Mr. H. F., deputy collector in charge of the Hyderabad sub division is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the district of Hyderabad.

**BRAYSON**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. H. F. Brayson to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

**MACKENZIE**—Capt. D. G., 2nd Sind Horse, is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Jacobabad during the absence of Lieutenant G. F. A. Gavin.

**JOPE**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Jope, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ahmednagar, to be magistrate in charge of the subdivision of that district.

**JOPE**—H. E. in Council is also pleased to invest Mr. Jope with power to call for records of inferior criminal courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

**SCOTT**—H. E., the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Scott, Mamlatdar of Igatpuri, to act as Huzur deputy collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

**HORSLEY**—H. E., the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Horsley, C.S. acting 1st. assistant collector, Belgaum, to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Belgaum and District Registrar, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Mr. A. A. C. Jevoise, C.S.

**WILTSHIRE**, Mr. C. P. B., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for six months, on sick certificate.

**FEARN**—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Apothecary W. Fearn, house surgeon Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, to officiate as superintendent of Panchgani, till further orders.

**SEYMOUR**, Mr. L. W., assistant superintendent Sind Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of assistant superintendent, with effect from July 22.

**COX—KENNEDY**—Messrs. E. C. Cox and M. Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the district superintendent of police, Kaladgi, on the 20th inst.

#### FURLOUNDS.

**WRAY**, Capt. J. W., assistant political agent, Cutch, is granted furlough on medical certificate in India for two months, from the date on which he gave over charge of his duties.

**WRAY**, Capt. J. W., assistant political agent, Cutch, is granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate in India, up to the date of his departure on the furlough to Europe for six months granted to him.

**JOHNSTON**, the Rev. C. F. H., M.A., chaplain of Colaba, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 4.

**McMULLEN**, Assistant Apothecary E., is allowed two months' extension of leave.

**TURNER**—The Coroner of Bombay has granted leave for four months from the 18th inst. to Mr. A. F. Turner, deputy coroner of Bombay.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 30.)

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col. from Aug. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**BIRCH—MILES**—Staff Corps—Major V. Birch; and Major (Local Lieut. Col. in Persia) S. B. Miles.

**HOLMESTED**, Surgeon Major T., medical officer, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

**IVORY**—The following promotion is made in the Transport Sub Branch Commandant Department, with effect from July 16:—Sergeant and Acting Sub Conductor P. Ivory, Unattached List, to be sub conductor.

**BARTON**—The services of Col. L. C. Barton, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief, with effect from the date of his giving over charge of the Political Agency of Kathiawar to his successor.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 31.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**NORTH**, Captain (Battalion Lieut. Col.) W., S. and M., R. E., officiates as commandant during the absence of Col. Hill on furlough, or until further orders.

**GLENCROSS**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major W. Glencross and Major C. G. Collingwood, Lancashire Fusiliers, having been permitted to exchange battalions, the former officer is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion.

#### FURLOUNDS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—  
**MAHON**, Lieut. C. E., 12th N. I., for sixty days, from date of departure to Kurrachee on medical certificate.

**REAY**, Major E. R., General List (Infantry,) wing commander 13th Regiment N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for thirteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**GRIFFITH**, Lieut. Col. J. G. E., Staff Corps, second in command, 16th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for fourteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**ORR**, Captain W. J., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, medical certificate.

**KIERLANDER**, Surgeon Major W. C., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge, 16th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.  
MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. T. Pickard Cambridge, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major W. H. M. Francklyn, Inf.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.  
MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., thirth-one days; Surg.  
 Major A. B. Strahan, six months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. G. R. C. Westropp, S.C., four months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.  
MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. O. Cumberlege, Inf., Lieut. Col. C. W.  
 Campbell, S.C., Major R. S. Thompson, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. John Mullins, R.E.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. Major F. Jones.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

Brigadier General C. J. East is posted to the Sialkote Brigade.

Brigadier General Murray, commanding Saugor District, and Brigadier General Gordon, Mooltan Brigade, have been granted privilege leave from 3rd September to 1st November, and from 28th September to 31st October respectively.

Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson, K.C.B., Commanding the Allahabad Division, is expected to proceed on short leave to Chakrata, in the course of the next few days. The outbreak of cholera among the troops at Allahabad has so far prevented him from proceeding to the hills, the local paper says, but the health of the garrison is now in a satisfactory state, and the General's presence in the station is no longer necessary.

Major General Hume, C.B., Commanding the Lahore Division, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave.

It is reported that His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir Donald Stewart, on his visit to the Bangalore camp of exercise, will be accompanied by eight picked officers from the Bengal Presidency, the selection being confined to officers commanding corps and those of the Army Staff.

Colonel T. E. Hughes, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, is expected to succeed General Napier Campbell as Inspector General of Ordnance, in December next.

Colonel B. L. Gordon, Royal Artillery, is permitted to reside in India as an unemployed officer on the Indian pay and allowances of his rank.

Lieutenant Colonel Dawes, 1st Leinster, has obtained an extension of leave in England to the 15th October next.

Lieut. Col. Griffiths, second in command, 16th Bombay N.I., has obtained fourteen months' leave to England.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. De C. Morton, deputy assistant adjutant general, Rohilkund district, has been appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant general, Oudh division, during the absence on furlough of Colonel M. C. Farrington.

It is expected, the *Englishman* says, that Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, commandant of the 44th Native Infantry, who returns from furlough by the mail-steamer of the 21st of September, will be appointed commandant of the 4th Goorkhas, in the place of the late Colonel Turton. Colonel Rowcroft served for some years in the Goorkhas, and commanded the regiment during a great part of the late Afghan war.

Good accounts have been received in India of Lieutenant Colonel Hanna's health, and of his recovery from the effects of the painful accident to his foot which he suffered shortly before his departure for England on sick leave.

Major H. P. L'E. St. George, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has proceeded to the Neilgherries on leave.

Major A. Douglas, second in command of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry at Alipore, proceeded to Ceylon on the 18th instant upon two months' leave of absence. Colonel E. T. Macnair, officiating commandant of the 4th B.N.I., is at present officiating for General Wilkinson (absence on leave) in command of Fort William and the Presidency District.

Major C. McD. Skene, officiating second in command of the left wing of the 33rd (the Allahabad) Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, is expected to return from three months' leave in England shortly. This wing of the 33rd B.N.I. relieves the 14th Madras N.I. at Dorunda, releasing that regiment for service in its own Presidency.

Major Reay, wing commander 13th Bombay N.I., goes home on thirteen months' furlough.

Majors Valentine Birch and Samuel Barrett Miles (the latter British Resident in the Persian Gulf and a Local Lieutenant Colonel in Persia) are gazetted lieutenant colonels on completion of twenty-six years' service.

Major Sydney Smith, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the Public Works Department, and his services are placed at the disposal of that department.

Major W. Glenross, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers,

proceeds to England, having been permitted to exchange with Major C. G. Collingwood, who comes out from the 1st Battalion.

Captain North, R.E., officiates as commandant Bombay Sappers and Miners, during Colonel Hill's absence on furlough.

Captain Newington, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, is to be placed on half-pay on September 22 next, after which date he proceeds home.

Captain E. C. Kellie, wing officer, 23rd N.L.I. (Ahmedabad), having returned from furlough to Europe, is appointed to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Edden, appointed to officiate as second in command, vice Lieutenant Colonel Gatacre, posted to officiate as commandant, vice Colonel Harpur, on furlough. Lieutenant Penrose, officiating wing officer, officiates as adjutant 23rd Regiment N.L.I., vice Lieutenant Scaller, proceeded to Poona for the Assault-at-Arms, Rifle Meeting, &c.

Surgeon Major Kiernander, I.M.D., in medical charge, 16th Bombay N.I., is granted six months' furlough to Europe.

Captain H. Parry Okeden, of the Royal Rifles, who was Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Couper, when Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and who was well known at Naini Tal, Lucknow, and Allahabad, has been appointed A. D. C. to Lieutenant General Sir A. Alison, who took over the command of the Aldershot division on the 1st August. Captain Okeden was compelled to go home sick, prior to Sir George's retirement from the Lieutenant Governorship; he then accompanied his battalion to Egypt, where he first joined General Alison's staff.

Lieutenant S. S. Parkyn, 1st Battalion the Royal Irish, was tried by general court-martial on the 27th August.

The services of Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 3rd Goorkha Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, for appointment to the Survey Department on probation.

Lieutenant C. Davidson, 2nd Loyal North Lancashire, has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab Infantry as probationer Staff Corps.

Lieutenants Campbell, Scottish Rifles, and Beale, Norfolk, have been posted, and removed respectively to the second battalions of their regiments.

The following Royal Engineer officers will shortly be coming out for duty in the Bengal Presidency:—Lieutenants J. E. Capper, R. D. Petrie, C. H. Cowie, S. R. Rice, B. B. Russell, J. Dallas, O. M. Thackwell, H. K. Stothert, A. H. Cowie, and Captain M. H. Goldie.

The following transfers as Medical Officers are made:—Surgeon Hudson, from Bandi to Morar, for officiating medical charge of 39th N.I., vice Hawkins; Surgeon Nandi, from Gorakhpur, to Lucknow, for officiating medical charge of 7th N.I., vice Beatson; Surgeon Leary, from Calcutta to Alipore, for medical charge of a wing of 33rd N.I., vice Macdonald; Surgeon Polden, to officiating medical charge 32nd Pioneers, at Umballa, vice Little.

The following officers have been ordered to attend the course of veterinary instruction at Aldershot:—Lieutenants Parson and Weston, Bengal Staff Corps; and Lieutenants Westlake, Pritchard, and Wilmott, Madras Staff Corps.

A regimental journal, published monthly, has been started by the 2nd Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment at Morar.

Intimation has been recently given to commanding officers of volunteer regiments at home that within three years from the commencement of 1883, gold lace, as in the regulars and militia, will have to be adopted by the volunteers, instead of the silver lace at present worn by officers and non-commissioned officers of the force.

Upwards of 150 six-year men of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at Bangalore, have re-engaged for fresh periods.

There is no reason, it is stated, for supposing that musketry instructors, whose posts were abolished on July 1, will receive the additional two months' pay of their appointments that was granted to their fellows in England.

At the Poona Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, the first prize of one hundred rupees, in addition to other prizes aggregating one hundred and forty-one rupees, has been awarded to the 23rd Native Light Infantry, at Ahmedabad. The full credit for this is due to the exertions and interest directed towards the matter by the painstaking adjutant, Lieutenant R. J. Scallon. Almost every department of industry is represented by this regiment, and some of the carpet works, &c., by the wives of sepoys are worthy of high commendation and encouragement.

The manoeuvres at Mean Meer, will commence about 12th December, and last for a month.

Nearly a hundred men of the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, have extended their service to ten years, under the special Army Circular dated July 30.

The 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, who have been in cholera camp at Seora Davi, are now returning to headquarters at Kamptee. The regiment had twelve cases of cholera, out of which four ended fatally. It is reported that a corporal is missing from the regiment: he left camp on the 6th August, in order to visit his wife and family at Kamptee, and

has not since been heard of. The country about has been searched by parties of men, but no trace of the missing man has been discovered.

The 19th Punjab Native Infantry proceeds in relief from Sialkote to Ferozepore, instead of to Mean Meer, as previously ordered; and the 24th Punjab Native Infantry proceeds from Mooltan to Mean Meer, instead of to Ferozepore.

**HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.**—A correspondent writes:—“Colonel E. Hill, second in command 4th Cavalry, Aurangabad, has obtained furlough to Europe. Surgeon Mallins, M.B., is appointed *pro tem.* to medical charge of the 4th Cavalry, vice Brigade Surgeon Burn, A.M. and M.D., on furlough. Captain Gubbins, 3rd Cavalry, Mominabad, having vacated his appointment as adjutant, Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade has been appointed in his stead. Lieutenants Winter, R.A., and Wood, R.A., have been appointed officiating subalterns in Nos. 1 and 4 field batteries respectively. The rules for good conduct pay to native non-commissioned officers came into force from June 1 last.”

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—Gunner William Hogan, R.A., was charged before a district court-martial, with (1st) failing to appear at the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer; (2nd) breaking out of barracks; (3rd) losing by neglect his regimental necessaries; and (4th) drunkenness. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 112 days, and fined him £1. Brigadier General Mallaby, commanding the Bombay District, has confirmed the sentence.

**VOLUNTEER DINNER.**—On Saturday evening the members of the E Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, were entertained at dinner at the Apollobunder by their officers. Captain M. R. Wyer occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Lieut. Col. L. H. Bayley, Captain Brown, Lieuts. Roughton and Lund, Captain Brown, R.A., Quartermaster Soundy, Mr. W. Adams, and about sixty members of the company. During the evening, Captain Wyer said they would remember that Lieutenant Roughton and himself promised prizes for those who made the highest scores in shooting their class on a certain day last season at Coorla. It was encouraging to see such a large attendance on that occasion, and one's only regret was that they could not all win the prizes. (Laughter and cheers.) Of the recruits Mr. Stacy was most successful, of the two-year olds, Mr. Howse, and of the veterans, Sergeant L. Crowley. He had great pleasure in handing over to them these memorials of their skill on that occasion. (Captain Wyer then handed to each of the volunteers named a handsome cup.) Before closing his remarks he should like to add that Colour Sergeant Melvin fired his class in Scotland, scoring 186, so that he was entitled to the honour of being the best shot of E Company for the season 1882-83. (Cheers.)

**THE KIRKEE AMMUNITION FACTORY.**—Mr. George Peaker, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, has been dismissed the service of Government with a twelve months' gratuity. Mr. Peaker had nearly completed fifteen years' service, and may be said to have been the superintendent of the factory prior to the advent of Lieutenant Colonel Walker. So far back as 1875 grave complaints of the bad ammunition manufactured at Kirkee kept pouring in from corps and officials in Scinde, Belgaum, and Aden; but somehow or other the boxes of ammunition sent to head-quarters in support of the complaints always falsified them when fired from the fixed rest at Kirkee before special committees, as none of the cartridges would miss fire or bullets fall short! These complaints were repeated every year, until those from Zululand reached India through the Secretary of State, when searching inquiry elicited the faultiness of the manufacture; but it has only just been discovered that the cost of its production was nearly double what it should have been.—*Pioneer.*

## MAIL NEWS.

The opinions of the judges and chief judicial officers of the Bombay High Court on the Native Jurisdiction Bill have been published. Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas are in favour of the Bill as it stands. Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Pinhey, and Mr. Justice Latham are in favour of the principle of the Bill, but suggest modifications of its provisions in certain particulars. The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Bayley) is strongly opposed to the Bill, as is also the Hon. Mr. Marriott, Advocate General.

The opinions of the Madras judges and of Mr. Justice Mitter, of the Calcutta High Court, have also been published.

It was stated that the whole of the opinions received on the subject of the Bill were to be published in the *Gazette of India* on the 8th instant.

Sir Evelyn Baring, in replying to two addresses presented to him at Bombay on August 28, on the occasion of his departure from India, alluded to the Native Jurisdiction Bill, expressing himself in favour of the measure. He also referred to various fiscal reforms introduced during his tenure of office,

and in the course of his remarks he highly eulogised the administrative ability of Sir John Strachey.

Meetings of railway officials had been held during the week preceding the departure of the mail at Allahabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Bandikui, to protest against the Native Jurisdiction Bill.

The Afghan Dinner was held at Simla on the Saturday preceding the departure of the mail, amongst those present being Generals Sir D. Stewart, Sir R. Bright, Sir C. Macgregor and Wilkinson.

A serious riot has occurred at Lassa, the Nepalese quarter having been attacked and partly burnt by a Thibetan mob. The cause of the disturbance was an old dispute regarding trade privileges. The Katmandoo Government have demanded redress.

From Peshawur it is reported that the rumour of the assassination of the Ameer is said to have arisen from a quarrel amongst the servants of Colonel Afzul Khan, the British envoy, nine of whom were ordered off to Peshawur, and it is believed that some of these men spread the rumour.

A thousand rifles at Peshawur for the Ameer are ready for despatch.

The Kohat Pass is being used by the frontier officials as heretofore. It is probable that some concession in the Salt Tax will be made in favour of the Pass men.

Copious rain has fallen in nearly every part of the country during the week, and all fears of scarcity are at an end, except in a few districts of the Punjab, where the crops were irretrievably ruined before the rain fell.

There was a large and satisfactory diminution in the mortality from cholera in the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency during the week. In the city of Bombay the disease also appeared to be on the decline.

The Myin Goon Prince of Burma has presented a memorial to the Government of India, requesting that he may be liberated and allowed to re-assert his position in Burma.

An action has been brought in the Calcutta High Court by Miss Pigot, lady superintendent of the Scottish Ladies' Association in Calcutta, against the Rev. Mr. Hastie, principal of the General Assembly's Institution, to recover Rs.20,000 as damages for defamation. The case, which was exciting considerable attention in Calcutta, owing to the position of the parties and the nature of the charges, had not been concluded at the departure of the mail.

A resolution has been published by the Government of Bombay, stating the views of the Government of India on the subject of the Junaghur massacre. The Nawab is censured for his part in the affair, and the principal officers concerned are dismissed from their posts.

Mr. Sextus Howard Phillpotts, sessions judge of Ahmedabad, died on Aug. 27, from cholera.

The rice mill of Messrs. Gerber Chrestien and Co., Upper Poojandouna, Burmah, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday, Aug. 31, damage to the extent of five lakhs of rupees being caused.

The Secretary of State has telegraphed sanction for the construction of a broad-gauge famine line, 180 miles long, between Jhansi and Manickpore. Orders for the commencement of the work will be issued almost immediately.

## HOME NEWS.

**SHIPPING DISASTER.**—Lloyd's Agent at Calcutta telegraphs that the Scottish Chieftain, homeward bound from Calcutta for London, was totally lost on Sept. 8 at the Andamans. The crew were picked up by the Maharani, and landed at Calcutta. The Scottish Chieftain, an iron vessel of 1,483 tons was built at Stockton in 1876, classed 100A1, and owned by Messrs. W. H. Ross and Co., Liverpool.

**OBITUARY.**—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Donnelly Harington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner at Goojerat, in the Punjab, died there on the 13th inst. He was a son of the late Sir Henry Harington, K.C.B.I., and entered the Army in 1854, served throughout the Sonthal campaign of 1855, and obtained a lieutenancy in the following year. He became Captain of the 12th Bengal Native Infantry in 1865, was promoted to major in 1874, and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1880.—Mr. Edward Cordeaux, LL.M., of the Indian Civil Service, died at Bombay on Sunday, Aug. 26. At the time of his death he held the appointment of judge at Puna, and agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, in the place of Sir W. Wedderburn, who is on leave in England; the deceased was about forty years of age, and the climate of India having affected his health, he was ordered home, but he died the day before he had intended to leave for England. The substantive appointment which he held at the time of his death was judge and sessions judge, Dharwar. He had completed nineteen years of his service, and during that period he had filled judicial appointments in most of the principal towns in the Bombay Presidency. He had also acted as Registrar to the High Court at Bombay and Legal Remembrancer to the Government. He was educated at the Liverpool

College, and obtained a scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was for some time a pupil of the late Professor Palmer. The deceased was much esteemed, both in the service to which he belonged and by the natives, and his funeral at Bombay was very largely attended, most of the principal officials in the city being present.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday, at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.1,52,300; on Bombay, Rs.1,00,000; and Madras Rs.10,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.6,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; on Bombay, Rs.15,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and Madras, Rs.1,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; or a total remittance of Rs.25,12,300. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 9-16d. 50 per cent., above in full. Between April 1 and September 18 the total amount of bills and transfers sold reached Rs.8,81,75,350, and realised £7,139,970.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, say that there has been no important feature to notice in the markets, which are steady. The slight increase of demand last referred to has not made further progress, and the cheapness of money fails to stimulate speculative operations. Low brown sugars meet with more inquiry, especially Madras Jagghery. West India about supports the advance of 6d. to 9d. per cwt. from the period of extreme depression at the commencement of this month. Beet and refined have, however, receded, and are easier to buy. There have been heavy arrivals of China tea, and consequently rather large public sales, at which prices are fairly maintained. Indian teas meet a good demand, late high rates being supported, and the market closes with an animated tone. The coffee market is rather quiet. Rio and Central American descriptions remain firm at the advance previously quoted. Plantation Ceylon remains without improvement. Estimates of the present Rio crop are under three million bags, and the receipts since the 1st of July show a great falling off by contrast with the two previous years. The Santos crop will probably be an average one. Telegrams from the Continent and America advise a firmer feeling. Numerous cargoes of rice have arrived, and a few have sold at easier rates. The quantity of Ceylon cocoa at auction has been larger than in any week, since regular supplies have arrived here; and prices, although irregular, are about steady. White pepper is dearer, with a stock of imported less than for many years past. Sales of English make have also been affected at very high rates. Black is without further alteration, and other spices generally steady.

**INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA.**—From Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Ceylon Memoranda. Since the issue of our circular dated 9th August, 2,756 packages of Ceylon tea—embracing the produce of 50 estates, and representing about 150,000lb.—have been offered at the auctions. During the six weeks under review the market has been well supplied with fine Indian teas of the new crop; so far a strong demand has prevailed, the prices have been maintained at a higher level than usual at this time of the year. Notwithstanding the fine qualities with which they have had to compete, the Ceylon teas lately received have had sufficient merit to secure them keen competition, and the full advantage of the good prices now ruling. The best average—2s. per lb.—has been realised for an invoice of exceptionally rich and strong liquoring tea with closely made, but not tippy leaf, from Looecondura. The highest quotation—3s. 1d. per lb.—has been obtained for a tea from Gallebodde, combining a handsome tippy leaf with fine strength and flavour, characteristics which have distinguished all the recent shipment from this estate. Even higher quotations than these have been recently obtained for special marks of Indian tea, the finest Darjeeling selling up to 3s. 10½d., with many transactions from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., while among recent averages realised, the following are noticeable viz:—2s. 3d. for 350 packages of Darjeeling Company's 1s. 9½d. for 850 chests of Assam Company's, 2s. 2½d. for 133 chests Gajilidoubah, Terai, 1s. 10½d. for 67 chests Budderpore, Cachar, 2s. for 75 chests Seconee, Assam. The general average values of the crops, however, are about equal.

**DELHI AND LONDON BANK.**—The half-yearly report states that the net profit realised during the six months amounts to £11,643, which, added to the balance of £450 brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a total at the credit of profit and loss account of £12,093. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is recommended, and after crediting the sum of £3,000 to the doubtful debt account, there is a balance of £653 to be carried forward. The directors have pleasure in stating that the business of the bank during the past half-year has been satisfactory.

**THE INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.**—Mr. F. T. Atkins, manager of the Railway Service Press, Allahabad, editor of the *Railway Service Gazette*, and secretary of the Railway Servants' Association, is on his way to England, being despatched as a delegate from the working men in India to the

working men in England, to obtain their assistance to prevent the Ilbert Bill from becoming law. Mr. Atkins has been addressing large meetings *en route*, in Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Bombay. His lecturing tour in this country is to extend up to the time of the opening of Parliament in November next.

**THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.**—The annual dinner in commemoration of the entry into the Residency at Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram took place at the Army and Navy Hotel, Victoria-street, last evening. Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala presided, and among those who dined were General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery; Lieutenant General Crommelin, C.B., Royal Engineers; Lieutenant General Dodgson, C.B., and Lieutenant General Gordon, late Bengal Army; Lieutenant General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, C.B., V.C.; Lieutenant General Surgen, C.B., late commanding Brigade, Aldershot; Major General Willis, C.B., commanding Brigade at Aldershot; Major General Sir Charles Palliser, K.C.B., late Bengal Cavalry; Colonel Barker and Colonel L. P. Bourkie, late 78th Highlanders; Colonel Maitland, Royal Artillery; Colonel Blake, late 84th Regiment; Colonel Battine, late 2nd Dragoon Guards; Colonel G. S. Macbean, late Bengal Army; Colonel Lynch, commanding 53rd Regimental District; Colonel Neville Shute, late 64th Regiment; Colonel Montague Hall, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Colonel Cleland, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Major Findlay, late 78th Highlanders; Major Woolhouse, late 84th Regiment; Major W. T. Johnson, late Bengal Cavalry; Captain P. Phipps, late 90th Regiment; Major J. Jee, C.B., V.C., late 78th Highlanders; and Major W. R. Sweetenham, late 5th Fusiliers.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

**BURGESS—O'HAGAN**—Sept. 18, at the parish church, Hampton Court, Walter William Ryley, son of the late Francis Jaikes Burgess, 74th Regt. Bengal N.I., to Rosalind, younger daughter of the late Henry O'Hagan, M.I.C.E.

### DEATHS.

**BOURIE**—Sept. 17, at the house of her son-in-law, Coombehurst Upper Norwood, after a few days' illness, Louisa M., widow of th, late Rev. John Bourie, Calcutta.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**BELL**—Aug. 11, at Dacca, India, the wife of Horace Bell, Public Works Department, a son.  
**BREITHAUP**—Aug. 15, at Mercara, the wife of G. A. Breithaupt Bank of Madras, twin daughters.  
**BUSKIN**—Aug. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Markham Buskin, of Chuprah, a daughter.  
**BADCOCK**—Aug. 26, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Badcock, a son.  
**BOWDEN**—Aug. 27, at Bangalore, the wife of F. M. Bowden, a son.  
**CASHMAN**—Aug. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of H. S. Cashman, a son.  
**COLE**—Aug. 24, at Jeypore, the wife of W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, a daughter.  
**COX**—Aug. 19, at Ravenswood, Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of G. A. Cox, Esq., Major The Leicestershire Regiment, a daughter.  
**DONALDSON**—Aug. 28, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Donaldson, Survey of India, a daughter.  
**FOARD**—Sept. 1, at Grant-road, the wife of T. Foard, Bombay Police, a daughter.  
**HOEY**—Aug. 25, at Banda, the wife of W. Hoey, C.S., a daughter.  
**HOWARD**—Aug. 23, at Chandernagore, the wife of A.D. Howard, a daughter.  
**HOPR**—Aug. 30, at Coonoor, the wife of J. Hope, C.S., a daughter.  
**LLOYD**—Aug. 26, at Rahika, Durbhungah, the wife of Trevor Lloyd, a son.  
**MACINTOSH**—Aug. 27, at Madras, the wife of Duncan Macintosh, Sergeant, R.E., Supervisor P.W.D., a daughter.  
**MCLEECE**—Aug. 27, at Cassemode, Madras, the wife of John McLeece, Madras Railway, a son.  
**PUDUMJEE**—Sept. 3, at Poona, the wife of Godrezjee D. Pudumjee, a son.  
**RUNDALL**—Aug. 24, at Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, the wife of Lieutenant F. M. Rundal, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.  
**SHIRCORE**—Aug. 29, at Calcutta, the wife of W. C. Shircore, a son.  
**THOMPSON**—Aug. 18, at "Simla View," Simla, the wife of Mr. R. M. Thompson, a son.  
**THOMSON**—Aug. 22, at Simla, India, the wife of Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., a son.  
**WHITE**—Aug. 19, at Rangoon, British Burma, the wife of H. Thirkell White, B.C.S., a daughter.  
**WHYMPER**—Aug. 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. W. Whympier, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**BARROW—MICHEA**—Aug. 22, at Serampore, Oscar Barrow, Bengal Civil Service, to Fanny Marguerite, daughter of Paul Phillippe Michea, Esq.  
**MACKAY—SHILLINGFORD**—Aug. 2, at Calcutta, John Joseph Mackay, to Clara Agnes Shillingford.

SYKES—DYER—Aug. 18, at Solon, Surgeon J. Sykes, I.M.S., to Ada, third daughter of E. Dyer, Esq.

## DEATHS.

BEGLAR—Aug. 25, at Chinsurah, Shamir Josephwitch Milik Beglar, familiarly known as John Bull.  
BOUTFLOWER—Aug. 26, at Jubbulpore, Alice Mary, child of W. N. and E. B. Boutflower, aged 11 months and 18 days.  
BURROWES—Aug. 26, at Bombay, of cholera, William Inglis Burrowes, aged 33.  
BUTLER—Aug. 29, at Morar, Lieutenant Arthur Butler, the Norfolk Regiment, aged 20.  
CARTER—Aug. 22, at Dehra Dun, Rosey, wife of J. J. Carter, Commissariat Department, aged 26 years.  
CORDEAUX—Aug. 26, at Bombay, Edward Cordeaux, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 40 years.  
DOBSON—Aug. 26, at Benares, Irene, child of Surgeon Edwin F. H. Dobson, Indian Medical Service, aged 6 months.  
DUNN—Aug. 25, at Dum-Dum, Mary Louisa, wife of Lieut. R. H. Dunn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 22 years.  
D'ROZARIO—Aug. 31, at Pulicat, Thomas Garret Cornelius D'Rozaio, late Superintendent of Cochrane's Canal, aged 73 years.  
FLINDELL—Aug. 31, at Calcutta, Richard Brunton Flindell, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bengal Division, aged 45.  
GRANT—Aug. 24, at Kuldunah, Murree, Surgeon Major Max Grant, A.M.D., aged 50.  
GROVES—Aug. 29, at Coonoor, Harriet O'Brien, the wife of F. A. Groves, aged 55.  
HISCOX—Aug. 23, at Royapettah, William Ebenezer, son of Mr. W. Hiscox, aged 12 years, 11 months and 18 days.  
HARRINGTON—Sept. 13, at Gujrat, Punjab, Lieut. Col. Frederick D. Harrington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat, son of the late Sir Henry Harrington, K.C.S.I.  
LITTLE—Aug. 24, at Naini Tal, Charles Henry, younger son of Major J. C. Little, Lincolnshire Regiment, aged 2 years and 11 months.  
MAMA—Aug. 28, at Khetwady, next to the Kama Baug, Mr. Maueckjee Dosabhoj Mama, aged 47.  
MASTER—Aug. 1, at Meerut, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Mr. E. Master, H.M.'s N.I., Salt Revenue Department, aged 33.  
MATURIN—Aug. 23, at Fortess Gwalior, Herbert Francis, son of Surgeon Major J. Maturin, A.M.D., aged 1.  
MELLOR—Aug. 26, at Fatchpur, James D'Arcy, son of C. W. Mellor, C.S., aged 9 months.  
PHILPOTTS—Aug. 27, at Ahmedabad, of cholera, Sex'us Howard Philpotts, Judge of Ahmedabad.  
REINHOLD—Aug. 17, at Mussoorie, killed by falling down a *khud* Alice Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Reinhold, aged 5 years and 7 months.  
SMITH—Aug. 27, at Madras, Edward Cecil Smith, Master C.O. Asylum, aged 30.  
ZORAB—Aug. 28, at Balasore, Maud, infant daughter of John and Delcil Zorab, aged 5 months and 5 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 13. Gehon, Sourabaya.—14. Rosslyn (s), Foo-chow-Foo; Martaban (s), Rangoon; The Douglas, Bassein; Golden Fleece, Sourabaya; Grampion, Rangoon.—15. Reigate, Gopaulpore; Governor (s), Calcutta; Glamis Castle (s), Hunkow; Pomona, Rangoon; Merkara, Java; Agnes Oswald, Akyab; Nereo, Rangoon; Rhea, Bassein; Persian Empire, Chittagong.—16. St. Andrew's Castle, Cochín; Vigilante S., Rangoon; Vineta, Rangoon; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay.—17. Athenian (s), Capetown; Atlantic, Bassein; Altai, Akyab.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 28. Hydaspes (s), Venice; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool; Bertie (s), Hartlepool; Punjaub (s), Bussorah.—29. Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool.—30. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; Colaba (s), Moulmein; Mount Tabors, Liverpool.—31. Ireland, Liverpool.—Sept. 1. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Maharaja (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 24. Maharrata (s), Rangoon; Brindisi (s), London; Bouldana (s), Bombay; Pemba (s), Singapore; Peabody, Bourbon.—25. Embleton (s), Rangoon; Jura, Liverpool.—26. Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.—27. Cingalese, Capetown; Alphonsine Zelle, Lebaupie.—28. City of Oxford (s), Glasgow; Colombo (s), Marseilles.—29. C. of Haddington, London; Velocity, Port Natal.—30. Ship Orissa, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—Aug. 26. Shannon (s), Calcutta; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—29. Religione, Vizagapatam; Tibre (s), Colombo.—30. D. of Sutherland (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 12. City of Corinth, Calcutta.—13. Riversdale, Algoa Bay; Charlotte, Hong Kong; Oregon, Singapore; Isla de Mindanao (s), Manila; Euile, Mauritius; Callirhoe, Mauritius.—14. Willy Rickmers, Singapore; Liceti Padre, Point de Galle; Drummond Castle (s), Cape and Natal; Hawarden (s), Galle; Margarethe, Hong Kong; Alice Rickmers, Singapore.—15. Asia (s), Manila; Dynomene, Calcutta; Anna, Port Natal; Margareta, Port Natal; Hypatia, Aden; Andromeda, Hong Kong; Aline, Java; Maria Casabona, Capetown; Roumania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 28. Shah Jehah (s), Calcutta; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Pandora (s), China; Pekin (s), London.—29. Duleep Singh, Chittagong; Orion (s), Trieste; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—30. Ethiopia (s), London.—31. Adria (s), Mauritius; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Choice, Mauritius.—Sept. 1. China (s), Genoa; Khiva (s), China; Swordsman (s), Calcutta; Clan Maclean (s), London.—3. Victoria (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 25. Steamers Cymre, Uppingham, Kengre,

Easington, Bynulla, and Bassein.—26. Madras, Ashburne, Rajpootana, and Clan Lamont.—27. Bombay.—29. Vesta, Tyrone, and Medina.—30. Himalaya and Plantain.

MADRAS.—Aug. 30. Tibre (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Hydaspes*, Aug. 28.—From Venice: Mr. White, Mr. Sausman. From Brindisi: Mr. G. H. Aitken, Mr. Curwen, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. Hichman, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Capt. J. W. Ottley, Mr. S. Travis, Mr. Murray. From London: Mr. Chatterton, Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. North, Mr. Miller, Mr. Brittain, Mr. J. M. Bennett, Mr. Holmes, Mr. D. Patterson. From Aden: Lieut. Col. McNair.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Malwa*, Sept. 12.—For Calcutta: Miss Masters, Mr. Hight, Miss Forgan, Mrs. Jerrard, Mr. G. S. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lord, Mr. Cavan. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Binck, Miss Bliss, Miss B. Tarrant, Miss Horsfall, Mrs. Stiven and child, Archdeacon and Mrs. Warlow. For Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Rowe. For Bombay: Mr. Cusack, Mrs. N. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. Porter and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and children, Major J. E. Campbell, Mr. Pratt, Mdle. Lurline, Mdle. Nicolan.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Pekin*, Aug. 28.—For London: Mr. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Lieut. Col. Sir John Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Mathew and two children, Mr. J. Muir Mackenzie, and Mr. Keller.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, Sept. 4.—For London: Mr. Harris, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Male and three children, Mr. W. H. Pratt, Major J. D. Macpherson, Lieut. C. E. Stracey, Mr. G. E. Knox, Mrs. Brockman and three children, Mr. R. W. Barlow, Mr. E. A. Leach, Miss Court, Surgeon General S. C. Townsend, Mr. F. T. Atkins, Mr. F. Sleeman, Capt. G. C. Martin, Mr. J. Gray, Dr. H. Griffin, Lieut. T. G. G. Griffin, Capt. M. E. Archdale, Mr. and Mrs. Dance and three children, Capt. L. H. Skene, Mr. W. Hoyle, Mr. W. Miller.

List of additional passengers booked up to date by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, sailing Sept. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. Stanley.

For Malta: Mr. Wolferstan, Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. P. Shand.

Per s.s. *Dorunda*, sailing Sept. 21.

For Brisbane: Miss Chretien, Mr. Corrie.

Per s.s. *Goa*, sailing Sept. 26.

For Karachi: Mr. Davis, Mr. Burdett.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, sailing Oct. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Scott, Mr. Hay, Mr. Caddell, Dr. Parsons.

For Madras: Miss Cassidy.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, sailing Oct. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. Lancaster.

For Colombo: Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

Per s.s. *Chyebassa*, sailing Oct. 22.

Miss Till.

Per s.s. *Merkara*.

Mr. and Mrs. Miley, Mrs. Macnair, Miss Wheeler.

List of passengers per Clan Line steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, Aug. 10.

From Calcutta to London: Mr. Cairncross.

From Colombo to London: Mr. L. C. Thomson, Mr. W. J. A. Cosby, Mr. J. S. Finlay.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, sailing Sept. 22.

From Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

From Liverpool to Colombo: Mr. James Forbes.

From Liverpool to Calcutta: Mrs. Maud Russel.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, Aug. 16.

From Calcutta for London: Mr. Morgan.

According to a correspondent at Mooltan, upwards of Rs.6,000 have been drawn from the Government treasury there, for payment to the soldiers of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, as bounty money for prolonging their service to ten years with the colours.

Sergeant Instructors of Musketry are to be absorbed as suitable appointments become vacant. Meanwhile they are to remain as supernumerary and their services utilised as their commanding officers may consider advisable.

The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have commenced enrolling recruits for the current year. The exhibition is stated to be the cause for commencing thus early.

DESERPTION OF A NATIVE SOLDIER.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Abbottabad on 16 July, Sepoy Gulsinuddin, of the 2nd Regiment Sikh Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—(1) Having deserted from the 2nd Regiment of Sikh Infantry whilst sentry over a prisoner, and over the arms of the guard, in the regimental hospital at Kohat, between the hours of midnight and 3-30 o'clock a.m., on 8 February, 1883; (2) having on the same occasion plundered the following Government property placed under his charge, namely, four breech Snider rifles complete, with slings and cleaning rods, and one bayonet; (3) having dishonestly removed the following articles of his accoutrements and ammunition, namely, a bayonet and scabbard, a belt, a pouch, and twenty-two rounds of service ammunition. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer transportation for seven years.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Aug. 31.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 99½ to 100½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 103½ to 104½    |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —               |
| Ten years ..                     | —               |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 108             |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rs.  |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 757½ |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 860  |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 610  |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 130  |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 330  |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700  |
| National of India ..            | 12½     | 93   |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 160  |

## LAND COMPANIES.

|                 |       |      |
|-----------------|-------|------|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 832½ |
| Frere ..        | 150   | 1    |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30   |
| Port Canning .. | 1,400 | 332½ |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Alkhar Cotton ..          | 2,850 | 1,105 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,700 | 1125  |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 400   |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 575   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 625   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dhollera Ginning ..       | 300   | 225   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,550 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 575   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 455   |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 670   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 835   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 141   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 500   | 955   |
| Bhowanuggur Mills ..              | 100   | 38    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1045  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 510   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 740   |
| Coorla Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 940   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 710   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 990   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 260   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1040  |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1125  |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 775   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 310   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,390 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,590 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 885   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 500 Shares ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do. New 500 Shares ..                | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory ..       | 100   | 110   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 4,200 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. ..             | 500   | 1,200 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 175   |

## CALCUTTA.—Aug. 31.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 4½ Promissory Notes ..                    | Rs. 99 7 to 99 8 |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100 0 to —       |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                |
| 4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 8 to —       |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 8 to —       |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off          |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 14 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 4 to —      |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 12 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 12 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra ..                        | 510   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Alahabad ..                    | 100   | 175 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 840 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London ..            | 645   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India ..           | 512   | 92 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 515 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |           |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute ..      | 100  | 64 to 65  |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 100  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute ..    | 100  | 108 to —  |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks ..  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 100  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 395 to —     |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 50 to —      |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 125 to —     |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 131 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | — to —       |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 160 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 15   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to —     |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 126 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 110 to —     |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 65 to —      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 520  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 520  | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 220 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 77 to 78     |
| Goswory Cotton Mills ..           | 800  | 230 to —     |
| Goumpore ..                       | 100  | 108 to —     |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 250  | 106 to 107   |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 140 to —     |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 110 to 111   |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1720 to —    |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..          | 50   | 150 to —     |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to —       |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 119 to —     |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to —       |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 95   | 90 to —      |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 500  | 103 to —     |
| Nanthore Indigo ..                | 30   | — to —       |
| New Beerbloom Coal ..             | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Oriental Jute Manufactory ..      | 100  | — to —       |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | 510  | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 75 to —      |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 102 to —     |
| Raneengunge Coal Association ..   | 100  | 68 to —      |
| Riverside Press ..                | 70   | 102 to —     |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | —    | — to —       |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co ..        | 500  | 251½ to —    |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 520  | 280 to —     |
| Seepore Jute Manufactory ..       | 100  | 86 to —      |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 117 to —     |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 130 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..    | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amuluckie ..                      | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Assam ..                          | 520 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80  | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200 | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | 510 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkholia (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 200 | 160 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Cinnatolia ..                     | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 78 to —    |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90  | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessaai and Parbut (Assam) ..     | 100 | 93 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100 | 67 to 68   |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 53 to —    |
| Gielle (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 94 to 95   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 500 | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 93 to —    |
| Hoolmuree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 95 to 98   |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) ..            | 100 | 37 to —    |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500 | 390 to —   |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) ..             | 250 | 200 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 67 to —    |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..         | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 32 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 250 | 153 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200 | 137 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100 | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 220 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100 | 105 to —   |
| Loobah ..                         | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam ..                    | 56½ | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | 510 | 60 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 38 to —    |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80  | 30 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | 510 | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..       | 100 | — to —     |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | 510 | 50 to —    |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30  | 120 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85  | 80 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100 | 55 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah ..                         | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murmah ..           | 100 | 111 to —   |
| Singell (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 110 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 97 to —    |
| Springside (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 80  | 114 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 200 | 196 to —   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | 510 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Aug. 31.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Four per cents ..                      | ½ dis to ¼ dis  |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..        | 4 pre to 4½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 4 to 4½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | ½ to ½ do.      |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. | — to — do.      |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 1882 .. | — to — do.      |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..               | 28 to 29 do.    |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.      | CALCUTTA.    | MADRAS.      |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Banks, demand ..    | 15 7 17-32d. | 15 7 19-32d. | 15 7 9-16d.  |
| Do Tele. ..         | 15 7 13-32d. | —            | —            |
| Do 6 mo. sight ..   | 15 7 27-32d. | —            | 15 7 7d.     |
| Do. 4 do. ..        | —            | 15 7 27-32d. | 15 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | 15 7 23-32d. | 15 7 25-32d. | 15 7 7d.     |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —            | 15 8 1-16d.  | 15 8 1-16d.  |
| Do 3 do. ..         | —            | —            | 15 8 7d.     |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —            | 15 8 1-16d.  | 15 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —            | —            | 15 8 15-16d. |

## LONDON.—Sept. 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   | Price.      |
|---|-------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..           | 101½ to 102 |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..                 | 102 to 102½ |
| 4 India Enfranchised Paper ..             | 80½ to 81   |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 ..                        | — to —      |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 ..                        | 84½ to 84½  |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..              | — to —      |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..     | — to —      |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..    | — to —      |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..                | 100 to 103  |
| 4½ Do. ..                                 | 103 to 105  |
| 6 Mauritius, 1882 ..                      | — to —      |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                          | 112 to 116  |
| 4½ Do. ..                                 | 104 to 106  |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government ..      | 100 to 102  |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                    | Price.     |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks ..      | —          |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | — to —     |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ..     | 103 to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ p. c. ..          | 100 to 116 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                       |     |            |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 142 to 144 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..  | 100 | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..   | —   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B 4½ p. ann. (less 1/4) ..   | —   | 23½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ ..         | —   | 132 to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..     | 100 | 140 to 142 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..     | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                      | all | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 100 | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4 do. ..                      | 100 | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..     | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..  | 100 | 124 to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..             | 5   | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. ..     | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | —   | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..  | 100 | 121 to 124 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                    |     |            |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern ..                         | 10  | 10½ to 10½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..    | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..      | 100 | 101 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..      | 10  | 12½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..  | 100 | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..    | 100 | 106 to 109 |
| Do. 5 (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..  | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Indo-European ..                   | 25  | 31 to 32   |

## BANKS

|   |     |        |     |
|---|-----|--------|-----|
| Agra .. .. .                            | 10  | 9½ to  | 10½ |
| Delhi and London .. .. .                | 25  | — to — |     |
| Chartered of India, A., and C .. .. .   | all | 23 to  | 24  |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. .. .. . | 25  | 15½ to | 16½ |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. .. .          | 28½ | 56½ to | 58½ |
| Land Mortgage of India .. .. .          | 2½  | ¾ to   | ¾   |
| Oriental Corporation .. .. .            | 25  | 11½ to | 11¾ |

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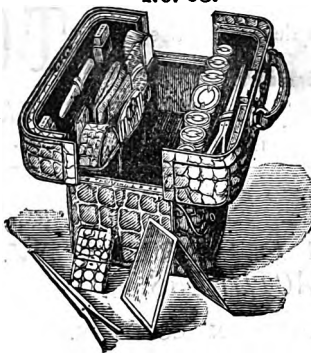
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TOGETHER WITH

*OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE SAME.*

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

### GREAT MEETING IN CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

THE vast concourse of Europeans and Anglo-Indians of every class, which assembled in the Town Hall on Thursday, August 23, in response to the call of the Defence Association, to consider what further steps should be taken regarding the obnoxious Ilbert Bill, must have furnished a conclusive refutation of the belief, if it was still entertained by any one, that the feeling against the Bill had in any degree subsided. In numbers the meeting fell little, if at all short of that of Feb. 28; in enthusiasm it, if anything, exceeded the former meeting, while by the extraordinary bitterness of its tone, it bore startling testimony to the irritation produced by the morning's telegram from London. The hall began to fill before half-past four, and people continued to pour in long after the proceedings had commenced, at five minutes past five.

The following are the names of a few of those who were present :—  
Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Shekleton, Miss Furrell, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Sedgfield, Miss J. A. Heysham, Miss G. E. Heysham, Mrs. H. R. Fink, Miss E. Solomon, Mr. Shekleton, Messrs. H. A. Garben, D. McKay, W. A. Bell, W. O. Crow, J. McKann, Govind Rao of Sholapore, E. Hickie, R. George, J. M. Bridgnell, G. W. Noall, E. M. Lewis, J. Meik, C. R. S. Caddell, W. Mellor, D. McSweeney, C. Vaughan, J. Burbridge, J. W. Mackenzie, J. Creais, J. B. Kingham, F. A. Pareira, D. Rodrigues, L. Gomes, C. G. Smyth, A. L. Mitchell, George Thomas, W. H. Kirkpatrick, T. A. Counsell, W. H. Maskell, H. G. Hales, G. Sein, Barrister-at-Law, R. Blechynden, L. St. Romaine, C. J. Gray, Walter Scott, S. W. Jewell, H. F. Jones, T. C. Barlow, W. Andrews, G. C. Gore, H. D'Costa, B. M. Hamilton, R. Andrews, H. Manuel, L. W. D'Cruze, James Fitz William, H. Manley, H. D. Ren Lyness, A. Finlay, H. Heysham, J. H. Farlam, George Appleyard, W. Wood, John Hamer, S. Wright, G. W. Stowell, D. Ricketts, A. Grossman, J. Grossman, A. W. Groser, G. S. A. Cohen, N. W. Vaughan, H. F. Doran, C. R. C. Neame, C. G. Frear, A. Simson, R. Southby, B. G. Briant, T. Fairweather, R. Pinto, H. C. Chick, A. Counsell, Thomas Macguire, Thomas Reardon, R. G. Palmer, E. E. Carlton, A. L. Butler, D. R. Wallis, J. Adamson, W. H. Cogswell, R. Martin, Babu Preonath Laha, Heralal Mitter, C. K. Addy, Messrs. A. P. Sandeman, J. H. Barry, R. Howard, M. A. Mendes, Babus Nobin Chunder Bose, Johory Lal Banerjee, Messrs. G. Badestrari, E. E. Hendry, G. H. Raindle, T. Seville, D. Hay, S. H. Best, A. A. Bully, J. Gowan, J. W. Richards, G. Macrae, F. Carbery, F. H. Sharp, H. Pratt, W. E. Pereiro, G. Mills, S. Lissant, J. F. Curado, E. C. O. Olenvach, J. C. Macgregor, S. G. Sale, C. A. Mills, W. B. Wright, W. B. Gwyther, J. J. Cogswell, R. B. Foote, F. Fedden, F. R. Mallet, W. Marshall, A. Liddiard, A. Bridge, G. F. Kellner, W. Vos, J. H. Keys, E. W. Pibus, J. C. Parker, C. B. Watkins, H. Pink, H. R. Fagan, H. St. John Carruthers, H. Andrews, D. Campbell, J. Younan, John Jamieson, F. Easton, E. Gomes, J. G. Apear, J. Macfaddyen, J. W. Kibble, G. W. Puxley, W. T. F. Warnett, G. Macpherson, P. Kennedy, J. Dyce Nicol, John Edwards, V. Nepos, W. Lundy, W. Slater, Wm. Macgregor, J. D. Jones, W. R. Kennedy,

A. A. Apcar, H. Picford, H. Barrow Cliff, J. Brittain, Dr. Morgan, R. A. Lyall, S. Gray, J. D. Maxwell, W. H. Kraal, W. Aitken, John Macdonald, P. Fileul, W. Robson, C. Kiernander, W. Franks, A. Jackson, H. W. Uloth, E. J. Chatelier, W. T. Thurlow, J. Patterson, H. E. Mendies, W. J. Belchambers, J. W. Shearman, Dr. Greenhill, T. A. Apcar, H. J. Joakim, S. Bird, J. H. Barry, C. Smith, W. Jones, W. F. Agnew, J. H. Belchambers, W. H. Targett, F. W. Mackenzie, F. Aitchison, E. Cooper, J. J. Meade, G. Thomson, G. M. Blacker, Dr. J. R. Wallace, Messrs. J. G. Farthing, C. F. Allan, A. Watkins, G. Hall, G. W. Goddard, J. M. Anderson, H. S. Lemond, G. W. Lees, W. Hannagan, F. W. Baker, W. Leslie, E. Wedderdun, G. S. Thompson, J. W. Varney, W. Dodson, J. Boscok, W. T. Reid, P. W. Soutter, J. Mumford, J. Vincent, A. E. Magnum, G. Irving, T. De Vera, A. G. Watson, P. Blamey, A. R. Mackintosh, E. Hall, G. A. G. Rothney, J. Louis, H. Grey, J. R. P. Keating, C. Steuart, R. Haughton, R. Morrison, H. Doran, E. Reid, W. St. J. Dessa, G. R. Shircore, C. H. Emmett, H. E. Mulleney, E. Edwards, W. Harrison, H. St. Leger, J. Nelson, H. T. Otwell, H. T. Balfour, F. C. Rogers, H. J. Madge, A. Tocher, G. Humphreys, R. D. Newing, W. P. Spink, R. Ellis, W. W. Burgess, E. L. Hornby, R. Smith, A. Simmington, J. K. Leikh, J. W. Walkem, J. G. Palmer, F. Eyears, R. Niccol, G. M. Barton, J. Thompson, Lion Roulet, F. Claridge, T. Anderson, H. B. Fenwick, F. Skempton, E. J. Ridges, J. Gordon, C. S. Dawson, L. Reuss, G. A. Ormestone, H. R. Vincent, L. J. Zemin, G. S. Henderson, H. J. Harrington, F. Whitney, E. Whitney, T. Whackley, John Winston, Otto Tesche, F. Healy, C. Halford, C. H. Smith, Louis E. Vaughan Bibra, W. H. Fitz, J. Smith, R. Dencker, E. W. Hart, E. Lehen, J. S. Jebb, J. Martin, R. Y. Remfry, G. H. Symons, W. H. Ryland, R. Belletty, E. Siret, A. Groser, W. Fleming, D. Landale, J. Skinner, T. S. W. Skinner, M. Dover, J. M'Arthur, A. D. Allen, C. S. Rostan, E. Walks, G. H. Woodthorpe, S. Wright, H. W. Mitniss, M.D., J. Howard, F. DeCruz, A. W. Master, F. Pittar, H. B. Hannah, W. Sanders, J. Oakes, Capt. J. Lewis, A. W. Fordyce, E. R. Bolst, Patrick M'Guire, J. W. Furrell, E. B. Purchase, T. A. Collins, J. Caccia, S. F. Heron, P. Don, Capt. W. Heath, H. Jewell, M. Dunn, J. Ridley, A. Peters, F. W. May, R. Allan, A. B. Miller, W. H. Frost, C. S. Kraal, W. A. Kraal, E. LeFranc, R. J. Carbery, J. Carbery, P. Carbery, J. H. Broughton, Dr. H. W. McCann, Messrs. P. Lindeman, J. H. E. Beer, P. Byers, Dr. J. Pearson, Messrs. J. Chatelier, Rev. J. MacDonald, T. S. Smith, L. Smith, W. Dover, J. MacMillan, W. Jones, William Wilson, E. R. Smith, Jr., C. J. Malchus, H. W. Pellatt, H. Lattey, J. H. Boyce, J. M. Whyte, J. H. Poulson, T. H. Gould, M. Espino, A. Falconer, J. A. May, F. F. Christien, J. Innes, C. W. Wallace, A. Favre, S. D. Wall, H. Molinero, Arthur L. Sykes, Henry Morley, G. L. Sykes, Waller, H. Shepherd, E. Lacey, J. W. Stuart, F. Perret, John Home, Duncan Campbell, E. T. Vieux, John Roy Campbell, George M. Blacker, Frank G. Pettie, A. W. Groser, J. W. Carlisle, M.R.C.V.S., E. Monk, A. J. Bolton, Thomas Andrews, G. C. Frankum, Arthur W. N. James, Joseph Norrie, W. G. H. ins, A. Abendroth, Mr. Schlegel.

The CHAIRMAN said: Ladies and gentlemen,—The purpose for which this meeting has been called is so fully stated in the advertisement

which you have no doubt all read, that it is unnecessary for me to say much. It is to be regretted that there is any necessity for this meeting—(hear hear)—and that Government, since finding that the overwhelming consensus of opinion with which is sought to justify the introduction of the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, has vanished, has not promptly, honestly, and straightforwardly abandoned the Bill. (Applause.) At the meeting, held in this hall, on the 6th instant, I said that after the manipulation which the debate of March 9 last had undergone before being telegraphed home by Government, the public would wish to see the opinions of the various Local Governments and local officers, published in their entirety—(cheers)—and I am sure the wish has grown stronger since we saw the telegram from home, published in yesterday's papers, stating that although the summed-up replies received from Local Governments in Bengal and Assam urge the withdrawal of Ilbert's Bill, those received from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Punjab, North-West, and Central Provinces are against its withdrawal. We want to see the full opinions upon which this summing up has been made. Can any one doubt what the effect would have been, had the opinions of the local officials been published in full from time to time, as received? It would have been disastrous to the Bill. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) From what we have heard, I think it must be conceded that some of the principal opinions which have been summed up as against the withdrawal of the Bill are so condemnatory of its provision as to make its withdrawal in all fairness a necessity. We are told in the telegram that various modifications are suggested, but if reports are to be believed, it would be more correct to say that even the opinions which do not urge the withdrawal of the Bill show that it must either be withdrawn, or so changed as to be past recognition; so this great handiwork of our new legal member, executed to order with a view to prevent tinkering in the future—(laughter)—is, after all, such work as no decent tinker would be proud of; you do not mend a copper kettle with a brazen pan. (Much laughter, and loud cheers.) I have not statistics before me, but I think I am right in saying that, excluding the population of the Presidency towns and the Army, the European British subjects are greater in number in Bengal and Assam than in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Punjab, North-West, and Central Provinces taken together, and we know that there are six Native Covenanted Civilians in Bengal, against one in the North-West, two in Bombay, and not one in Madras. You will have read in this morning's paper a telegram informing us that the Prime Minister of England has said that the opinions of Anglo-Indians are not judged by Her Majesty's Government to be the best—(groans and hisses)—as they are inclined to indulge in a spirit of ascendancy which, must be checked; that the dangers we prognosticate are shadowy and that opposition will subside when we recognise this! (Cries of "Shame, shame," and loud hisses.) It is with sorrow that we see a Statesman like Mr. Gladstone so misled and it is source of special sorrow to the Liberals among us but the present Government of India will stick at nothing to attain its ends. I believe it would not hesitate to wreck the country for an idea, and as loyal subjects of the Queen we must stand together and say it shall not be wrecked, and never rest until we see just men at the head of Indian affairs again! (Loud cheers.) You have only to read Mr. Bright's speeches—(groans and hisses)—and Mr. Gladstone's—(hisses)—to see how they have been deceived. This Ilbert's Bill is no party question, and if Government will deal with it honestly, it should never be one. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I am a Liberal myself (loud cheers)—and it is painful to have to speak and think as we have to do of the conduct of the head of this Government. He has been sent out by Liberals, but we must be honest to ourselves and to the country. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Bright made a calumnious speech against the Covenanted Civil Servants—(hisses)—here and the Indian Bar. (Hisses.) There is no obstacle in the way of the latter vindicating its honour, and its capability is undoubted, but if the former spoke out they would be purposely misunderstood, and they, with that loyalty they always show to those placed over them, remain silent under great provocation. Their silence we cannot help admiring! Compare it with the childish impatience of contradiction exhibited by those who ought to set an example! If our Governor General had been of the blood I will not say of kings, but of such as become leaders of men, he would ere this have spoken up, in defence of the finest Government service in the world. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) The Government officials are the pulse of Government, and through them Government acquires all its knowledge. This was admitted by Lord Ripon himself when he deferred further discussion on the Bill in order to consult those officials, and now, when they have candidly and conscientiously expressed their opinion, they are, because these opinions are adverse to the Government measure, maligned by Mr. Bright and sneered at by Mr. Gladstone. (Groans and hisses.) Is this the way to encourage honest men in doing their duty? (Hisses.) It is the way to make any among them, who covet high office above everything set their sails to the prevailing wind. (Sarcastic applause.) We have a letter from the Behar Planters Association in sympathy with our meeting to-day, and from a gentleman from the Punjab who had hoped to have been here. The latter points out that if Mr. Ilbert's Bill be passed, Mahomed Hayat Khan, who gained some notoriety during the Afghan War, will have jurisdiction over Europeans (hisses and groans)—that in the Punjab there is a custom called "sifarish" which permits natives to see their judge at his residence during intervals in the hearing of their case, and that as illustrative of the difficulty in the way of truthful evidence even in the Punjab, Government were defeated in the Commissariat fraud case against Rai Anoop Singh and the Tehsildar of Jhelum. He says if Government with all its power was defeated, how would a poor European fare against whom false evidence was brought? Government after losing the case issued a new *Gazette*, taking away Anoop Singh's title, and dismissed the Tehsildar of Jhelum. The working men in India have sent a representative to this meeting who will speak in the course of the evening. (Prolonged cheers.) I have received letters from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, and Mr. D'Cruz, Head Master of the Calcutta Free School, which I will read to you:—

"August 23, 1883.

"To the Chairman of the Public Meeting held at Town Hall,—

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the board of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to assure you of the sincere sympathy felt by the whole community whom they represent with those who have called this meeting, and to express their earnest hope that, if the Government of India is not prepared to abandon Mr. Ilbert's Bill for subjecting European British subjects to the jurisdiction of native magistrates, this meeting will be successful in delaying the passing of the Bill until the deep feeling stirred up by it in European and Anglo-Indian society in this country, and emphasised, it is believed, by the careful opinions expressed by a large number of responsible officials, has been fairly laid before and properly considered by the British Parliament.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully—W. C. MADGE, Secretary."

The following was also received from Mr. D'Cruz, Head Master of the Free School:—

"To J. J. J. Keswick, Esq., President, E. and A.-I. Defence Association.—DEAR SIR,—There seems to exist some misconception as to the attitude of Eurasians with regard to the Ilbert Bill. My intimate acquaintance with a very large section of the Eurasian community, and the many opportunities I have of gauging their sentiments, both as the head of one of the largest institutions in India for the instruction of such children, and as a member of the board of direction of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association ever since its foundation, enable me to state emphatically that the community at large are as strenuously opposed to the Bill as the Anglo-Indians themselves, and that they are prepared, in this as in former political crises, to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren, from whom no artificial device of Government can alienate them by styling them 'Natives.' The policy of the present Ministry, as unfolded by Mr. Gladstone and persisted in by the Viceroy, is as detrimental to their interest as to those of the Anglo-Indians, and there is no alternative but for both to unite for mutual support. The 'spirit of ascendancy which must be checked,' according to Mr. Gladstone, by an alliance between the Government and the natives of India, is inherent and common to both, and the present policy thrusts upon them a position similar to that forced upon Russia by the alliance between the Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is not possible exactly to foresee all that may result from treating friends as foes; but to prevent the adoption of such a line of action, and therefore its almost inevitable consequences, should be the aim of every right-thinking man, and is our united purpose now. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, L. W. D'Cruz, Head Master, Calcutta Free School." And a telegram has just arrived from Mr. Walker, Puneah:—"From R. A. Walker, Esq., to J. J. J. Keswick, Esq., President of European and Anglo-Indian Association, Town Hall. Heartily sympathise with meeting, deeply regret not present."

In conclusion, I would say that I think it is clear that there is great necessity for the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association strengthening itself, and I would invite all who are not members to become members, and all who have not already given donations to give them. You will find a book in the hall, where you can enter your names either as members, or donors, or both. I now call upon Mr. Robert Allen to propose the first resolution.

The speech was received with loud and prolonged cheers, which lasted some minutes.

Mr. ROBERT G. ALLEN then came forward amidst loud cheering, and said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen—I have been asked to propose the first resolution of this evening, and it is with great pleasure that I come forward to give my small aid to a just cause. (Cheers.) The terms of the resolution are as follow:—

"I. That in the opinion of this meeting it is a matter of paramount State urgency, in the interest of the whole community in India, native and Anglo-Indian, that the Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code should be at once withdrawn; but in the event of the Government not consenting to adopt this course, that it is, at all events, imperative as an act of public justice and of political good faith, that the Government of India should publish *in extenso*, and without delay, all the opinions, official and non-official, which have been submitted to the Government on the subject, and that the Government should abstain from proceeding further with the Bill until such time as both Houses of Parliament shall have had full opportunity of deliberately weighing and carefully considering, those opinions."

Now, gentlemen, such is the resolution which has been entrusted to me this evening, and I feel perfectly sure that there is not one single dissentient voice in this room. (Cheers.) I would call your attention shortly to the debate of March 9 last, when His Excellency the Governor General in Council thought fit to explain the policy of Government. On that occasion, amongst other things, he used the words that "this Bill will now, in accordance with the usual practice, be sent to the various Local Governments, and they will have an opportunity of recording their views upon it. These views will be sent up in due course, after, I trust, careful examination by the Local Governments into all the circumstances of the case, for the consideration of the Government of India, and we shall then give to the observations of the Local Governments and of the public which may have reached us in the meantime the fullest weight and the most deliberate consideration." We call this day upon the Viceroy to *redeem these words*. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The pledge has been given that he will give the fullest weight and the fullest consideration to the opinion of the Local Governments, to the opinion of the officials and non-officials in the country. Gentlemen, we are told that these opinions have gone up before the Government, and we are told that these opinions result in a general consensus against this Bill. (Cheers.) We ask the Viceroy to give them weight, to give them consideration, and the only logical result of giving weight to the opinions of experts, of giving consideration to the grievous of men who have grown grey in the Government service is to withdraw this obnoxious and wretched Bill. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, at this stage, and at this time of day, and after all the writing and all the literature that has been poured forth on the subject, I am not going to trouble you now with arguments either, for or against the measure. You remember at the outset, Mr. Ilbert, when

he introduced this measure, told us it was for the more impartial and the more effectual administration of justice. That argument was hardly started when it was trampled on. Again, we find the argument of anomaly, which was no sooner born than it came to an untimely end. Next we find the argument of administrative inconvenience put forth, and no sooner was that inquired into, than it was found rotten—(loud cheers)—and last of all this obnoxious measure is attempted to be thrust down our throats on the ground that if it was not done, it would cast a stigma on the natives. (Hisses and groans.) Gentlemen, as far as my poor judgment serves me, it has nothing whatsoever to do with the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. It has nothing whatever to do with a proper, honest, fair, and right advancement of the natives under the Crown. But it has to do with taking away our birthright. (Loud and prolonged applause.) At the meeting which was held in this hall in February last, if I remember rightly, we protested against the measure. We protested with one voice the universal opinion of the Europeans then present that we would not have it. I heard it said that this agitation is diminishing; but when I see before me this vast audience, I know that there beats in their hearts the courage of Englishmen. (Cheers.) I see that this agitation has life, and let the Government of India know that it will never give in—never. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, if there was any meaning in those words which His Excellency the Viceroy used upon the occasion of the debate of March 9, if he really meant to be guided by, to give weight to, and to give the fullest consideration to, the opinions that should come before him, he knew little or nothing of the country. He was unacquainted with the feelings, the habits, and manners of the people, and he was unacquainted with the lives of the Europeans in the Mofussil, so that he must always be dependent upon the opinions of the officials under the Government. Therefore, if these words had any meaning, they were a pledge that he would be guided by the opinions of the officials serving under the Government, and that he would give due weight to them. And now when we find from these opinions as a whole that it is a fact that there is a universal consensus of opinion against the Bill, what fair, honest, open course is left to His Excellency but to withdraw it and to bury it? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, gentlemen, again when summing up the debate on March 9, His Excellency also used words in stating the policy of the Government of India, which words, if they were to bear any meaning at all, meant that he was desirous that the very fullest consideration should be given to this measure before it was passed, and that he for one would be willing to abide by the opinion of the House of Commons. He says:—

"I observe that the opponents of this Bill speak of appealing to the House of Commons. I am the last man in the world to object to such a course being taken. To the decision of the House of Commons both parties to this controversy must bow."

Now, gentlemen, if such was the declaration of His Excellency, when stating the policy of the Government of India, cannot we call on him to redeem that pledge, and put us in a position to put before the House of Commons the evidence upon which this matter must be judged? (Loud cheers.) He holds in his hands the very evidence that shows the justness of our cause, and upon the Government of India depends whether that evidence goes before the House of Commons *in extenso* fairly, fully, and freely, or in a summed up, *collated* form. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the question is a grave one—the question is one that cannot be brushed aside. We make this demand, we insist upon it as a right. We appeal to this tribunal. Then let us place the tribunal in a position to judge. (Cheers.) But what has been the action of the Government of India? Up to the present moment, these opinions have not been made public. There has leaked out here and there something about them. We know that there is a consensus of opinion as regards Bengal. We are in doubt as to some of the rest. We have reason to believe that the Hyderabad opinion is dead against the measure. We have reason to believe that Burmah opinion is dead against the measure. But we have had no opportunity of seeing the whole of the opinions of the officials which have been taken, and we desire, and we claim the right, to have them printed *in extenso*. (Cheers.) Yesterday we found in the morning papers a telegram which purported to represent Mr. Cross, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, saying that the replies received from the Local Governments in Bengal and Assam were for the withdrawal of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, while those received from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Punjab, the North-West and the Central Provinces, were against the withdrawal of the Bill. What does this telegram mean, if it is a true one? Is it the individual opinion of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or is it the body of official opinion in the province in which he rules, which is opposed to the withdrawal of the Bill? What, gentlemen, can be the meaning of this ambiguous phrase? If it be said that the Lieutenant Governor of the North West is opposed to the withdrawal, then I can tell you that I can find no words in his communication with the Government of India on the subject, which is opposed to the withdrawal of the Bill. But, on the contrary, he says, there is really no pressing urgency for it. (Cheers.) If to propose a perfectly different measure—a measure which compared with the present Bill—is to take from it all its effect, all its sting, and all its life is to be called opposing the withdrawal of the Bill, then I make the writer of that telegram a present of the expression. (Laughter and cheers.) But is it, gentlemen, that they approve of the Bill? Do they mean to convey to the House of Commons, for I suppose that that telegram in some way emanated from India, that the Lieutenant Governor of the North West, and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab approved of the principle of this Bill? I also am in a position to say, from having had an opportunity of seeing the returns on the subject, that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, instead of abolishing race distinction, proposes a measure which will crystallise it, and keep it there for all time to come. (Cheers.) Or, gentlemen, perhaps it is a convenient mode of showing the complacency with which the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab and the North West have attempted by this modification to save the dignity of the Government of India from the total withdrawal of the Bill. Like, I must say, Shem and Japhet of old going backwards with a blanket to hide their fathers' nakedness. (Laughter and cheers.) And gentlemen, if this obnoxious

measure were passed into law to-morrow, and the Europeans were determined to oppose it, I speak of Bengal. Have the Government of India here any machinery to carry it out. Would not the very effect of it be to lower the prestige of the magistrate, the magistrate of a district, who, as you know, is the emblem, the centre, the moving spring of power in the country—would it not lower his prestige? He has no real power behind him, and if the European community were determined to oppose the measure, I need not suggest to you the thousand and one ways in which it might be successfully opposed, and the Government turned to ridicule. (Loud cheers.) Upon what force does the magistrate's authority rest? Upon prestige alone. Perhaps he has a few constables with a few muskets that would not go off, and that is all. (Laughter.) We had a case which occurred not long ago, in which Azim Chowdry, a native zemindar, resisted the execution of a civil process, and we know how disastrous was the attempt to carry out the process of the law with the aid of some policemen, who turned back and left the district superintendent alone before an armed mob; the result was that the law was not carried out, and Azim Chowdry was not arrested. And if Europeans were determined not to submit to the measure, I see no way in which the Government could really enforce it. (Vociferous cheers.) Any determined resistance on the part of the community to the measure would, as far as I understand it, paralyse the very best Baboo magistrate that they could place in the position. (Loud cheers.) To maintain, gentlemen, such a jurisdiction is, to my mind, an attempt to make a cone balance on its point. It cannot be done; when a resolution in Council is able to make the Ganges flow back to the mountains, then the Governor General in Council may hope by such policy to turn back in this country the tide of progressive humanity and subordinate the energetic Anglo-Saxon to the unenergetic native. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, what we all fear and feel about this measure is, that, should the Government be so unwise as to force it upon us, it can bring about only mischievous and terrible results. We did not court this battle; we prayed the Viceroy in this resolution to withdraw the Bill; but if he will force it upon us, then I see only mischief in the future. Gentlemen, it may be that you and I, who are assembled here this day at this meeting, may not feel the brunt of it, but I can look into the Mofussil and see the railway employé, the pensioned soldier, and the poor European scattered here and there, who have not the education, the wealth, nor the means of defending themselves when brought into trouble; it is on them that the brunt of this will fall, and if it is passed into law, then as surely as we are here this day, it will result in antagonisms and race hatred. (Cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, our resolution has been framed in the interests of both Europeans and natives to have the Bill withdrawn. (Cheers.) If I remember correctly, the Lieutenant Governor of the North West has also informed the Government of India that there is no real desire on the part of the people at large in his province for such a measure. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, we have been told by honourable legislators that they have no sympathy with race pride, and that they are determined to ignore it in their astute combinations. (Cries of "Shame.") But, gentlemen, I can only say in reply that the laws of nature trouble themselves very little whether men sympathise with them or not, and they decline to be suspended because foolish persons determine to ignore them. (Cheers.) He must have read history to very little purpose who does not recognise that one of the most potent, and one of the most universally operative principles by which Providence has regulated and guided the progress of humanity has been race pride. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He who sits in the heavens must laugh when He hears honourable legislators state that they have little sympathy with one of His laws. (Cheers.) What would be your opinion if you heard an engineer who told you that he was going for the future to construct his bridges without any regard to the laws of gravity? Or what would you think of the man who sat on the powder cask with a red-hot poker in his hand, which he was about to apply, who told you that he had no sympathy with the laws of combustion or explosion. (Laughter and cheers.) Race pride is a noble feeling, and is the best guarantee we have that the progress which has been already realised will be maintained; and, gentlemen, when men artificially destroy in themselves such a sentiment, and eliminate from their constitutions one of the noblest and most stirring sentiments which inspire the human breast, I can only say that for such people, perhaps, the Bill is a good and sufficient one. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I doubt not that you whom I see around me to-day are still in possession of the honourable sentiment with which nature furnished you, and let me urge you never to allow common sense to be obscured by what I can call nothing else than sophistical clap-trap. You are not ashamed. I hope to admit and to pride yourselves on the energy and labour which you have derived from your ancestors and you mean to transmit them unimpaired to your children's children, and it will then be their proud inheritance in their day to pass them on to posterity, to pass them on in the far future when the present Government of India and its advisers have retired to that limbo of oblivion which nature mercifully provides for its irredeemable failures. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. MURDOCK, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen—The resolution has been so successfully laid before you by the eloquent mover that I need hardly say anything to detain you, except to express my fear that, judging from the past, this resolution will meet with no more consideration from the Government of India, or the Home Government, than the resolutions which were passed before. The resolution says, the Bill should not be proceeded with until the Houses of Parliament shall have had full opportunity of weighing and considering the opinions, official and non-official, which have been submitted to the Government of India on the subject. I confess I look for very little good resulting from our appeal to the Houses of Parliament. You will all have read the very curt answer Lord Kimberley gave the other day to a deputation of gentlemen, all of whom had been intimately associated with India in various capacities and were well acquainted with the evil that was likely to be wrought by the introduction of this Bill. To my mind, we have nothing to hope for from the present English Government, and if report be true, despite the consen-

sus of opinion, official and non-official, which it is said is arrayed against the Bill, and which Lord Ripon has said should have due weight at the proper time—it is reported, I say, with that tenacity of purpose with which he is accredited, but which by some might be termed obstinacy, he is determined to pass the Bill into law. We have petitioned the Government here, and the Houses of Parliament at home, where it has been made a party question; and if the Government there are resolved to pass the measure, despite the able arguments which will be urged against it, and the powerful critiques of the newspapers, I am afraid the Government whip will be too strong for us. Having failed then in these directions, where are we to turn? Why, to the Queen, than whom a more just, far-seeing Sovereign never sat on the Throne of England. I am told, and I believe it is perfectly true, Her Majesty has desired the petition of the ladies of India, the petition which so eloquently and feelingly portrayed the dangers that might befall them if this Bill passed into law, to be sent to her to read, and when she has read that, she will ask for the petition of the men, the relatives or guardians of these ladies, and having read these petitions and well weighed their important meaning, her sense of justice will be aroused, and she will say to her Ministers "This thing shall not be." But if from any cause she is debarred from exercising her Royal prerogative, we must appeal to the masses of the English people, and measures are already being taken to make them acquainted with the facts of the case. Gentlemen, it is not you or I who will be affected if this Bill pass into law; it is the artisans in this country, and their wives and families, and a very large body of men here, to whom I will not further allude for fear my remarks might be misconstrued, and; gentlemen, if the people of England once take up this question, and say "This gross injustice shall not be perpetrated," it would take a much stronger Government than the present to withstand the voice of the people. No Government, however strong it may be, can afford to alienate the goodwill of the masses of the people, and despotic as the Government of India is, it may yet regret the day when it persisted in trying to force on us this most objectionable measure, despite the warning of its most able counsellors, for, as our chairman said when we last met in the hall, not in a spirit of menace, as a native newspaper has alleged, but as a warning, the application of the law would be far worse than its introduction. Gentlemen, in this room there are no doubt various shades of political opinion, some pin their faith on Messrs. Chamberlain, Dilke, and Co., others on the present Government, and some, like myself, hope to see the Conservatives come to the front ere long. Well, whatever our political opinions may be, I venture to think we are all Conservative on one point, viz., in the preservation of our rights, and resolute in our determination to maintain them by every constitutional means. Gentlemen, before I sit down, let me speak a few words on a more prosaic subject, pounds, shillings, and pence, or rather rupees, annas, and pice. I would refer you to the objects for which this association was started. To perform these functions properly, it is necessary the association should have an assured income. When asked to subscribe in the first instance you did so most liberally, for you were determined it should be no ephemeral institution, but one that should be maintained to give due effect to the rules to which I have referred. I have said you gave liberally, and if you were asked I am sure you would do so again, but such is not my intention, at least to any extent. What we want is to urge upon you to enrol yourselves as members of the association, to induce all you are connected with to do so likewise; those who are married amongst you to subscribe their wives' names, for we shall be delighted to welcome the ladies in our ranks, so that we may be able to say to the Government here and at home:—Look at the number of men and women resident in this country who have banded themselves together, to resist by every means in their power this most odious law you would try and impose upon them. Gentlemen, I am ashamed to think there are Englishmen, who, forgetful of their brethren in exile, would forge this chain upon them, and have forgotten the old refrain of "Britons never will be slaves."

Mr. F. F. ATKINS, the delegate of the United Railway Servants in India, in supporting the resolution, said that he deemed it a great pleasure to enjoy the privilege of supporting this motion. He stood there that night as the representative of a large number of working men and employes. (Hear, hear.) He held there credentials, in the shape of resolutions and telegrams, from different parts of India and from Burmah also, proclaiming their deep sympathy with this movement. (Applause.) In order that there might be no mistake as to the position that he occupied, he would read one or two of those resolutions to them. Here was one from a meeting which was held upcountry:—That this meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian employes of this railway and their wives do appoint Mr. F. Atkins as their delegate to represent them at the meeting to be held in Calcutta, on Thursday, August 23, for the purpose of taking further action to oppose the passing of the Ilbert Bill; and to authorise him to sign any petition which may be introduced at that meeting, provided such petition shall refer to or prevent the passing of the Bill; and that Mr. Atkins represent this meeting to the working men at home, working, it is understood, in conjunction with the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association Committee of Calcutta and England." There were two more which he would trouble them with, as he wished them clearly to understand the position, and because he was afraid that there was a little mistake about this in some quarters. Here was another:—"That this meeting authorises and empowers Mr. Aitkens to represent the employes of the railway of this station at any meeting which may be held in England, with the view of arousing the sympathies of our countrymen in Great Britain, to aid us in preventing the Ilbert Bill from becoming law, and that, while representing us in England, Mr. Atkins will work, as far as possible, in conjunction with the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association in India." These were his credentials. He had been nineteen years in India, nearly half of which had been spent in the service of one of the great Indian railways, and the remaining portion in organising railway unions which now extended from Burmah to Sind, and from the Himalayas in the north to the southern limits of this vast Empire. (Loud applause.) In organising these associations he had

visited every railway in the country, he had come into contact with men employed upon these railways, and he was personally known to the majority of these men. He was in daily correspondence with a number of these, and he therefore ventured to say that he was in a position to judge what the views of these unions were on the great measure which they were discussing that evening. (Loud applause.) Those unions had been watching this movement for a considerable time, and they thought, as many others thought, that those clear, outspoken expressions from the former meeting would have influenced the Governor General and the Council, and that the Ilbert Bill would have been a thing of the past. (Hear, hear.) But they found that this cherished hope of theirs, their dearest wish, was not likely to be realised. They saw that their rights and liberties were likely to be sacrificed for a Utopian idea that might have emanated from the brain of a popularity hunter, but never from that of a wise and prudent statesman. (Loud applause.) They had, therefore, resolved that he should visit that country, see the countrymen of their great service, and tell them the truth. (Hear, hear.) To appeal to them and tell them that truth which had been withheld from them. (Cheers.) He would tell them the opinions and the views of the people of this country; he would point out to them the disabilities they laboured under. He would point out to them how great and terrible the danger was which menaced them; and he felt sure that the generous, impulsive, and industrious working classes of England would prompt them to take action in the matter; to give them their generous aid, their willing sympathy, their practical support in making this wretched Bill a thing of the past. (Prolonged cheers.) It had been pointed out that evening how much greater wrong the Bill would inflict upon the artisans of this country. How great would be the danger to these poor employes on the Indian Railways, many knew and no truer words had been spoken. He knew himself from experience, how great the disabilities and dangers were these poor men suffered from. He knew himself how often it was in certain districts, they may be some 300 to 400 miles away from any legal support, that they might be dragged to court, away from all assistance, and suffer the direst imprisonment. The men may suffer the maximum penalty of the law, and yet be innocent. Any lawyer and any magistrate would tell them that railway cases were the most intricate and complicated of cases. They required an amount of discernment and technical knowledge which was not seen in other cases, and in saying this, the speaker did not mean to cast any reflections upon English magistrates who, with all their knowledge of railway working and maintenance, sometimes made mistakes. Well, if Englishmen with all their training, possessed of all their knowledge chanced to make mistakes, what would it be to allow a native to be appointed to have criminal jurisdiction over the railway employes in the Mofussil? (Cheers.) Imagine for one moment a native magistrate who had no idea whatever of railway working, who had no idea of the working of an engine, or of machinery belonging to an engine, who had no idea of gradients, of points, and of the thousand and one things which were required to be considered in the case of a railway accident, how utterly incompetent would that man be to try such a great and important case? He recollected some years ago when he was in the G.I.P. Railway, there was a European driver there who met with an accident, and he was taken before a native magistrate, and that magistrate was really so ignorant of technical terms connected with the case, that it had to be postponed until some more competent man could be found to deal with it. He also recollected when the Chora Line was opened, there was a driver proceeding to Dinapore who was going down a gradient of one in 300. He saw a native on the line and did all he could to draw his attention. He blew his whistle, he sent a man to the front of the engine to shout to him, but the man would not get out of the way, and ultimately, in spite of all the driver could do, the native was run over and killed. That driver was taken before a native magistrate who asked him, "Why did you do this terrible thing, you must have been doing something to neglect your duty in this manner?" "Well," said the driver, in his rough way, "you know when there is a locomotive with a heavy train behind, you cannot stop it like you would a donkey cart. You cannot stop it by saying whoa." (Laughter.) "Oh," said the magistrate, "that is nothing; all you have got to do is simply to shut the steam off, put your break down, and it will stop the engine at once." Well, the result was that the case had to be postponed to enable some more competent man to try it. Well, that took place then, and it was more than likely that these cases would be more frequent in the future. Do not forget that Indian Railways run through districts called non-regulation provinces, where a magistrate was the law. Why, just fancy a native magistrate being the law and administering it! (Laughter and cheers.) Now there was one thing since this Bill had first been introduced, that had been increasing day by day, and that was race feeling, and all knew how it had found expression by law-breaking in this city, and on that ground over the Hugli. They knew that some of these drivers had been assaulted by their firemen running between stations, and one of them was nearly murdered. Now, in the exercise of economy in railway management, the Government in this country some years ago substituted two natives and one European in place of two Europeans and one native on engines, as formerly existed. So that at this time the European driver had no one to assist him if anything happened between two stations. Now, all knew how strong this race feeling was, and all could imagine how much stronger it would become if this Bill was passed and became law. He knew that there were a number of native gentlemen, all credit to them, who were trying all that men could do to calm and pacify their countrymen. But the poison had gone too deep, and it could not be done. The lower orders of natives had become so impregnated with this poison that there was danger to the European. He said there was danger to the European artisan, and there was also danger to the European employer. Imagine for a moment a heavy goods train in charge of a European driver and two natives. Suppose the natives assaulted the European driver between two stations, and a mail train coming in. There was a smash, the hissing of steam, and the groans of dying men and women. Who

would be responsible for that? (Cries of "Lord Ripon.") This Bill not only imperilled their rights and privileges, but also their lives and trade. He read the other day an account of that meeting in London, and observed there of a man named Phear (?) who spoke to the effect that if this concession was made it would only be for the accommodation of a few thousand of sojourners in this country. Well, the speaker did not know whom this Mr. Phear referred to, whether to the civil servants, capitalists, or merchants. They knew it had been asserted, and he believed there was evidence of that, that if this Bill was introduced, capital would be withdrawn from the country. No doubt the influx of capital would be retarded, and this very means was necessary for the development of the country, and it was the means afforded for the employment of the poorer classes of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. If capital did not flow into the country there would be no work for them to do. Poverty would increase, and prisons and workhouses would become more populated than they were at the present time. He did not know who this Mr. Phear was, he did not know to what particular class he belonged, but he was inclined to think he belonged to the class of place-hunters and supporters who were once spoken of in the "Rejected Addresses" where the poet said, "That they were like little dogs who wagged their tails in expectation." Now, there was one thing more, and that was with reference to the European community of Madras and their president, Mr. White. He thought he was justified in saying that Mr. White had not got the support of his association in his declaration. Here was a telegram among his credentials, from Madras:—"You are authorised to represent us as protesting against the Ilbert Bill." He therefore thought that they might say that Mr. White was isolated in the matter, and he was very sure that there was no Eurasian in the country who would, for the sake of getting a definition of what he really was, sacrifice something which he knew to be a fact, and that was the rights and privileges which belonged to him, and which the Government were now trying to deprive him of. In this telegram it was stated that the spirit of supremacy must be checked. He did not know what was meant by that. Did it mean that this agitation should be discontinued, that these large meetings were no longer to be held? Did it mean that the Indian Government was to exercise the law against those who were assembled to protest? He was reading the other day of what Lord Holland said many years ago, that if the legitimate employment of meetings to obtain redress was prohibited, it would find vent in some other way; that large exclusions and the State could not exist together; that the State must destroy them or they would destroy the State. That was spoken at the time of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and it was just as true now. He felt sure from the earnest voices in the room that if action was taken to suppress this agitation and to prevent these meetings, something serious, some alarming crisis would arise. If that was done, he was sure that, as Englishmen, they would resent it, that they would not allow that course to be taken, because the Government chose to exercise the power invested in them to prevent these assemblies to protest against their wicked and unjust action. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by unanimous acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. FINTER moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That a memorial be drawn up and circulated for signature by the council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and be duly submitted to H.E. the Governor General in Council." He said that this resolution was almost simply formal. They had lately suffered, as a community, an immense amount of abuse, and one of their good friends was rather dispirited about it. Mr. Bright had called them blatant agitators, but it should not be forgotten that years ago until he got to be a Privy Councillor, he was himself called so; therefore he thought it nothing Mr. Gladstone at last had condescended to take notice of them, and to-day's telegram meant defiance of the whole community of Anglo-Indians and Europeans in this country. They were judged without judgment. They were condemned without a trial. Their fears, which had not been fully published for the information of their fellow countrymen in England, were called shadowy, and Mr. Gladstone said that they were to be restrained. (Cheers and cries of "Never.") The point was the injustice. They were the only loyal and powerful community in the world with the British name which had no Parliamentary voice in London. They were in the hands of a despotic Government. They represented the "go" of an immense empire which they had conquered by numbers less than their present numbers. They represented the brightest jewel in the British Crown, for, apart from them, in what could the Government trust? What community could the Government be sure of, if a crisis should come either from within or from without? They were willing and bound to stand by the Queen and the great empire, of which they were a part. But the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, should recollect that they were the most powerful and wealthy of all similar communities outside England. Surely he should recollect that for a community like that there should be a full and fair hearing, before their case was decided. (Applause.) That was all they asked at present. But how did they stand? The last time he had the pleasure of standing there, he asked where was their voice, where was Calcutta? They had now got what Lord Ripon wanted, the expression of public opinion—(applause)—and although things looked against them, and individuals were allowed to anticipate facts to a great extent, still let them not despair. (Cries of "Never.") The battle was not fought out by a long way yet. They stood in a much higher and stronger position than any similar British community outside of India ever stood, except one. But he would not refer to separation. What they wanted was a hearing—a hearing from their fellow-countrymen at home. (Applause.) They could show that where they had had a hearing in this land with the non-officials, with the officials, and with natives even, they had won their way and conquered in every case; and here they met with a voice inspiring and leading them on—that of our Lieutenant Governor. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Please don't. They will call it menace. (Laughter.) They were said to have tried menace; but every man present at the Council Chamber, on the 9th of March, must admit that there had not been such a bitter speech spoken on this rabid platform of Anti-Radi-

calism, anything like in bitterness and real although polite contempt, as the speech of our beloved and devoted-to-his-province Lieutenant Governor. What did he tell the Viceroy to his face. (Loud applause.) Many of those present had heard him. He told Lord Ripon that the administrative necessity on which this Bill was founded, and for which alone Europeans could accept it as necessary, did not exist. Could there be anything more bitter said to a man with an empire of 200,000,000 on his hands; could there be anything more reproachful of rashness and stupidity than that such a measure could have been brought when one of his own councillors told him that the thing which had convulsed the whole of his countrymen—the thing which caused an agitation so great—was after all not wanted? Mr. Finter thought that all who took the measure of the position of these two men—one with years of experience and universal respect, a man who was so cautious as we know Mr. Rivers Thompson to be, who was beloved by the natives, and honoured and respected by every one who knew him, who, in his place as a councillor of the Queen in the Council of this great Empire, should say to the face of the author and the supporter of this measure, that it was utterly unnecessary; that an administrative necessity did not exist. He took that to be a more bitter speech than anything that had ever been said, and even on this rabid platform. They stood now in a powerful position; they had a voice, and that voice now meant an income of over a thousand rupees a month, and a lakh and a half put by, with over 700 representative men joined together in number and power to support this agitation, and with 800 fellow-countrymen in England just as earnest in the cause—gentlemen who knew about the circumstances, gentlemen who were as determined never to give in on this point as any Englishman here could be. (Loud applause.) This Government has had to give in and withdraw so many things, that they here were unfortunate in coming in last, and just for the sake of not having to utter the stereotyped phrase, they determined to adhere to this measure. Look at the Suez Canal, the Afghan campaign, the Zulu mismanagement, the Madagascar mismanagement, or no management, if it can be called. They determined not to withdraw this Bill, because they had to withdraw so much. He had just been reminded that even the English Criminal Procedure Bill had to be withdrawn. (Laughter.) But think of the Suez Canal. (Oh.) think of the circumstances, so exactly like their legislating for this country. There was a certain French Company he was so fond of. The Government was very polite in respect of this matter. They were legislating for the trade of modern Tyre and Babylon united, and they thought of it like an office Babu; and so in the heights of Simla they legislated for European British subjects in just the same way. How was it that they did not call in Mr. Keswick, or a London merchant, for one or the other. But the last people thought of were the owners of the ships which used the Canal, and at last, even Mr. Gladstone himself was surprised (applause); and so the European community here should let Mr. Gladstone know that they also wished to surprise him, that they were in an analogous position to the London merchants, in that their opinions were not asked about what concerned themselves, and let the native papers say what they like about what concerned themselves alone. They had representatives even then; they had bodies of men who were respected and who were entitled to represent the views of the European community, and not one of them was asked what Englishmen would think about this Bill. And so in the other case, when Mr. Gladstone saw what a mistake he had made, he said the Bill would be withdrawn. Let them hope that they would get as good luck, don't let them give in. They had first to ask the Viceroy to consider the state of the case, and although in their own hearts and minds that was clear, let it be stated so that there should be no mistake. They stood by the British Government, because they were a part of it. All their interest lay not in menace, but in true and loyal support, and everybody was ready to do his best to forward the true interests of Britain, which they believed also to be the best interests of the natives. Setting that aside, and taking it for granted, as he hoped every member of the Government would admit, that they were all British subjects, and meant to keep up the position of the Government, there was no doubt now about what the public opinion of India was. From one end of India to another they had canvassed every voice in a way in which they and the Government had heard them, and the most loyal of those voices were their supporters in Calcutta, the Editors of the *Englishman* and *Indian Daily News*—(loud and prolonged applause)—but the more violent of those voices, though coming from men not young and hasty, had been loyally suppressed for fear of weakening the British Government. There had been letters sent which they had heard hinted of from those who knew, which would rather astonish Mr. Ilbert, speaking of measures most violent and coming from men who knew the country. They said "Anything rather than the Ilbert Bill." The chairman had just reminded him that there were some of them here on the table. He should never forget what one Government servant (not a *chotawallah*) said. They had got what a good Government ought to wish to have—the voice of the subjects governed. They had got the support of the community, and if they were not satisfied with the Council of the Association as their exponents, the Council would be delighted to let them choose another. They had converted the whole of India to their side; they had got the voice of all the non-officials, and they believed they had the voice of every official in this province to a man, except the natives concerned. (Applause.) They had also got, what they did not ask for, the voice of the ladies. (Loud applause.) The Government might, judge as English men should judge, by the voice of the majority; but here they were unanimous. All the experienced loyal servants of the Crown who knew Englishmen, and the natives themselves, even the understrappers, who had every interest to please the great majority, almost to a man in every province, and in this province to a man, were opposed to this measure. The Government had asked for voices as a guide, and it was given to them here. They could also say that where they had had an opportunity, they had voices in England too. They could see how strong their case must be when men gave up their time and money and with

reluctance as loyal Englishmen protested against the measure of the Indian Government. Surely that fact should weigh with the Viceroy as well as any outsider. Then what remained. They had not time, and they went to the Viceroy and asked him to give them more time. They should see what had been done in India in opening the minds of the communities concerned to the importance of the question, and give them time to see whether they could not also persuade their fellow countrymen in England that the Government were wrong and the European community were right. If they had time enough, they had a good chance of doing that. They asked at present for time for a fair and full hearing of this question by the British Parliament. Would the Viceroy give it? That was a question in everybody's mind, and Mr. Murdock spoke the thoughts of two-thirds of those present when he said that he believed this meeting would be as ineffective as the voice of the last. (Loud laughter.) They could not forget about the cooking of the telegram. (Continued laughter.) They recollected also yesterday's telegram, and they knew as a matter of fact that papers had again and again been asked for at home, and they had not yet been published. They could not forget the summing up, that also wanted explaining, but they would not have it for a little time yet. All they wanted the Viceroy to do was to ask himself whether Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Aitchison, and the rest did not stand alone among the great mass of cultivated, experienced, and responsible public opinion; they wanted to ask him to take that fact into consideration, and be a little less self-confident. Modifications cannot be accepted loyally by this community. The council of this association had decided that they would not have a modification of legal principle, and any modification of it would leave the whole of the future uncertain, a very near future. It would simply be suspending the matter for a time. From such a beginning they knew what end must inevitably come, and so they said "Please pause at the outset, and let the whole Parliament of England have a full discussion before you take another step." (Loud applause.)

Mr. A. H. WALLIS, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. President and gentlemen,—I am desirous that this meeting should have present in its mind the purport of the resolutions which have been placed before it to-day. I desire this because it is by the spirit and meaning of these resolutions that this association is guided, a spirit of deference and moderation, the only principle that constitutes the criterion by which the conduct of this association will be judged in the future. (Applause.) Undoubtedly, gentlemen, the question now before us, the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, is one which it would be impossible for any person, the most careless, to regard with indifference, and if approached merely as a subject of legislation, it must be viewed with feelings of the deepest concern. To speak of the difficulties and dangers which encompass it, as compared with any question which has previously occupied the attention of Englishmen in India, is to draw but a faint and feeble picture of the real difficulties which exist. They are indeed apparent to the most casual observer, but to him who has probed the question, he who has in imagination applied it to himself, to his friends, to his relatives resident in India, has found the difficulties thickening around him at every step, leaving him very frequently with nothing but a choice between two evils. (Hear, hear.) Formidable, however, as the position appears at the present moment, how much more so will it be, should the Bill be passed into law? (Hear, hear.) How shall we steer our way between conflicting influences and opposite extravagancies of race prejudice, beset on the one side with theories and anomalies, on the other with feelings jealously sensitive to any infringement of our right as Englishmen to be tried by our own countrymen? These contradictory influences are calculated alike to widen the breach which has already been made by the mere proposal to pass the Bill into law, and to cause a tension between the races which cannot serve to strengthen the Government of the ruling power. I hope I shall not be considered as misrepresenting the collective sense of Englishmen in India, and the general feelings which now exist, when I describe this encroachment on our rights as a hopeless endeavour to remove an imaginary anomaly, an unjust and unnecessary step on the part of Government to lower Englishmen in the sight of the natives, and a proposal to grant a privilege to Native Judges which will be both injudicious and inequitable, and likely to lead to race antagonism, if not to actual danger. (Loud applause.) There are, unfortunately, a few Englishmen in India who consider that we should be subjected to the tender mercies of Native Judges, and although I am willing to admit that those native gentlemen in the Civil Service who would rise to the honour of trying Europeans for criminal offences might be men with full honesty of purpose and integrity of spirit, still I contend that they could not thoroughly enter into our feelings, our high sense of honour, our dislike for all that is unreal, all that is untrue. (Hear, hear.) And are we to suffer this indignity without exercising any endeavours to stay the threatened evil? No, gentlemen, the Council of this Association look to you for your cordial co-operation, they feel that there are numbers among you who could do much to further the cause they have at heart, and they expect you by your influence and by every means in your power to assist them in their undertaking. Let us not allow this Bill to pass into law, and then deplore the result of our own lethargy. (Applause.) I think I am right in saying that the majority of highly educated natives do not desire this change, and do not look forward to it with any feelings of pleasure, knowing that while it detracts from the prestige of those who have done so much for their country, it will not add one tittle to their dignity, or one iota to their strength. Those who advocate the measure have no strong arguments to bring forward, and cannot explain wherein the native of the country will profit by this privilege, but those who are opposed to the Bill can prove the anomaly which would really exist, how we shall be judged by an alien race professing a different religion, with opinions entirely at variance with our own, who understand not our principles, and how Englishmen appreciate the blessings of freedom. (Loud applause.) Have we not seen native gentlemen admitted to the Bengal Civil Service without murmuring? (Hear, hear.) Have we not seen them honoured and decorated without murmuring? Have we not

seen them placed on the Magisterial Bench in Presidency towns without murmuring? (Hear, hear.) But gentlemen, when we find them likely to be invested with powers unsuited to them and distasteful to us, I think we have every right to record an emphatic protest, and to pray Government to stay its innovating hand. I entreat you, gentlemen, particularly to bear in mind that, in the discussion of this question in this hall, we have endeavoured to treat it with due deference to those in power and to those whom it may affect. We, who live on the spot, can realise the nature of this Bill, and the disastrous effects which, if passed, it is likely to have on the future of the country; and I therefore have the greatest confidence in seconding the resolution, and in asking you to afford it your cordial support. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried enthusiastically. Mr. A. B. MILLER then proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, which was occupied by Mr. J. J. Keswick, and the meeting separated.

### THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON THE MEETING.

THE general feeling of those who were present at the great meeting of Thursday must have seen that it marked the commencement of a new phase in the agitation against the Ilbert Bill. A conviction has been growing up for some time past among all classes of the community that the time is approaching, if it has not already arrived, when action must take the place of argument. Mr. Gladstone's calumnious and threatening speech in the House of Commons has swept away the hope that has alone hitherto prevented this feeling from finding public expression, and it is not surprising that it was reflected strongly in more than one of the speeches yesterday evening, and still more strongly in the enthusiastic response which its expression called forth from the indignant multitude that filled the hall. It would be useless to conceal the fact that a marked and ominous change has come over the tone of the community. With no provocation but the studious moderation shown for some months past by its leaders, Mr. Gladstone has been guilty of the supreme folly of telling a powerful British community that they must be suppressed; and they are to undergo this process not because they have been guilty of any act of disloyalty, but merely because they have shown that they inherit a share of the spirit by which their forefathers won for themselves liberty and Empire. The initiative in menace has thus come from him, and he must not be surprised if the gauntlet is taken up. How unwilling the community still are to depart from an attitude of respectful remonstrance, will appear from the resolutions passed at the meeting. Those resolutions assert their claim to the last constitutional remedy remaining to them,—a remedy which the Viceroy has already assured them of his willingness to grant. We prefer believing that Mr. Gladstone's words were spoken in haste to speculating on the possible consequences of a rejection of a just prayer. But the fact that such speculation is rife wherever two or three Englishmen meet together in India, is none the less real and none the less grave.

### THE SAME.

IT was an inevitable consequence of the altered condition of things that the tone of last Thursday's meeting at the Town Hall should have presented a marked contrast to that of the meeting of February 28. What the movement against the Bill has lost in hopefulness since the earlier date, it has gained in bitterness and dogged determination.

As far as the merits of the question at issue are concerned the only change that has taken place is, that the course of events has made the case against the Bill stronger than ever. One after another the arguments in its favour have been surrendered by its supporters, till the only tangible argument left for passing it is the fact that it has been brought forward.

The change that has taken place is this. When the great meeting of February 28 was held, the Government could plead in excuse for its action that up to that time it had acted in ignorance of the state of public opinion. Up to that time the public had not spoken, or had spoken only here and there. It is true that they had not spoken because they had not been consulted, or even warned of the intention of the Government. The Government had, indeed, sprung a mine on them. Still, the fact remains that the public had not spoken, and, so far as ignorance of public feeling can furnish any excuse for a Government, whose duty it was to consult public feeling and who had neglected that duty, the Government could plead that excuse.

But during the interval that has elapsed since then this excuse has been entirely swept away. From one end of India to the other the public have spoken, loudly, persistently, and with one voice, and that voice has been the voice of unqualified condemnation of the Bill. The working man, the tradesman, the planter, the merchant, the lawyer, the barrister, every branch of the non-official community, has joined in denouncing the Bill and urging its withdrawal. If this were all, it might be open to the Government to say, however unjustly, that the verdict was a partial one; that it was dictated by the selfish interests of those who had given it. But another great body of men have also spoken; a body of men whose selfish interests are practically unaffected by the Bill; a body of men who are trained and paid to help and advise the Government in the administration of the country; a body of men who for zeal, intelligence, and impartiality stand unsurpassed in the whole world; a body of men whose opinions on the subject were especially sought by the Government itself, the great Civil Service of India; and, so far as is known, their voice has been hardly less unanimous in condemning the Bill and advising its withdrawal.

But even this is not all. If it were, the Government might, perhaps, say: It is true that, under ordinary circumstances, we place the fullest reliance on the intelligence and impartiality of our Civil Service; but in this matter they have caught the excitement of the less intelligent and more successful interloper. Well, then, the Anglo-Indians at home have also spoken; men, the majority of whom have permanently severed their commission with India, have no selfish interests at stake in the matter, and are far removed from the contagion of local excitement. They, too, have spoken, and their condemnation of the Bill has been no less unanimous and no less emphatic.

Nor is even this all. All these are related by kindred and sympathy. But the natives, too, have spoken; and what they have said furnishes a

more emphatic condemnation of the Bill than all that has gone before. What is it they have said? They have said, If we thought this Bill were final, we would scornfully reject it, as giving us only a tithe of what we demand. What is it to us that two, or three, or half-a-dozen, of our number should be able to try Europeans? We will not rest till all distinctions are wiped out; till we obtain not only a preference in all offices of trust and emolument, but an effective, a preponderant, voice in the supreme control; till we have a Parliament elected by ourselves; an army officered by ourselves; till, in short, British rule in India is reduced from a proud reality to a humble name.

This is the verdict of the natives on the Bill, and it is a verdict which is fatal to the Bill, because it says distinctly that they are prepared to accept it only as a small instalment of a programme which is incompatible, not only with Lord Ripon's pledge of finality, but with the maintenance of British supremacy itself.

Now we will not forestall the decision of the Government; but this we will say, that if, having thus ascertained the opinions of all who have any right or title to be heard on the subject, the Government still go on with this Bill, then they will deserve to be visited with a reprobation ten thousand fold stronger and more indignant than the just and strong reprobation they have already provoked.

We have said that we will not forestall the decision of the Government. But it is impossible to conceal the fact that, so far, the attitude of the Government has been one of stolid, we might almost say, contumelious disregard, alike of the feelings and opinions of the European community, and of the growing proportions of the Frankenstein it has called up.

Here in India, the responsible head of the Government makes no sign. Not so his superior in England. With a curtness and an asperity as little becoming his high office as the dignity of the occasion, he has informed the representatives of Anglo-Indian opinion at home that, whatever modifications may be made in the details of the Bill, its principle will not be surrendered. Now there is one astonishing feature about this declaration of the Secretary of State. It was made at a time when the opinions of the local officers consulted by the Government had not been received, and it therefore points clearly to the conclusion that the Government had made up its mind not to be guided by those opinions if they should be opposed to its preconceived views. In other words, the Government has determined to disregard the testimony of what Lord Ripon has justly described as its eyes and ears. And there is every indication that, in order that it may do this with impunity, it is determined that the British public shall not know, or shall know only when it is too late, what those eyes have seen and those ears have heard. Not only has the publication of the local opinions been delayed till it is no longer possible for Parliament to acquaint itself with their purport before its dispersal, but within the last few days an attempt has been made to contrive that Parliament shall be dismissed with a wholly erroneous idea of what that purport is. The Under Secretary for India has informed Parliament, not what is the verdict of the hundreds of officials consulted, but what are the "summed-up" opinions of certain Local Governments. He has told Parliament that the Governments of Bengal and Assam are in favour of the withdrawal of the Bill, but those of Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, the North West Provinces and the Central Provinces are against withdrawal, while the opinions of Burma, Kurg, and Hyderabad have not been received. He has taken care not to tell Parliament that the opinions of at least four out of five of the Governments which are against the withdrawal are practically the individual opinions of the heads of those Governments given against those of the great majority of the officers consulted by them. He has taken care not to tell Parliament that every European official consulted in Bengal, except one, is in favour of withdrawal, and he has taken care not to tell Parliament that, of all the European capital invested in the interior of India, at least five-sixths is invested in the two Provinces, whose Governments recommend withdrawal.

Now, it would be nothing short of a fraud upon Parliament and the British public if the Government were to proceed with the Bill under cover of this partial and misleading statement. The mere fact that such a statement has been made imposes upon Government the obligation, in common honesty, to place the whole of the official opinions *in extenso* before Parliament before attempting to pass the Bill into law.

But there is another fact which equally imposes this obligation on the Government. Lord Ripon, from his place in Council, has himself solemnly accepted the alternative of a reference to Parliament of the question in dispute.

The resolution passed at Thursday's meeting, in fact only calls upon Lord Ripon to fulfil a pledge deliberately given. To refuse to fulfil that pledge would be not only to commit a breach of political good faith, but to close the doors of justice against Englishmen in India, and by denying them the only constitutional remedy left them, to put a strain upon their loyalty which, if it proceeds from a conviction of their helplessness, is an act of most despicable tyranny, and if it proceeds from mere audacity is an act of most reprehensible temerity.

#### DELEGATION OF MR. ATKINS.

THE following resolution was passed at the meeting of railway employes and their wives held at Dinapur, for the purpose of taking further steps to oppose the passing of the Ilbert Bill:—

"That this meeting, composed of the European and Anglo-Indian employes of the East Indian Railway and their wives, do appoint Mr. Atkins as their delegate, to represent them at the meeting to be held in the Calcutta Town Hall on the 23rd instant, for the purpose of taking further action to oppose the passage of the Ilbert Bill, and do authorise him to sign any petition that may be introduced at the meeting, provided such petition is to retard or prevent the passage of the said Bill, and that Mr. Atkins represent this meeting to the working men at home, working, it is understood, in conjunction with the European and Anglo-Indian Association of Calcutta in England."

Similar resolutions have been passed at meetings held at Assensole, Buxar, and Mokameh.

We further learn by telegraph that meetings had been held at Ran- goon, Madras, Tundla, and Gossinganj, and resolutions passed autho-

rising Mr. Atkins to represent the railway employes of those places at the meeting on Aug. 23.

It will be seen from the above resolutions that the statement of the *Pioneer* that Mr. Atkins has been deputed to England by the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association of this city is not quite correct. Mr. Atkins proceeds to England as the delegate of the great body of European, Anglo-Indian, and Eurasian railway operatives throughout India to their countrymen at home, at their express request; and though he will act in consultation with the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and have their sympathy and support, he is not deputed by them.—*Englishman*.

#### THE ILBERT BILL.

THE attitude which the Home Government has seen fit to adopt, with regard to the anti-Ilbert Bill meeting and the deputation to the Secretary of State, is to be deplored, not only in the interests of truth and justice in this particular case, but as an ominous sign of the times. Mr. Gladstone's Government, through the Secretary of State for India, virtually announce that they care nothing for agitation, conducted in the old loyal, honest, and constitutional manner; that the healthy maxim, *ponderantur testes, non numerantur*, is a dead letter to them; and that any representation to touch their feelings or influence their policy, must be based on an enumeration of heads, not an analysis of the brains inside them. The rapier is finally deposited in favour of the bludgeon. The meeting of June 25, in St. James's Hall, was a thoroughly representative one. The prospectus disclaimed—and the tone of the speeches justified the prospectus—any race animosity, any party bias, or any religious fanaticism. The attendance comprised representatives of all shades of politics, of every class of Indian Society. Men of the past, men of the present, soldiers and civilians, legislators and administrators, barristers and merchants, planters and missionaries, medical men and representatives of the press, assembled to offer a firm but temperate protest against a haphazard and uncalled for legislative eccentricity of uncertain parentage. The chair was taken by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., whose liberal views with regard to raising the position of natives, and gradually increasing their share in the government of the country, were well-known. The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried:—

1st. "That this meeting disapproves of the Bill now before the Indian Legislature, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; and desires to move Her Majesty's Government to take measures for the withdrawal of the same."

2nd. "That the Secretary of State be requested to receive a deputation to lay before him the grounds of objection to the Bill."

The immediate reply of the Government was not a direct one; it was merely a *mot d'ordre* to the workers of the Caucus machinery, to get up meetings at all the centres where that interesting institution holds sway, in support of Lord Ripon's policy; to "strengthen," as it was said, "the hands of our Liberal Viceroy," and by machine-made evidence to show that the great heart of the British working man was with him, in his noble crusade on behalf of the down-trodden millions of Hindustan. The whole question was at once, by responsible authority, made a party one; the one thing which the promoters of the St. James's Hall meeting had—even at the sacrifice of a good deal of power—most wisely and firmly resisted. The Caucus is a beautiful vehicle for the regulation of public opinion. The rank and file are ready at any moment, on an order from headquarters, to hold meetings on any given subject—from resolutions of sympathy with the man in the moon, to a vote of censure on the equator.

Besides winding up the provincial Caucuses, endeavours were made to elicit a counterblast of opinion in London. The usual inconsistency of Radical theories and practice was made very manifest in the construction of the meeting. After the whole of the Ministerial press had been set to work to prove that the opinions of Indian public men, of every class and of all politics, were tainted with self-interest and redolent of tyrannical narrow-mindedness, it was certainly curious to see the enthusiasm displayed for the few Indian names, which found themselves in company with those of the professed meeting-mongers, on the programme of the gathering at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Sir John B. Phear we know; Sir A. Hobhouse, we know; but in what particular vocation of life has Major Evans Bell made any mark, and what is Mr. Alfred Haggard's special title to pose as a member for India? Mr. Haggard was a junior civilian in Lower Bengal, invalidated after about eight years' service, of which some five only were spent in this country. The rest of the committee were entirely composed of the professional element of Radical M.P.'s, whose one chance of keeping themselves before the public eye lies in their names being eternally advertised on posters. The names of Sir Charles Wingfield and of Mr. Robert Cust, who wrote vague letters of sympathy, complete the list of Anglo-Indian supporters of the Bill. Either Anglo-Indian opinion is worth something in this matter, or it is worthless. If the latter, then it is hard to see why so much rejoicing has been made over those few Radical sheep in the wilderness. If the former, then it is only fair to compare the names and status of those who oppose the Ilbert Bill, with those who support it. When a mass of educated and special-

ist evidence is given against the Ilbert Bill—and more against the manner and time of its introduction than against the abstract principle—by men who have known and studied India from all points of view, their evidence is apparently to be disregarded as interested and worthless. When a few men, known in India chiefly as crotcheteers, or not known to fame at all, give their support to the other side, no epithets are grandiose enough to do justice either to their moral or intellectual faculties. Accounts have been received by the last mail of the receipt of the petitions of the European community in India against the Bill—counting 14,626 signatures, and of the deputation to Lord Kimberley of the London Committee of Anglo-Indians, as resolved on at the St. James's Hall Meeting. Mr. Chamberlain has apparently been adopted as the standard of manners for the Cabinet. Lord Kimberley's reply savoured strongly of the consequential "snap" which is the characteristic of Mr. Chamberlain's oratory generally. After consenting to forward the memorial to Lord Ripon—which he could scarcely help doing—Lord Kimberley went on to say that the deputation must remember—or if they did not, they ought to—the arguments used by himself and his colleagues in the debate on Lord Ripon's motion. It would be unwise and unnecessary to repeat them. He would now state that the Government adhered entirely to their approval of the principle of the Bill, as stated in Lord Hartington's despatch of December last, and they had not the slightest intention of instructing the Government of India to withdraw the Bill. The reports of the Local Governments had not yet been received: but, possibly, modifications not inconsistent with the general principle might be adopted. How long it will be before the Local Government reports find their way home will be a curious matter to watch; also whether they are to be published, *in extenso*, or subjected to that smelting process which put such a totally new shape on to the debate on the Bill in the Legislative Council. One thing appears, unhappily, certain; namely, that they will not be allowed to find their way home during the session of Parliament. The Anglo-Indian Committee have tried to do their work in a quiet, constitutional way. They have their reward; they are received with small courtesy, and dismissed with less. They preserved their self-respect, and acted on the old-fashioned idea that argument was better than vituperation. They forgot the important fact that, since the Bulgarian and Midlothian pilgrimage of passion, the Liberal ear is so attuned to noise, as the only means of convincing expression, that it is unable to distinguish notes pitched in a minor key. The old days of courtesy and continuous policy are gone, when a Viceroy who was doing good work was not liable to be ejected summarily on a change of Ministry, and when Indian questions stood on their own merits, to be judged from a national point of view, and not condemned or praised according as they were advocated by the party in power, or by their opponents. The infallibility of Radicalism is as self-assertive as the infallibility of the Pope, but without the respectability which tradition confers on the latter. That argument is abhorrent, when it conflicts with the dogma of the hour, has been fully shown in the reception of the representatives of the Anglo-Indian Committee. There is a certain parallelism between the Radicals and Dominicans, in a story told by Froude of Erasmus. The Dominicans were trying to engage Erasmus to write down Luther. He refused. "Well then," said they, "if you will not write, at least you can say that we, Dominicans, have had the best of the argument." "How can I do that?" replied Erasmus. "You have burnt his books, but I never heard that you had answered them."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

#### NATIVE ART AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE preparations for the forthcoming exhibition at Calcutta are now far advanced towards completion, and there is every appearance of the most sanguine expectations as to its success being realised. No contributions promise to be more interesting than those representing the different branches of native art manufacture, and the reports which have been sent home on the exhibition held at Jeypore in the early part of the present year contain some useful information as to what visitors may expect to find in the Temple of Peace now in course of construction in the capital of British India. The experience of that exhibition showed that once the people realised the use and objects of the show, they hastened in large numbers to visit it; and, although the admission was free, the increase in the number of visitors from 200 a day to 5,000, which it reached before it closed, denoted a remarkable progress in popular appreciation. Although the exhibition at Jeypore appealed to a limited circle, there is no doubt that the example set by the young Maharajah produced a most excellent effect on popular opinion generally, both by encouraging native princes and chiefs to exhibit their treasures, and by inducing the labourers and artisans to inspect the most improved methods and highest forms of productions in their different crafts and professions. Surgeon Major Hendley, who took the most active part in the creation of the Jeypore Exhibition, dwells expressly on the "delight of the women" at seeing beautiful specimens of their own domestic labour or occupation.

Should the other princes of India contribute the loan of

their treasures in anything like the free and generous manner that the Maharajah of Jeypore is doing, the success of the Calcutta Exhibition is assured. This ruling chief has determined to send a complete collection of all the art manufactures of his State, and as Jeypore ranks foremost among the States of India for the artistic excellence of its manufactures there will, of course, be a magnificent display of gold and silver enamels, pottery, carvings in ivory and metal, carpets, arms, dresses of honour, &c. Sir George Birdwood states in his handbook to the Paris Exhibition that "the enamels of Jeypore rank before all others, and are of matchless perfection;" and many of these articles possess, in addition to artistic excellence, a personal interest from historical association. There will in the first place, be specimens of the splendid carpets which Akbar's general, Man Singh, of Jeypore, who was his Governor of Cabul, brought back from Afghanistan, and which show no traces of wear and decay, although in constant use at the Jeypore Palace. The opinion of Mr. Kipling will be accepted as to their exceptional merit without hesitation:—

"There are, perhaps, no finer examples of carpets extant than those which the Jeypore authorities, with great liberality, have lent as types of the best of which this branch of art is capable. Time may have given them some of their peculiar harmony of colour, but the exceeding boldness, variety, and fancy, which change continually over many feet of surface, the combined delicacy and solidity of their texture, which has resisted decay for nearly 300 years, and their great size show that they must always have been among the choicest treasures of Persian art."

It may be stated that a reproduction of one of these carpets is in course of execution, in one of the Indian gaols, for South Kensington. The memory of Man Singh is also preserved by his enamel crutch, which was used as a means of support when standing for several hours in the presence of the Emperor. It is thus described by the official juror in his report:—

"This splendid specimen of enamel, possibly the oldest and best in existence in India, was composed of small cylinders of gold, fastened on a centre core, with a crutch handle of jade set with gems. Each cylinder was a separate study, chiefly of animal life, in which the birds and beasts, contrary to the present fashion, are boldly delineated in the purest and most glowing colours, outlined in gold; the opaque white, the azure and dark blues, and the reds were especially remarkable, the red the more so, as it has been supposed that it was not used so early in India as the days of Akbar."

The specimens of brocades are not only extremely interesting in themselves, including as they do several khillats or robes of honour presented at different times to the Jeypore rulers by the Delhi Emperors, but they deserve attention as representing a lost art. Jeypore used to be famous for its brocades, but neglect, or the gradual disappearance of the few families which inherited the secret of this art, led to the sudden stoppage of the production, and to the disappearance of brocade from among the sources of Jeypore wealth and prosperity. The poverty of patrons from the visitation of war, famine, or pestilence has proved a frequent cause of destruction to the pursuit and practice of art in India, and it seems probable that the Jeypore brocades ceased to be produced at the beginning of the century when the Marahatta raids carried destruction throughout the length of Rajputana. Something might be done towards the revival and preservation of this industry were the Indian Government to revive the thoroughly Asiatic practice of presenting faithful and deserving chiefs with khillats or robes of honour—a practice which the Russians have kept up in its full integrity in Central Asia. Many good authorities contend that the Calcutta Exhibition would afford an excellent opportunity for making a commencement in this direction, and that khillats would be much more appreciated as rewards than the titles of Rai or Rai Bahadur. What the Jeypore Exhibition did in a small way for one part of India that, it is anticipated, the Calcutta Exhibition will accomplish on a much larger scale for the Empire; and not the least useful fact, which it cannot fail to impress on the vast subject population of the Peninsula, is that, whereas former conquerors appropriated for their own use all the art treasures on which they could lay their hands, we are inducing and encouraging Indian chiefs and merchants to expose their possessions in an exhibition for the benefit and improvement of the less favoured peoples of the country. In no State, however, is a friendly encounter of this description more likely to awaken feelings of identity of interest and of a common origin than in India; but, at the same time that we rejoice at it as a symptom of tranquillity, we should not be blind to the fact that we may also be creating a new political force, with which it will be difficult for us to reckon.

The 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Allahabad, will proceed to England by one of the first troopships of the season, on relief by the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry from Meerut, which will be moved by rail. The date of the actual relief of the former regiment at Allahabad is Nov. 7. The Durham Light Infantry are much under strength, being less than 600 strong.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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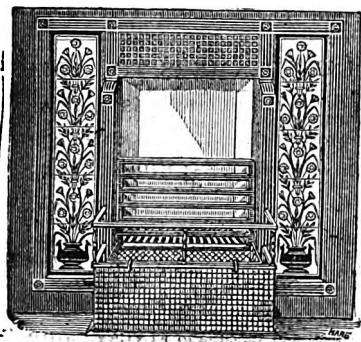
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**A RIDE TO KHIVA**

BY  
**CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,**  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my friend's medicine man had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 11; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 12; Calcutta, Sept. 13.

THE mail that has arrived to-day is one of the most important that has ever arrived in England from India, for it brings the *Gazette of India* of Sept. 8, containing the much-debated reports of the local authorities on the Ilbert Bill.

THESE reports are so voluminous—occupying no less than 416 pages of the *Gazette*—that, we are sorry to say, it will be impossible for us to place them before our readers *en bloc*. We give, however, some extracts from them to-day; and we shall continue the process in future issues.

It is, perhaps, almost needless to say, that the full text of these important documents, now received, demonstrates the absolute and scrupulous accuracy of the summary telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. We regret to have to say that it also proves that the Reuter's telegram—already famous for its "error in transmission," whereby "205" opinions against the Bill were reduced, in the account telegraphed to every newspaper in England, to twenty-six!—was hardly more trustworthy in its facts than it was in its extraordinary figures. The *Times* has happily drawn the attention of the British public to the monstrous mis-statement that claimed the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces as one of the supporters of the Bill. But a reference to the telegram, which we published for reference in our supplement of Sept. 11, will show that its whole tenour was misleading in the last degree; in fact, its wording was exactly in harmony with the monstrous mistake in the figures, but very difficult to be reconciled with the true figures.

Now that the reports are actually available, is it too much to ask of Reuter's Agency that its head-office should send a *true statement of the facts* to all those papers that published its misstatement? Some of the Radical papers in the provinces have not even corrected the amazing "error in transmission" in the mere figures themselves!

THE news from Afghanistan given by Reuter, in a telegram dated Simla, Sept. 29, and published in this morning's papers, is very serious—the more so that this inspired correspondent thinks it necessary to add the views of the Indian Government about it, which views are anything but reassuring when we remember their source. This is what Reuter's Simla correspondent telegraphs:—

"According to information received here from Afghanistan, the Ghilzai combination against the Ameer is increasing in strength. Fighting has taken place in the Northern Ghilzai country, and the Ameer's troops, numbering 8,000, were put to rout. Reinforcements are being despatched from Cabul and other places. The Indian Government believes the news to be exaggerated."

FRENCH opinion at Chandernagore, as expressed by *Le Petit Bengali*, rightly judges of the astounding statement that Lord Ripon intends to throw over his pledges of last March and ignore the adverse verdict of the local authorities on the Ilbert Bill:—

"Unless he would seriously damage his reputation as a Statesman and a man of honour, he has no alternative but to consider himself bound by the vote and put aside the unlucky project. To invite a vote and refuse to acknowledge it would be unworthy. The vote was honestly given, and should be accepted in the same manner. To act otherwise is to pose as

a despot. But with a Utopian lessons from history weigh little."

PERHAPS one of the wisest things that has been said in regard to that "fusion" of Europeans and Natives, which was progressing so happily until Lord Ripon's destructive folly put a stop to it, appears in the same Franco-Indian journal:—"The fusion which may eventually be the work of time, not legislation."

WHAT is the use of a Viceroy? That is the question which will undoubtedly suggest itself to every Anglo-Indian on reading the following *communiqué* which appears as a Reuter's telegram in all the morning papers of to-day:—

"SIMLA, SEPT. 30.—It is uncertain whether the Ilbert Bill will come on for early discussion on the return of the Indian Government to Calcutta. The question has been referred to the home authorities."

WHY to the home authorities? Is the question of the requirements of the Anglo-Indian community in regard to judicial protection, a question of which the merits can be better judged by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain and the Caucus, than by the Viceroy of India and his advisers on the spot? If so, we would again most emphatically ask, What is the use of a Viceroy?

OF course, the real meaning of the *communiqué* is, that Lord Ripon hopes to save his miserable vanity, by pressing the Bill in some form or other, and then throwing the blame on the "mandate" of Dr. Crossbones of the Birmingham Caucus, and those intelligent Radical Clubs, whose noble fury has been stirred up by the long pole of Mr. Hodgson Pratt and Mr. Foggo. In that case, the question obviously becomes, What is the use of such a Viceroy as Lord Ripon?—and the reply should be, "To discredit the great Liberal party, by making it responsible for the insane crudities of the most ignorant and least reputable section of its Radical queue."

THE real facts are gradually coming out, about the opinion on the Ilbert Bill of Native politicians, as opposed to the silly and pernicious nonsense of the handful of ignorant demagogues who have been posing in Calcutta as the representatives of the Indian peoples. The views of the two greatest of living Indian statesmen, Sir Madhava Rao and Sir Dinkar Rao, are now telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent; and are exactly what we have all along expected them to be. Sir Madhava Rao's opinion is thus summarised:—

"Sir Madhava Rao was consulted by the Madras Government. He describes the principle of the Bill as perfectly sound, and regrets the opposition to it, but goes on to say that that opposition cannot be disregarded or made light of in the deliberations of practical statesmanship, and that it would not be the wisest course to pass the Bill at present. It is, he adds, only real firmness to be able to pause when desirable to do so."

THESE are the words of a true Indian patriot. They express, in substance, the views that were nobly and feelingly uttered by the Raja Siva Prasad in Council—those views which have exposed the Raja to the shameful insults of the Calcutta demagogues, but which are, we firmly believe, the real opinions of all the rightful leaders of Bengal, as well as of the rest of India. We still hope to see the British Indian Association exhibiting the courage of what we believe to be its inmost convictions on this most vital question. To those who have any intimate acquaintance with Bengal Society, it seems absurd to suppose that politicians of the calibre of the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the Hon. Kristodas Pal, and the other prominent leaders of that really representative Association, should be found, on a great public question of this kind, ranged on the side of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the gentlemen who burnt the Raja Siva Prasad in effigy, in opposition to men like Sir Madhava Rao and Sir Dinkar Rao.

WE advise any of our readers, who wish to have a good

laugh, to go to St. James's Hall and see the entertainment of Mr. Charles Du-Val, entitled "Odds and Ends." Mr. Du-Val is well known for his literary and military exploits in the Transvaal. We venture to say this gentleman's powers of mimicry have rarely, if ever, been equalled. His personification of the racing man, Captain Rattlecash, the belle of the ball, Miss Bella Dashwood, and the scientific lecturer, Professor Dullbore, being particularly good. One great feature of the entertainment is the recital of "The Bells," which he gives with deep feeling and in a very graceful manner. Mrs. Besant's shrieking political address is particularly amusing; and Mr. Du-Val's sarcastic "aside" on the Affirmation Bill is always received with enthusiastic cheers.

*The Indian Mirror* says:—

"Mr. A. P. Howell, who has been serving on the Education Commission, will leave Simla next week to rejoin his appointment in the Behars. Somehow or other Mr. Howell's name is freely coupled with 'Britannicus' of the *Englishman*."

We are informed that the scheme for the establishment of a Punjab Guest-house, Museum, and Institute, in the immediate vicinity of London, which is being advocated by Dr. Leitner and the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* is not in any way intended to compete with the Institute at Oxford; the objects of which are different, appealing as it does to the whole of India, and perhaps to a more Anglicised class of natives of that empire, than the project contemplated by Dr. Leitner of a Punjab Guest-house and Institute, the residents at which, when in town, will, no doubt, be glad to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Northbrook Club and the National Indian Association.

With respect to the Indigo Market, the following is from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Price Current:—

"Herewith we give a detailed estimate of the various Lower Bengal Districts for this season, amounting to 15,800 maunds against 18,957 last year. A few concerns in Midnapore and Jessore are still at work. The season has been a most disappointing one all over Lower Bengal, but more particularly in Jessore and Purneah. It is somewhat too early to give a final estimate for Behar. Manufacturing news varies much; Here and there Khoonties are yielding well, but as a rule the final results will, we are afraid, be but indifferent. Benares reports are somewhat contradictory, but we expect the crop will about equal that of last year, whilst from the North-West it will, we believe, be considerably less, as the rain, which has this week been general in those parts, has come somewhat too late to be of much use. It is as yet too early to give a final estimate of the crop, but present appearances point to an out-turn of 125,000 to 135,000 maunds."

The same firm gives the following with respect to the Tea Market:—

"Further sales of tea have been held on August 30 and Sept. 6, amounting to 25,836 chests, and of these 24,713 found buyers. There is no particular change to notice in the demand, which has been strong for all, except common descriptions; these may be quoted a shade easier, whilst medium and particularly good and fine teas have realised better prices. London telegrams continue favourable, and August deliveries are, we consider, satisfactory."

*The Englishman* gives the state of the Tea Market for the week as follows:—

"At the commencement of the past week there was a fairly good demand for tonnage both by Canal and Cape, and several steamers and ships found employment at the rates then current. But towards the close the demand for Canal tonnage has ceased owing to discouraging reports from the home markets, and for ships there is not much inquiry either. Four ships have been fixed during the week, one for London and three for Dundee, reducing our unfixed tonnage to 35,000 tons."

The same journal gives the following obituary of the week:—Surgeon-Major Erskine B. Grant, A.M.D.; Major Phillpotts, R.A., Colombo; Mr. Henry Hodgart, Engineer, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., Amraoti; Mr. Alexander Christian, of Putterghutta Indigo Factory, Bhagulpore District; Mr. Edward W. P. Edwin, assistant paymaster in charge of H.M.S. Philomel; Mr.

Richard Brunton Flindell, chief superintendent of Telegraphs, Bengal Division.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending August 28:—

"The favourable change in the weather noticed last week has been maintained during the one under report. A fresh burst of the monsoon on the Western Ghats has brought good and opportune rain to the districts of the Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Parts of these tracts, however, continue in need of rain, and in Guzerat, where the fall was very slight, it is urgently needed. In Sind, according to latest reports, the river is six feet below last year's level, and the crops have suffered from scarcity of water. From Bombay the monsoon has extended to the Berars, Hyderabad, and Central India. In the former prospects are excellent, in the latter very much improved, and all cause for immediate anxiety is removed in most of the States. Rajputana is still for the most part without rain, and in many States much anxiety is felt as to crops and fodder. In the Madras Presidency the weather continues favourable, although in Madura, Tanjore, and Coimbatore the unirrigated crops need more rain. In British Burma the generally insufficient rainfall compared with the past year is beginning to affect the rice crop in the midland districts, but elsewhere prospects are good. Rain is also wanted in the Gauhati district of Assam. In the Cachar district, lying to the south-east of Gauhati, a heavy fall has again caused considerable damage. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has been generally good, and though more is required in places, prospects are good. In a few localities floods have done some damage. Good rain in the Central Provinces has greatly benefited the standing crops, which now offer hopes of a fair yield. Rice, though much retarded by the long break, is expected to return only a quarter below the average outturn if favourable weather continues. More rain is wanted in the Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore districts. In North Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall of the week, though fairly general, has been insufficient and unequal. The eastern as well as the western districts are now in need of rain and the kharif crops are being irrigated where possible. Rain continues to hold off in the Punjab, and the crops on unirrigated lands in the south eastern districts are reported to be rapidly failing. The supply of grass and fodder is also running short. Agricultural operation remains unchanged. Ploughing and sowing are nearly completed in Burmah and transplanting is well advanced. Rice and jute are being reaped in Bengal, and rice in Assam. Early kharif grains are coming into the market in Northern India. Harvesting is going on in Madras. Locusts are still reported from the Deccan. Cholera is generally on the decrease, but would appear to be severe at present at Nagnur. Fever is spreading, and small-pox is reported in several districts. Cattle-disease in mild form continues generally prevalent. Prices are for the most part stationary, except in Rajputana, where they are rising."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Calcutta, September 30:—

"I have from time to time during the last eight months quoted passages from the Anglo-Indian and Native Press on the subject of the Ilbert Bill. I now add some selections from a Franco-Indian paper, which have a certain interest and value as coming from persons who possess local experience, while they have no personal interest in the controversy."

"*Le Petit Bengali*, a journal published at the French settlement of Chandernagore, says:—

"The tribunal to which Lord Ripon appealed last March—that is, the opinion of the local administrations—has pronounced a verdict condemning the project of the Government by an overwhelming majority. Lord Ripon has doubtless strong reasons for acting as he did; but what is to be the outcome? Unless he would seriously damage his reputation as a statesman and a man of honour, he will have no alternative but to consider himself bound by the vote and put aside the unlucky project. To invite a vote and refuse to acknowledge it would be unworthy. The vote was honestly given, and should be accepted in the same manner. To act otherwise is to pose as a despot. But with a Utopian lessons from history weigh little. Europeans in India form such an insignificant minority that it is indispensable to regard them as a distinct race and provide special laws for their protection. To mix Europeans with the rest of the people is to destroy the civilising agent. In vain do the heads of the Indian Administrations show Lord Ripon that no legislation is capable of abolishing race distinctions. The Viceroy will not be convinced, and

wishes to repeat in India, an eminently Conservative country, an experiment which has failed wherever it has been tried. If the country is to remain under a European Government there is danger in withholding protection from the European and in not maintaining that ascendancy to which his race, and not conquest, entitles him. The fusion which may eventuate will be the work of time, not legislation.

"Meetings to protest against the Bill and to urge Government to withdraw it continue to be held throughout the country. The Assam tea planters of the Sibsagar and Luckimpoor districts have met and passed a series of resolutions condemning the measure, and among other important meetings have been those of the planters of the Darjeeling Terai and the non-official residents of Berhampore and Bangalore. It is a noteworthy fact, appearing from the published local reports, that two of the foremost native statesmen, Sir Dinkur Rao and Sir Madhava Rao, oppose the passing of the Bill. Sir Dinkur Rao's notes are made in a separate report, but his opinion is quoted in a letter of a magistrate of Agra. Sir Madhava Rao was consulted by the Madras Government. He describes the principle of the Bill as perfectly sound, and regrets the opposition to it, but goes on to say that that opposition cannot be disregarded or made light of in the deliberations of practical statesmanship, and that it would not be the wisest course to pass the Bill at present. It is, he adds, only real firmness to be able to pause when desirable to do so. Lord Ripon, however, does not seem disposed to follow this sound advice.

"The Government of India recommends the immediate commencement of a Western Deccan Railway from Poona to Belgaum, a distance of 242 miles. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company will probably undertake the work.

"The Secretary of State's sanction on the following projects is expected shortly:—First, a Nagpore and Bengal connecting line; secondly, a Bhopal and Whansi line, with an extension to Gwalior and Cawnpore; and thirdly, a line from Dhubri, on the Brahmapootra, to join the Tirhoot Railway. All these lines are important for famine protection.

"The accounts of the land trade of British India with foreign countries for 1882-3, as compared with the previous year, show that the imports amounted to 5,34,11,364 rupees, against 4,81,54,290 rupees, and the exports to 4,65,31,115 rupees, against 5,14,27,807 rupees. The countries showing the largest increase in the import trade are Cabul, Hill Tipperah, Upper Burmah, and Karennee. There is an increase in the export trade of Upper Burmah.

"There has been a deficient rainfall in Lower Bengal, and it is now nearly ten inches below the average. This is causing some anxiety for the late rice. Heavy rain fell in Calcutta yesterday, and if general will probably do much good. Mr. Blandford, the meteorological reporter, in a lecture which he delivered at Simla, attributed the recent drought in Northern India to the unusual amount of snow retained until late in the season in the Himalayan valleys, the abnormally high pressure of the atmosphere, and the long continuance of dry north-west winds.

"The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that a surveying expedition is to be sent to the Takt-i-Suleiman peak, sixty miles west of Dera Ismail Khan. When once a few trustworthy trigonometrical positions have been fixed there they will supply the means of mapping 50,000 square miles of important and almost unknown country.

"The Ameer's youngest and favourite son died of measles at Cabul a fortnight ago.

"General Kalal Khan, who was sent to punish the bandit Sadu in Zurnut, has met with a reverse. Reinforcements have been sent from Cabul. The Ameer is striking medals to commemorate his victory over the Shinwarris."

## DINNER TO MR. JOHN RINTOUL MITCHELL.

ON Saturday evening, Sept. 22nd, a very interesting gathering took place at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on the occasion of a farewell dinner given by the press and other friends of Mr. Rintoul Mitchell, formerly editor of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, of the *Manchester Courier* and of the *North Times*, to commemorate his departure from England to join the editorial staff of the *Calcutta Englishman*. Between forty and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. E. R. Russell, (*Liverpool Daily Post*) occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Joseph Hatton and Mr. H. Lascelles Carr (*Western Mail*), as vice-chairmen, and among others by Sir W. T. Charley, Common Serjeant of the City of London, Mr. Boyle (*Daily Chronicle*), Mr. D. Bremner (*St. James's Gazette*), Mr. A. Watson (*Echo*), Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E. (formerly of the *Madras Times*), Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. W. Dawes ("Elijah Goff"), Mr. W. Saunders (*Central News*), Mr. F. Everill, Mr. Byron Webber, Mr. Robert Brough, Mr. Clarence Holt, &c. Letters of apology were read from Mr. J. W. McClure, J.P., Mr. S. S. Lloyd, and many other gentlemen. Mr. Henry Irving telegraphed as follows from Edinburgh:—"I wish my engagement would allow of my being

present in person to add my God speed to those of Mitchell's other friends. Will you keep me a place at the dinner that I may show in this, the only way in my power, my esteem and good wishes to our friend, to whom remember me." Mr. J. L. Toole and Mr. George Loveday telegraphed from Whitby, expressing their regret that they could not be present, and their good wishes for Mr. Mitchell's prosperity. After the healths of the Queen and Royal Family had been drunk,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of the evening, "Health, Happiness, and Prosperity to John Rintoul Mitchell." He said it gave him all the more pleasure to propose the toast because Mr. Mitchell's line in journalism was different from his own, and because Mr. Mitchell wrote on the opposite side of politics to that to which he (the chairman) was attached. Politics were, of course, excluded from their feelings on that occasion, but at the same time, if they wanted to judge a politician they must go to politicians on the other side for evidence of the impression that he made; and the same way if they wished to judge of the power and influence of a political writer, they must see what was the opinion of the political writers who were opposed to him. Many of those present were well acquainted with Mr. Mitchell's writings, either as colleagues or as antagonists, and he ventured to think that all of them would agree with the opinion that had been expressed by Mr. Duncley in a letter in which he described Mr. Mitchell as one who would be especially remembered for the argumentative, fair, and excellent manner—a manner which appealed to the highest intellectual judgment—with which he supported the opinions to which he was attached. (Hear, hear.) There were two kinds of political writers; those who could not take up the pen without exhibiting the spirit of the partisan and others who sought to place themselves *en rapport* with the great mass of those whom they addressed and tried to win over those to whom they were opposed. The latter was the kind of writer Mr. Mitchell had always been, and he was the type of writer that would always be honoured by the British nation, and would be honoured in every part of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) The chairman then referred to Mr. Mitchell's treatment of matters of public interest that did not usually fall within the scope of a journalist's work, instancing the manner in which he had virtually acted as arbitrator in a strike of some 70,000 miners which occurred in South Wales during the period when Mr. Mitchell was editor-in-chief of the *Western Mail*. Mr. Mitchell was now about to enter upon a new career in a land that was identified with some of the greatest triumphs of English genius—civil genius as well as military genius. He (the chairman) almost envied Mr. Mitchell the new and vast problems to which he would have to address himself in his new sphere of labour. He believed that the same qualities which were the best for a journalist in this country were the best for a journalist all over the world—consistency, skill in dealing with facts and rapidity in making use of them, the command of good racy English, the power of briskly and freely impressing one's views upon the general public—these qualities were found in the best journalism alike of America, of England, and of India, and they would be exhibited in his new career as they had been in his past career by the gentleman to whom they were about to wish God-speed. The chairman concluded by paying a high tribute of admiration to Mr. Mitchell's character as a personal friend.

The toast having been drunk with "three times three,"

Mr. MITCHELL, in responding, expressed his gratitude and surprise at the extent and character of the demonstration that had been made in his honour. Never, in his most brilliant day dreams had he anticipated anything of the kind. If the occasion was to be regarded as his death in English journalism—it might be that it was—(cries of "No, you'll come back!")—and if it were, he could only say, "Let me die thus!" As he looked around and saw the faces of those who had been associated with one portion and another of his career, the events of his whole life seemed to pass before him, as they were said to pass before a man at the moment of his dissolution. It was a pleasure to him to see present members of the political party in Lancashire, with which he was especially associated. Politics necessarily formed the chief part of a journalist's daily work, and the presence of Sir William Charley, formerly the representative in Parliament of the borough in which he (Mr. Mitchell) was a resident, gratified him as being an assurance that the services he had tried to render to the party were not altogether unappreciated or forgotten. It was also peculiarly gratifying to have there representatives of the London press, with which he had been connected only a very short time, as well as members of the dramatic profession, a connection with which was so frequently found to be the recreation of journalists. He was also glad to see present some eminent members of the Indian press. He himself would enter India with somewhat the feelings of a child entering the British Museum—expecting to see many things that he would not understand; and all he could say was that he should bring with him a certain habit of observation and wish to acquire knowledge which, with a proper amount of humility and willingness to be taught, would be of the same use in India as in England.

Sir WILLIAM CHARLEY in proposing the toast of "The

English Press," said that one of the earliest copies of ornamental penmanship that was set to him when a boy ran thus:—"To the pen, the pencil, and the press, we owe what neither can express." The lines expressed a pleasant truth, and he looked upon the present occasion as a kind of apotheosis on the pen and press in the person of Mr. Mitchell, of whom, he said, as was said of the dame that visited the sculptor, "He came but for friendship, but took away love." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Mitchell's great success in winning the friendship and the love of those with whom he was associated lay in this, that he carried into his profession the spirit and the instincts of a true gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir William) had the honour of Mr. Mitchell's acquaintance during the time he occupied the distinguished position of editor of the *Manchester Courier*, the position of which paper at the present time might be gathered from the fact that its proprietor was chairman of the meeting which selected Mr. Houldsworth as the Conservative candidate for Manchester at the election which was now pending. If Mr. Houldsworth were returned at this election, there was no doubt the success of the Conservative party would be largely due to the respect and enthusiasm with which Mr. Mitchell imbued the minds of the electors of Manchester for the cause which he represented. (Applause.) Sir William concluded by referring to the great and increasing power which was wielded by the press, especially when directed by such men as Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. D. BREMNER and Mr. H. LASCELLES CARR responded, the latter referring to the fact that the best of the provincial journalists were being constantly attracted to the metropolis. He found some consolation from this, however, in the reflection that the dull men who remained in the provinces had a better chance of making a position for themselves than if the brilliant men had all remained. He had been more intimately associated, perhaps, with Mr. Mitchell than any other person present, and he could bear his testimony to the worth of Mr. Mitchell's character. As a colleague and as a general he stood pre-eminent among all the newspaper men he had known for the last twenty years—loyal, kindly, considerate in all his conduct to every one with whom he came in contact; one of the most popular men they had ever had in their town.

Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS proposed the toast of "English Literature," which was responded to by Mr. JOSEPH HATTON and Mr. DAWES.

Mr. E. A. MASON (*Worcester Herald*) gave the "Indian Press," and said that in his capacity of hon. sec. he had received about 150 letters, containing earnest recognition from north, south, east, and west, of Mr. Mitchell's journalistic ability, his genial good fellowship, and his sterling character. It might, therefore, be fairly said that those present that evening represented a large constituency, who wished to express to Mr. Mitchell a feeling of good fellowship, and an earnest desire that the change in his career which was about to take place would conduce to his prosperity, and that he might be successful in his new sphere of labour. In proposing the toast of "The Indian Press," he would associate with it the names of two of its distinguished members—Mr. William Digby and Mr. Roper Lethbridge. Personally, he could echo the words which had already been uttered to express astonishment at the rapid growth of the power and influence of the Indian press. He had seen a copy of the *Calcutta Englishman*, and he could certainly say that the paper was a credit to any capital in the world. It was clear that the daily press in India was wielding the same power and influence for good that it was wielding in this country. (Applause.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

Mr. WM. DIGBY, C.I.E., in responding, said:—It is but fitting that the Indian press should be acknowledged at such a gathering as the present, seeing that our guest is going out to serve on that press. But it seems to me that the secretaries have done rather a bad thing in associating my name with the toast before that of my friend Mr. Lethbridge, because by doing so they have put the corporal before the colonel, for while in India I was but a humble working journalist, he was Press Commissioner, having relations with all journals. He is to speak after me, and you will find that what in the corporal is but a weak and stammering word is in the colonel an eloquent speech. Then again they have made a mistake in that I appear before you somewhat as a blighted being. I see around me gentlemen connected with the press, and I think "If I only were what I once was, in a position to render the public that service which journalists in active work are able to render!" There was a time, and not very long ago either, when it argued considerable courage to speak in this country and in certain circles, on behalf of the Indian press, but I believe the late *Examiner* spoke the truth when it said that the journals of India would compare with those of any other country. The Duke of Wellington spoke of the journalists of India as "a ruffianly set;" the Duke of Argyll described the Indian press as "licentious;" Sir George Campbell declared that the writers were largely subsidised; but the greatest sinner of all in this respect came from the city in which Mr. Mitchell spent some years. Mr. Hugh Mason, speaking to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said "I never take up an Indian news-

paper, and read the articles in it, but I feel sure that the writer has been subsidised." Indian journalists cannot be indignant at a remark of that kind, simply because it is so ludicrous. One has only to know Indian journalists to be aware of its absurdity. It is fitting, too, that the toast of the Indian press should be proposed when any body of English journalists is brought together, because from your ranks go forth the gentlemen who conduct that press. But it is not only that the Indian press gains from its contact with the English press; the English press and English public life to some extent derive advantage from the Indian. Of all our special correspondents, not one has exhibited more of the true journalistic spirit than Mr. Cameron, the correspondent of the *Standard*, and he commenced his career on the *Bombay Gazette*. While, how far English public life has derived advantage from Indian journalism may be seen, to mention one instance only, from what occurred at the last general election. There were no two pluckier fights at that election than those which were fought in the Elgin Burghs and in East Worcestershire. The Conservatives of the Elgin Burghs had to turn for a candidate to an Indian journalist, Mr. Maclean; while the Conservative candidate in East Worcestershire was another Indian journalist—Sir R. Temple. Sir R. Temple, a journalist? Yes! he was for some time the editor of the only quarterly review published in India, the *Calcutta Review*, of which my friend, Mr. Lethbridge, was also some time editor. And no one knows how many leading articles Sir R. Temple wrote for the *Friend of India*, for of course, "the secrets of the prison house" of journalism are never revealed. There is no great Day of Judgment for what has transpired in the editorial sanctum. Something has been said this evening about the difficulties and troubles under which journalists in this country carry on their work. Well, if it is hard work to be a successful journalist in this country, it is far harder work to be one in India, because their journalists are not merely critics of, but, above all else are opponents of the Government, in this sense, that they are no political parties in the Indian State. Journalists therefore necessarily stand in the position of an Opposition to the Government, but at the same time they are in this disadvantageous position, that, write they never so ably, or let them show that the Government is in the wrong nineteen times out of twenty, still, whatever they say or do, the Government there goes on just the same and cannot be turned out. There are no Houses of Parliament there, in which questions can be put; there are no public meetings at which speeches can be made defending the one cause or the other, and at which information can be given on the matters under discussion. Indian journalists have to feel their way in the dark, to grope for information, and the wonder is that they have been able to be of so much assistance to the State as they have been. Lord Lytton, when in India, did do one good thing for the Press—he also did what, I think, was one bad thing; but we will not deal with controversial subjects to-night—he established between the working journalists and the Government a Commissioner and intermediary, someone to whom the journalists could go and say "we want to write truthfully and fairly on the matter which is before the public; will you place before us in confidence all the information you can in reference to it, and we, as gentlemen, will deal fairly with what you give us?" In this way Indian journalists were able to get behind the scenes, and get to know what the Government were doing, what were their objects and intentions, in a way that they could not do before, and have not been able to do since, because one of the things which Lord Ripon did when he went out to India was to abolish the office of Press Commissioner. The journal to which Mr. Mitchell is going is especially worthy of consideration. No newspaper since the old *John Bull* was bought by Mr. J. H. Stocqueler and called the *Englishman*, has done greater service in the Indian capital than the paper on which Mr. Mitchell is going to serve. I have little doubt, from what I have heard of Mr. Mitchell, and from what I know of his writings, that all that is good of the *Englishman* of the past will be continued in the *Englishman* of the future. High as is the estimation in which, as has been shown by what has been said to-night, Mr. Mitchell has been held, I do not think he has yet been appreciated at his true worth. The chairman has spoken of him as a political opponent worthy of his steel; Sir William Charley has spoken of him as a political friend, and of the effects of his writings; Mr. Carr has spoken of his genial qualities as a colleague; the lady who sits by his side no doubt thinks that she at all events has estimated Mr. Mitchell at his true worth; but I venture to say that even she has not yet estimated him at all as he is going to be. Mr. Mitchell is going out to India not merely as an *Englishman*, but in words with which most here are familiar, "In spite of all temptation, To further serve *this Nation*, He prefers to be *The Englishman*"—not an ordinary *Englishman* like a Viceroy for example, or a Presidency Governor, but *The Englishman*. (Laughter.) I ask you, now to look on Mr. Mitchell as the *Englishman* of India—as prepared to maintain in a high-spirited and noble way the high traditions which *Englishmen* possess in our Indian Empire. I must say that of all the journals in any part of the world there are none which appear to me more steadfastly to

set before themselves a high ideal of conduct, and that more worthily strive to serve the Empire to which they belong, than do the journals of India. (Applause.)

Mr. ROGER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E., also responded, and said: I cannot but appreciate most highly the honour you have done me in associating my name with this toast, so closely connected as it is with the object of our meeting to-night, and with Mr. Mitchell's future career, in which we are all so much interested. When I was asked just now, quite unexpectedly, to join Mr. Digby in thanking you for the very kind way in which you have received the toast of the Indian press, I was consoled for my unpreparedness by two considerations—one was the happy thought of an earlier speaker, that it is very nice to be asked to undertake a task which you know someone else will most admirably perform for you, the other was that I can now have no excuse for boring you with a long speech. I find I have been selected for this honour because I was for some time Press Commissioner in India, and also because I was for seven years editor of the *Calcutta Quarterly Review*. But on this occasion, when Mr. Mitchell is about to join the editorial staff of the *Englishman*, I venture to put forward as still higher claim to speak on behalf of the Indian press, in that I believe I am the oldest contributor to the *Englishman* at present in England. I had the pleasure of writing a leading article for the *Englishman* in the autumn of 1868, and I have written for it nearly ever since. Mr. Digby has told you how large a part officials in India play in Indian journalism, and when I was a professor in a Government College in Calcutta, and subsequently as the principal of a neighbouring college, I contributed weekly, and sometimes almost daily, to the *Englishman*. The interest, therefore, that attaches itself to this toast in my eyes is indeed very great, both because of my great interest in the career to which Mr. Mitchell is about to go, and because I feel he is so well qualified to adorn it. I have observed that career—the career of an Indian journalist—from two sides; from the side of the active worker as a journalist, and from the official side in a very peculiar position. As the nominee of Lord Lytton to the peculiar and somewhat difficult office of Press Commissioner, I was able to study the question from the strictly official side. I very strongly feel the obligation that all those who had any connection with the institution of the Press Commissionership are under to Mr. Digby, who, though differing from us on the ordinary lines of politics, has yet been so high-minded as to acknowledge the great advantage to Indian journalists which was derived from that appointment. I was specially glad to hear those remarks from Mr. Digby, because an idea seems to have prevailed in England that the Press Commissioner was some kind of censor or oppressor. Mr. Digby, as not only one of our most eminent Indian journalists, but also as a sound Liberal, has been magnanimous enough to come forward and state how erroneous that notion is. Before the establishment of the Press Commissionership, the journalists of India laboured under the great disadvantages which Mr. Digby has just described to a still greater extent. There are no parliamentary debates in India, no questions asked in the Houses of Parliament. The discussions on public questions in the Legislative Councils are carried on almost *in camera*. Until the establishment of the Press Commissionership, journalists were groping in the dark; they had no actual knowledge, further than what leaked out in a surreptitious manner, of what the motives and the intentions of the Government really were. The deliberations that resulted in the appointment of a Press Commissioner originated in the time of Lord Lawrence; they were carried on under Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton, in making the appointment, was only carrying to perfection, by the aid of his just literary instincts and his administrative genius, the idea that had been evolved long before. The contest with the disadvantages under which journalists labour in India, as compared with their brethren in England, will, no doubt, prove very interesting to Mr. Mitchell, and I venture to say that the qualities he possesses are peculiarly calculated to enable him to surmount those difficulties. Living in Calcutta, at the centre of Government, he will have the advantage of being brought into contact with the officials of the Government, who will tell him openly and candidly what are the intentions of the Government in the action which they take; and though the Press Commissionership has been abolished, the traditions of its *régime* still exist, and the relations between the Government and the Press are more cordial and sincere than they were before Lord Lytton made his wise and bold attempt to solve those difficulties. On the other hand, there are some advantages which the Indian press enjoy, which Mr. Mitchell will, I am sure, make the most of. Journalists in India occupy a position of greater responsibility even than they occupy in this country; they are the guides and inspirers of an enormous *clientèle* in the Native press. The Native press take all their information, and a great deal of their tone, from the English journals; and, therefore, it is of the highest importance that men like Mr. Mitchell, who have attained a high position in England, should go out to guide that press. One of the speakers this evening observed that the provincial press is robbed of its best men to supply the London press;

but on the present occasion I think it is a very fortunate thing that the provincial press is being robbed of one of its best men to enrich the press of India. A great responsibility rests upon Mr. Mitchell, and I am glad to feel that he will be able to discharge it, and that he will do credit to the country and to the press of England. At the present time great questions are being agitated in India, and we want men like Mr. Mitchell there. Another advantage enjoyed by journalists in India is that press men there have no party politics. They follow their own consciences, they get the best material they can upon any subject, they form their own opinion and they then have the responsible task of leading the whole of the newspaper opinions of that vast Empire. The *Englishman* possesses that characteristic in a peculiar measure, I am old enough to remember when the *Englishman* was called the organ of rampant Anglo-Saxonism; but that is no longer the case. For years it has been edited by no unworthy predecessors of the gentleman who is now about to succeed them. The articles in it have been written by men who have attained the highest eminence in the services in India. I could tell you of men whose names are well known to all of you who have been regular contributors to its columns, but, as Mr. Digby has said, the secrets of the journalistic prison-house are never revealed. The *Englishman*, being published in Calcutta, the seat of Government possesses an influence which perhaps no other newspaper in India possesses, and therefore I can congratulate not only Mr. Mitchell himself but the Empire at large, that a man so well calculated to adorn the position he is now going to fill has been selected to direct the future of that great journal.

Mr. BOYLE, the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, in proposing "The Ladies," said he was glad to have the opportunity of testifying to the good qualities of Mr. Mitchell alike as a journalist and a thorough good friend. He was a man that the press of this country could ill afford to lose, but at the same time it was satisfactory to know that in his new sphere of work he would maintain the prestige of the English press, and do honour to it and to himself.

Mr. MITCHELL responded, and other toasts having been duly honoured, a very pleasant evening was brought to a close by a number of songs and recitations by several of the gentlemen present.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ZEMINDARS - II.

SINCE the publication of our article under the above heading we have received several communications from correspondents, asking us to afford something more positive than mere *a priori* arguments to show that the profit of the zemindars is limited to the amount of revenue paid by them to Government. One writer goes further, and invites our attention to a passage in the Honourable Mr. Justice Cunningham's minute on the Rent Bill, in which the profit has been estimated at a much higher figure. The points mooted are of sufficient importance to demand a reconsideration. The passage in question runs thus:

"There are 130,000 revenue-payers, who pay to Government a land-revenue of about three and a half millions sterling and enjoy a rental officially returned at something over thirteen millions sterling. This three and half millions of revenue is only half a million larger than what was fixed at the time of the Parliament settlement, *viz.*, three millions. It is reckoned that, as the zemindars' share was fixed at one-tenth of the gross rent, 'the net rental' (*i.e.*, share available for the proprietors after payment of revenue) at the time must have been between £300,000 and £400,000. While the Government revenue, accordingly has increased only by half a million, the landlord's share has risen from, say, £350,000 to nine and a half millions sterling. But this rental of thirteen millions is only an official return for Road Cess purposes, and is believed by many good judges to represent very inadequately the whole amount which in one way or another the proprietors receive. One writer reckons the entire amount paid annually by the occupants of the soil at between twenty-five and thirty millions sterling."

The remarks at the close of the paragraph quoted call for no comment. They dwell on mere guesses of unknown individuals writing for a purpose—of mere phantasms of fancy designed to produce sensational effects—and are not amenable to strict criticism. The reference to the Road Cess returns is the only point of importance, and they are just what Mr. Cunningham has consulted in a very perfunctory, careless manner. The returns have, we believe, not yet been published, but it is obvious from the figures given that he had seen them as submitted to Government by the Board of Revenue, and he sneers at them by saying that they were "only an official return for Road Cess purposes, and is believed by many good judges to represent very inadequately the whole amount which in one way or another the proprietors receive." This estimate of their value is, however, opposed to that of the Board of Revenue which submitted them under date April 10, 1879. The Board think that "with all their drawbacks, however, they may fairly rank as a most interesting collection of agricultural statistics." The drawbacks they refer to are connected with the reasons given, with the classification of tenures, and with other details with which the totals have no concern, and to which we do not advert. The only figures which concern us are those of the total of revenue and of the total of yield. The former stands beyond all question in the records of the Board. The latter is founded on the returns furnished by zemindars, giving in detail the names of every tenure-holder and ryot on each estate, and that under the penalty of being debarred from suing

any tenant whose name does not appear on the returns; and under these circumstances they are, accidental errors excepted, the most reliable that could be obtained. Of course, they do not include the illegal cesses which have been euphemised by Mr. Cunningham under the phrase "one way or another," but these cesses are no more subject to tabulation than are adulterations, overcharges, short weights and measure, undue commissions, overcharges on landing and shipping costs, and other items in commercial returns in England, or France, or the United States of America. They are mere trifles which, for statistical purposes, are nowhere on earth taken into consideration. They must be bold indeed and gifted with uncommon hardihood of diction who would say that illegal cesses in Bengal triple or quadruple or pentuple or sextuple the profits. With imagination at beck they have rope enough and to spare. Anyhow the onus of proving them rests not on us, but on those who strive to controvert our position. Leaving them out of consideration, we find that Mr. Cunningham is in error in supposing that the total of revenue payers numbers 1,30,000, and the total of revenue is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions. The figures should be, in round number, 1,50,000, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  millions. The exact figures are thus given in the Board's Revenue Administration Reports:—

| Year          | I.<br>Permanently<br>settled. | II.<br>Temporarily<br>settled. | III.<br>Govt.<br>estates | IV.<br>Ryot-<br>wari<br>tracts. | Total<br>of all<br>classes. |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1879-80 ..... | 139,049                       | 7,693                          | 2,518                    | 22                              | 1,49,282                    |
| 1880-81 ..... | 140,007                       | 7,670                          | 2,720                    | 23                              | 1,50,420                    |
| 1881-82 ..... | 141,391                       | 7,608                          | 2,822                    | 25                              | 1,51,936                    |
| 1879-80.      | 1880-81.                      | 1881-82.                       |                          |                                 |                             |

Demand ... 3,72,18,953 3,75,41,188 3,77,37,226  
These figures, however, refer to zemindaries strictly so called; they do not concern the Road and Public Works Cesses tabulated in the Board's report to which reference has been made above, and as Mr. Cunningham refers to that special report, and not to the Revenue Administration Reports, we, too, must abide by them. Now, statement A of the Board's Cess Report gives the total of estates at 2,42,416, or over ninety-two thousands in excess of the total given in the register of zemindaries. This is due to the inclusion under the head of Rent-free and other estates which do not come under the category of zemindaries, but yet of such a nature as not to be fit to be included under the term tenure. Tenures properly so-called have been given in the column for tenures, and they reckon at 11,35,222 valued at Rs.8,19,34,550. It is worthy of note that the Board's returns, both for revenue and cesses, refer invariably to estates, and not to the payers of revenue or cesses, while Mr. Cunningham uses the term "revenue-payers." There is, however, no return whatever published or compiled by the Board to show the actual number of payers, and it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Cunningham could get at them. The only inference, therefore, that can fairly be drawn is that he has confounded the number of estates with that of their owners. As a matter of fact it is impossible that the number of owners should be less than that of estates. The bulk of the owners are Hindus, among whom the joint-family system prevails most extensively, and ninety-five out of every hundred estates have many more than two owners each. Four or five to ten joint owners are common numbers, and it would be easy to show that many single estates have from thirty to forty co-sharers. Even in the case of small Brahmins and Mahatras, and other lakhs estates co-sharers are the rule and single owners the exception. It is true that in the case of some rich proprietors several estates come under one ownership, but these are few and quite exceptional, and cannot possibly reduce the total of owners to 1,30,000 from a total of 247,413 estates.

To turn now from the payers to the amount paid. The total value of the estates is given in the statement under notice at Rs.13,11,68,432. This is, however, the gross amount, and is subject to many deductions. We have in the first place to deduct from it the Government revenue amounting to Rs.3,77,37,226. Then a sum of Rs.69,14,587 has to be put out for the Road and the Public Works cesses. A third sum of three lacs must go to cover the Dawk impost, and one of Rs.78,73,105 for collection charges at the rate of 6 per cent. The amount actually paid is much greater, ranging from 8 to 12 per cent., and in the management of the Wards and attached Estates the Government pays more, but we take it at the lowest rate, because the Government has thought fit to fix it in its wisdom as the rate which they will allow in the calculation of cess accounts. Then comes the amount of unrealisable assets. The Government in the plenitude of its sovereign powers, with the aid of the ablest and the highest-paid collectors known on the earth, and having the Sunset law at beck, has never been able to recover the full amount of its due. The Board's Revenue Administration Reports year after year show the collections to come up to not more than 93 to 97 per cent. In the management of wards and attached estates, the collections made by Government officers under special laws range from 54 to 80, seldom the latter, and this is the case in normal years. For drought, famine, scarcity, the periodical writing off of revenue as unrealisable, if taken into account would lower the average considerably; but we have no data to hand to calculate the average rate. Anyhow, such being the case with Government, the zemindars must, as a matter of course be a great deal worse situated. They have to contend against recalcitrant ryots, bad laws, law's delay, heavy costs, three years' prescription, rats, mice, locusts, death, and all the contingencies of flood and field, and experienced persons are firmly of opinion that in the long run the zemindars do not realise more than at an average 70 per cent of their dues. But to obviate adverse criticism we will reckon the loss at 20 per cent.—an estimate which no zemindar will admit to be fair towards him. This rate would represent a total of Rs.2,62,33,368. It may be said that the zemindar should be more vigilant of their rights, and it is their own fault if they fail to realise the whole of their dues; but they cannot draw blood from stone, and if they do try to claim the full of their legal right, and institute too many rent suits, would be the actors of the poor-at-other's-cost in the person of collectors are ready at hand to denounce them as harsh, arted,

cruel, and vicious, and the Government ever ready to gibbet them in its administrative resolutions as monsters of cruelty. The Government, in its administrative canonicals, preaches moderation benevolence, kindness to ryots and all the other virtues of the Scriptures, and having thereby secured three years' respite, changes its coat and as legislators decrees a wholesale fine on kindness by washing off all liabilities of the ryot under the law of three years' prescription. For tradesmen who sell chicory for coffee and salt for sugar the prescription is six years, but for zemindars it is three, following the worst possible laws for the easy recovery of rent during the legal period. It is but reasonable and fair that the result of the moral flappers and bad laws should recoil on Government. The balance left after the above deductions represents the profits of 2,42,000 estates, but of these the 1,50,000 zemindary estates include, as shown in our last article, a great number of very small estates yielding from R.1 to Rs.83 per year, the richer classes being represented by barely 10,000. If we take the profits of the 92,000 estates to be the same as those of the 1,50,000 zemindaries, technically so called, the result would show that those experienced officers who reckon the profits of zemindars to be between twenty-five and thirty crores have, we will not say shot with a long bow, but drawn a trifle too largely on their imagination. But to tabulate the figures—

|   |     |     |     |     |     |              |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Total value ...   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,11,68,432 |
| Deduct Revenue ...  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,77,37,226  |
| Deduct Road and P. W. Cess. ...                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,14,487    |
| Deduct Dawk tax ...   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,65,16,719  |
| Deduct collection charges at Government rate of 6 per cent. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,00,000     |
| Deduct unrealisable at 20 per cent. ...                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,62,16,719  |
| Deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ for the share of rent-free-holders ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78,73,105    |
| Balance of profit for zemindars ...                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,83,43,614  |
|   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,62,33,368  |
|   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,21,10,246  |
|   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,73,60,085  |
|   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,47,50,161  |

The results here arrived at are in keeping with the returns of the Income Tax Administration as far as they go. The bulk of the zemindaries are, as shown in our last article, of small extent, valued at from R.1 to Rs.180, whereas the Income Tax collectors and assessors took no note of agricultural holdings and estates of less value than Rs.200, and therefore there can be no exact concord; but the figures given in the Board's report of November 14 1865, on the administration of the Income Tax in the Mofussil, from 1860-61 to 1863-64, and the Report of Mr. Grote, President of the Income Tax Commission for Calcutta and the suburbs, which have been summed below in a tabular form, show that the total of tax-payers under Schedule I, was 2,13,754, and the duty they paid amounted to Rs.30,35,894, which, calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. duty, give a total profit of Rs.1,21,47,576—nothing like 25 to 30 crores.

It might be said that it is a matter of perfect indifference to Government whether the whole of the profits remains with the zemindar or is divided between him and the Talukdar. Had there been no zemindar and no subinfeudation, the whole of the profits would have gone to Government. This is no doubt true as an argument, and would show well on paper. But the Government has a higher duty to perform than to realise the highest revenue possible. It is the protection of the people and the promotion of their welfare, that primarily claims its attention, and how far that is consistent with the extortion of the highest revenue is quite another question. Certain it is that the experiment of ryotwari settlement has been tried and found to be sadly wanting. It has impoverished the people concerned, lowered their vitality, and killed them like rotten sheep under the slightest touch of adversity. These facts have engaged the attention of our legislators, year after year, and they have been busy in devising Dakkhan Ryots Relief Bills, Agricultural Banks, and what not, but no relief has yet been afforded to the sufferers, and such will continue to be the case until taxation is specially lowered. This misery has not yet fallen on Bengal, and those who advocate the suppression of the Bengal system are trying really to reduce the ryots of Bengal to the condition of the ryots of the Dakkhan. May God avert the mischief which they propose to inflict!

INCOME TAX STATISTICS FOR THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAX-PAYERS AND AMOUNT OF DUTY REALISED UNDER SCHEDULE I, INCLUDING LANDHOLDERS AND AGRICULTURISTS OF ALL CLASSES DERIVING THEIR INCOMES FROM LANDED PROPERTY.

| Year.    | Place and Total.        | No. of Payers. | Amount of duty. |
|----------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1860-61. | Calcutta and Suburbs... | 15,721         | 4,63,201        |
|          | Mofussil ...            | 1,98,033       | 25,72,693       |
|          | Total ...               | 2,13,754       | 30,35,894       |
| 1861-62. | Calcutta and Suburbs... | 15,718         | 4,63,126        |
|          | Mofussil ...            | 1,83,105       | 24,34,443       |
|          | Total ...               | 1,98,823       | 28,97,569       |
| 1862-63. | Calcutta and Suburbs .. | 5,375          | 3,00,621        |
|          | Mofussil ...            | 50,176         | 20,35,483       |
|          | Total ...               | 55,551         | 23,36,104       |
| 1863-64. | Calcutta and Suburbs... | 5,355          | 2,90,524        |
|          | Mofussil ...            | 45,881         | 14,54,081       |
|          | Total ...               | 51,236         | 17,44,605       |

Hindoo Patriot.

**THE INDIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.**

THE following is the report of Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, on the Bill:—

"From the Secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

"Naini Tal, July 3 1883.

"Judicial Department (Criminal).

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 26C., dated March 17, 1883, forwarding copies of the papers noted on the margin, and to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner on the provisions of the Bill, together with the opinions of the Honourable Judges of the High Court, Allahabad, and of some other persons consulted on the subject.

"2. The Bill is intended to amend Sections 22, 25, 443, 444, 450, and part of 459 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 10 of 1882), and its effect up to the existing law would appear to be as follows:—

"(1) As Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure now stands, the Government can appoint any European British subject, official or non-official, and if official, of any branch of the Government service, to be a justice of the peace for its territories. Under the law as amended by the Bill, the primary qualification for investment with powers of a justice of the peace would no longer be one of the nationality and race descent, but would become purely official within certain branches of the public service; that is, no one could be appointed a justice of the peace who was not a magistrate of the first class, and was not (a) a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, or (b) a member of the Native Civil Service, constituted under 33 Vic., cap. 3, or (c) an assistant commissioner in a non-regulation Province, or (d) a cantonment magistrate; and no non-official person, or member of any service under the Government other than those specified above could be appointed a justice of the peace.

"(2) Under Section 25, as amended, all sessions judges and district magistrates would become justices of the peace for the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving.

"(3) It is proposed to alter Section 443 so that any magistrate of the first class who is also a justice of the peace would be competent to try European British subjects; and the effect of this alteration, taken with the addition proposed to Section 25 and with Section 446, would be that a district magistrate, whether a European or a native, would be empowered to try European British subjects, and on conviction to sentence them to not more than three months' imprisonment, or to fine of not more than Rs. 1,000, or to both.

"(4) While sessions judges, whether European or native would become, under Section 25 as amended, competent to try and sentence European British subjects, assistant sessions judges, whether European or native, would, under Section 444 as amended, not be competent to do so until they had held office for three years, and had been specially empowered by the Local Government.

"(5) Section 450 and part of Section 459 are proposed for repeal, because by the preceding amendments all sessions judges, whether European or native, would, in virtue of office, be justices of the peace, and the disability of native magistrates and sessions judges to exercise the powers of a justice of the peace would be removed.

"3. The object of these amendments, as stated by the Government of India, is to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency towns in such a way as to remove at once and completely from the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 10 of 1882) every judicial disqualification based merely on race distinction. The Lieutenant Governor, in submitting his views upon this proposition, desires that he may be understood to be treating the various points involved only as they relate to the North Western Provinces and Oudh. The determination of them by the Government of India may depend materially upon considerations of a general character, and upon the circumstances, political and administrative, of the different provinces of British India, and Sir Alfred Lyall would wish only to offer an opinion upon the expediency or necessity of introducing the Bill's provisions into the provinces under his administration.

"4. I am to say, then, that the Lieutenant Governor does not think it expedient in these provinces to throw open to native magistrates the jurisdiction over European British subjects to the extent that would be permissible under the Bill. The four classes of persons specified in Section 1 of the Bill include, taken together, very nearly the total number of the civil officers (excluding the subordinate executive services) in these provinces. According to the constitution of the judicial service, there is in each district only a limited staff of officers at any time available for disposing of the important criminal work of the provinces. It follows that very junior officers must occasionally be invested with the powers of a first-class magistrate, their integrity and energy and the supervision of the superior courts being accepted as security for the proper exercise of these powers. The proposed magisterial qualification of eligibility for appointment to be a justice of the peace—namely, that the officer to be appointed must be a magistrate of the first class—is therefore a very variable test of special fitness to exercise that jurisdiction. It is true that the qualification is a preliminary one only, and that the Local Government may select from among the magistrates possessing it the only whom it thinks fit for appointment under Section 1 of the Bill. But the Lieutenant Governor now doubts whether there is a sufficient stability or security in this discretionary power; since the correspondence and discussions that have taken place regarding the Bill have elicited great diversity of opinion, and it is not impossible that the Local Government might, at different times, have widely different views as to the proper standard of personal fitness, and as to the various considerations unavoidably and indisputably connected in all countries with marked distinctions of race. Seeing,

"\* Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, with statement of objects and reasons."

then, that the broader and more attractive any principle is in its abstract form, the greater is the need for prudence in its application, the Lieutenant Governor would now advise, in this instance, that the Legislature lay down a less flexible rule than that provided in the Bill, and limit more definitely the application of a principle which, reaching very far, may easily touch feelings and prepossessions that cannot be ignored.

"5. In regard, moreover, to the last of the four classes named in Section 1, it is understood that any person, without restriction as to service or class, military or civil, who is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class within a cantonment, becomes the cantonment magistrate. If this be so, then, not only for the reasons stated above, but also because cantonment magistrates are particularly intended to exercise authority over soldiers and others subject, more or less, to the rules and customs of military discipline, and are in constant relation with military commandants, the Lieutenant Governor would not advise any change of law that might permit full jurisdiction in cantonments to be given to others besides European British subjects. And as both cantonment magistrates and assistant-commissioners in non-regulation provinces can be appointed by the simple order of the Executive Government, their status differs in this respect from that of persons appointed to the Civil Service, which is created and defined by statutes.

"6. For the reasons, then, set out in the preceding paragraphs, Sir Alfred Lyall would recommend the entire omission of Section 1 from the Bill.

"7. Section 2 of the Bill proposes to make all sessions judges and district magistrates, in virtue of office, justices of the peace. With regard to this provision, I am now to explain in the reasons why, after careful deliberation, the Lieutenant Governor adheres to the opinion stated in the last paragraph of my letter, No. 692, dated 27th May, 1882, to the effect that the powers of justice of the peace might be conferred upon every native officer, whether a member of the covenanted Civil Service or a commissioned civil officer in a non-regulation province, who may be appointed to be a magistrate of a district. In the first place, the appointment of a native officer, except on temporary occasions, to be a magistrate of a district, would, at least in these provinces, be a substantial recognition of his trustworthiness, capacity, and strength of character. For the district magistrate, who in these provinces is also the collector, is the chief executive officer holding large powers and acting under serious responsibilities within a very considerable tract of country. He commands all the executive, police, and revenue officers in the district; and he is the controller of, and to a certain extent the appellate authority over, the magisterial courts of the district. Being thus one of the main springs of the whole public administration, the district magistrate is a member of the most important grade in the whole executive service of the Government in these provinces. It was probably with advertence to this fact that one of the non-official European gentlemen consulted regarding the Bill answered, that if a native civilian was appointed magistrate and collector, it would make no appreciable difference to him whether or not that officer was a justice of the peace. Whenever, therefore, a native civilian shall have been promoted to a position of such trust and influence, it will be both reasonable and expedient to confer upon him the full attributes of his office. For, since he is responsible for keeping order within his territorial jurisdiction, and for maintaining the authority of the Government and the law, not only should he be able to deal with persons of every class and condition, but it would be inconsistent and unwise to limit his power that he should not be able to use it against a European, even in cases of sudden emergency in which he might have to exercise authority personally in preserving the peace by punishing offenders. These reasons for giving full jurisdiction to district magistrates are, at any rate, clear and of public concern. Moreover, district magistrates are necessarily so limited in number that the full extent to which, by including them among justices of the peace, the jurisdiction could be extended, would be plainly understood and clearly circumscribed, and would not fluctuate with changes of opinion as to the fitness of particular native officers or classes of officers. Further, the principle of a ming district magistrates with exceptional powers has been the mainstay of our executive system from a very early date. At a time when ordinary jurisdiction over European British subjects was jealously reserved to the Supreme Courts at the Presidency towns, the statute of 53, George III., cap. 155, empowered the district magistrate as such (whether or not a justice of the peace), to try charges against a European British subject of certain offences committed against natives of India, and to pass sentence upon him. In fact, it is believed that investment with the powers of a justice of the peace was not essential to the exercise of the powers conferred under the statute until, for the first time, a proviso to that effect was introduced without discussion into Act 25 of 1861. It is, perhaps, true that up to 1832, when the statute 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 85, was passed, no native could have held the office of district magistrate; but the point is now mentioned to support the argument that the investment of the district magistrate, as such, with authority of a special kind has, if not always, still from a very early period of our administration, been admitted as essential to local administration.

"8. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, supports the proposal to amend the law so as to make all district magistrates, in virtue of office justices of the peace. In the correspondence with which this discussion began, it was proposed by the Bengal Government to give full jurisdiction, at least, to all native members of the covenanted Civil Service who shall have attained the position of district magistrate or sessions judge; and in a minute by a majority of the High Court of these provinces it is said that to this extent an amendment of the law is not opposed by the judges, although the minute objects altogether to clauses (b), (c), and (d) of Section 1. The Lieutenant Governor's opinion, as has already been explained, is, that the appointment to a district magistracy should be taken as the necessary verification of personal fitness to exercise the special jurisdiction; and from this point of view he would not draw a distinction between members of the covenanted Civil Service and members of the native Civil Service constituted under statute 33 Vic.,

cap. 3. It may be true, although it has yet to be proved, that the former are likely, by reason of their training in England, to be better fitted than the latter to exercise the powers of justice of the peace. But this would be one of the points to be taken into account in appointing native civilians to be district magistrates; since, whether they were members of the Civil Service or of the statutory native Civil Service, their personal fitness to exercise all the functions of the appointment would have to be considered. It may also be observed that the statute 33 Vic., cap. 10, pledges the Government to confer appointments ordinarily reserved for the covenanted Civil Service only upon natives of India of proved merit and ability, under rules that may, from time to time, be varied; so that in the case of persons employed under this statute the selection for higher office must always be based strictly upon fitness and efficiency.

"9. The foregoing arguments in favour of the proposal to invest district magistrates, in virtue of office, with jurisdiction as justices of the peace, do not, however, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, apply to the proposed investment of sessions judges, in virtue of office, with similar powers. Every offence is ordinarily triable only within the district where it occurred; and as the charge must go in the first instance, before some magistrate, there are executive reasons why the district magistrate should not be debarred from receiving, and, according to law, disposing of any charge of an offence cognisable within his jurisdiction. But a committal for trial before a sessions judge involves few, if any, considerations of urgency or executive expediency, while it is usually as easy to arrange for the trial being held before the judge of one district as before that of another. The object of interposing, in 1872, the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court between the magistrate and the High Court was to save the expense, delay, and general disadvantages of sending Europeans from remote districts for trial to the High Court. This is a consideration which is certainly rather losing than gaining force as communications improve, and, at any rate, there will always be a sufficient number of European judges in different districts of these provinces to prevent serious inconvenience of this kind. Moreover, under the existing law in regard to the trial and punishment of European British subjects by the Court of Session, the judge not only possesses jurisdiction stretching over a very wide range of offences, and has power to pass a sentence that may be very severe to a European, but he can also decide whether the accused shall or shall not be sent to be tried by the High Court with a jury. In these provinces trials before sessions judges could rarely (except in the few larger stations) be held with a jury, while if procedure by jury were, as a rule, introduced for the trial of Englishmen, native judges might be embarrassed. On the whole, therefore, the Lieutenant Governor does not think that the anomaly of making a distinction in this respect between European and native judges, furnishes a sufficient reason for changing the law, in order to give native judges the special jurisdiction over European British subjects.

"10. In the final sentence of my letter, No. 692, dated May 27, 1882, the specific recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor was made in the following words:—

"In short, although the Lieutenant Governor would not, for the present, advise that a native covenanted civilian should be invested (save in very special cases) with the powers of a justice of the peace until he has been appointed, temporarily or permanently, to be a magistrate of a district, he would confer the powers of a justice of the peace on every native officer, whether a member of the Covenanted Civil Service or a commissioned civil officer in a non-regulation province, who may be appointed to be a magistrate of a district."

"Sir Alfred Lyall would now amend this recommendation by striking out the clause enclosed in the parenthesis, 'save in very special cases,' and he does not now advise, as was suggested in an earlier part of the confidential letter of the 27th May, 1882, that a native civilian, temporarily appointed to be a district magistrate, should retain his power as a justice of the peace on reversion to a subordinate post. He would attach the exercise of jurisdiction as justice of the peace to the office of district magistrate as a necessary or intrinsic function of the office itself, not of the individual who might hold it; and he would make no other substantive alteration in the law. He would retain the power, now held by the Local Government, of appointing, when reasons for it are shown, any European British subject, official or non-official, to be a justice of the peace. For there can be little doubt that in certain localities and circumstances it may be advisable, if not necessary, in the interests of the natives of the country themselves, that the Government should have the power of conferring upon European British magistrates, official or non-official, powers to deal promptly with their own countrymen. If, however, the Government of India are of opinion, upon a more general survey of the bearings of the question throughout India, that sessions judges ought to have jurisdiction as justices of the peace, the Lieutenant Governor would advise that, upon the analogy of the proviso in Section 4 of the Bill, the Local Government should be vested with discretion to confer, for special reasons, the jurisdiction upon native sessions judges who shall have held office for a period stated. To this arrangement, indeed, for the North Western Provinces and Oudh there would be no objection whatever; but in these provinces the sessions judges are often officers whose standing in the service is not higher than that of the district magistrates, and it becomes sometimes necessary to appoint, for short intervals, a junior officer.

"11. In the correspondence submitted with this letter it is more than once observed that the question of altering the present law regarding jurisdiction over European British subjects is in no way urgent. With this observation, so far as it relates to these provinces, the Lieutenant Governor feels bound to say that he concurs. From one of the minutes recorded by the judges of the High Court, it appears that during the past ten years the average annual number of charges against European British subjects has been eighty-one. Of these cases, by far the greatest number have occurred in the more important districts in or near large stations where European magistrates and sessions judges are always to be found, and where, for general administrative reasons, the offices of magistrate and sessions judge are not at all likely to pass out of the hands of

European British officers. There are at present few European British subjects residing in the out-lying districts, at a distance from the principal towns and lines of communication, nor is there any prospect of their number increasing in parts of the country beyond easy reach and supervision from the principal centres. On the other hand, the native civilians now in these provinces are very few. In Oudh there is one native Assistant Commissioner, not belonging to the Civil Service, and two native civilians appointed in 1880 and 1881 under the statute 33 Vic. In the North-Western Provinces there are two officers, appointed in 1880 and 1881, under that statute, and one civilian, who entered the service by competition in 1876. It may be assumed that, even if the Bill were to pass unaltered, the Government of India would expect that before the powers of a justice of the peace were conferred upon any officer of the classes made eligible, his general capacity and judgment as a magistrate of the first class would be tested by some years' probation in that class. It follows that, under any circumstances, not more than one or two of the gentlemen just referred to would soon be eligible as justices of the peace. And even if the proportion of native civilians annually attached to this administration be in future augmented, the number of those who could be appointed justices of the peace must nevertheless, for a long period to come, be exceedingly small.

"12. On the other hand, the English community in the North-Western provinces has shown since the Bill was published a natural desire that criminal charges against them should, as heretofore, be inquired into and tried by English judicial officers. To this arrangement no demur, so far as the Lieutenant Governor can ascertain, is made by the natives of these provinces at large. It is true that some leading native gentlemen, whose views and feelings carry much weight and merit much consideration, distinctly support the principle of removing class differences and race disqualifications, and would wish to see native officers removed from any such disability. But Sir Alfred Lyall nevertheless believes that all native gentlemen possessing judgment, ripe experience, and real knowledge of these provinces would advise great care in selecting native officers for the exercise of what must inevitably be in many cases a difficult and peculiar jurisdiction.

"13. In these circumstances the question of extending to native magistrates the power of justice of the peace cannot be said to press upon this Administration. But whenever the Government of India determine that it must be settled (and now that the question has been formally taken up it must be settled), the Lieutenant Governor would certainly give the jurisdiction to all district magistrates, and he believes that this amendment of the present law would fulfil all reasonable expectations, and answer all practical purposes. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"J. R. REID,  
"Officiating Secretary to Government North West Provinces and Oudh."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### MR. BERDMORE'S ESSAYS.\*

A WORK of this kind does not often get much notice from reviewers. They have before them an ungracious task—they cannot dispute that the essays of which it is composed have passed by the Caudine Forks of two, if not of more editors. In this case we believe it is two, for the learned gentleman who holds the reins of the dear old *Quarterly* was present there throughout 1877 when Mr. Berdmore's articles appeared, and we fancy that the vigorous and intellectual doctor, with whose political opinions we so decidedly differ, was working away at the *Westminster* in 1864-7.

But were it half-a-dozen of editors who had accepted these essays as written in the purest Saxon, and conveying fair notions on their respective subjects, still here they are on their own merits for criticism. An article has to be a very powerful one to be worth re-printing, and the public will probably very soon tell the publishers whether in this case they have made a mistake. This means that we are not by signs of approval or the reverse about to attempt to guide a public perfectly well able to select its own literary fodder—what we rather want to note here is the singular brain or temperament that has treated at such different periods subjects so utterly diverse.

In 1864, evidently much affected by the death of an author for whom he appears to have had an extraordinary reverence, he places on record a monograph in which, whether correct or not, he pours out his whole soul. He analyses the analyst; dealing with our English Balzac he puts a touch of Balzac into his criticism:—

"We remember that at the commencement of the 'Snob Papers' he was careful to tell us that he was the historian of snobs because he was one himself, and more than once in a confidential 'aside' to the public, he hinted that he was as bad as the man he sketched. He even said that he should like to walk down Pall Mall with two Dukes on his arms. This might be gentle laughing, but we incline to think there was a certain sincerity beneath it all, self-consciousness of the truthful man who had studied his own mental defects, and had no intention to claim—on the contrary, rather strove to disclaim—a self-immunity from the weaknesses that influenced others. 'Know thyself,' said the old Greek, 'and perhaps those only best discover the cause of the pimples in human nature who have first marked their appearance on their own skin, and

\* "A Scratch Team of Essays,—The Kitchen and the Cellar, Thackeray, Russia, Carriages, Roads, Coaches." By SEPT. BERDMORE. London: W. H. Allen and Co., Waterloo-place.

remembered the rich condiments of pride, selfishness, and luxury which have induced them."

A most singular analysis we take this to be, but it is not an ill-natured one, for a few lines farther on the examiner of Thackeray's character breaks out with an indignant protest:—

"If any think that we do him an injustice in recalling weaknesses which might be buried, we can only say that that man is, in our eyes, greater who digs in his own heart for less beautiful traits of human nature, and is not afraid to expose the weaknesses he himself has felt, than the writer who gives us airy romances and fictitious sentiment, slurring over the desolate hovels of habit and custom in which we live together with himself."

There were, no doubt, certain discrepancies in the subjective character of Thackeray which the writer has noted with some felicity, and, so far as we are aware, no one before or after him has pointed out that Thackeray personally was at one time Warrington, at another Arthur Pendennis. These different types existed not merely in the brain but in the man himself.

We do not, in reviewing a review, wish to be harsh, but why did not Mr. Berdmore stick to the text of the *Westminster Review* of 1864? We have compared it with the reprint, and find some very considerable mitigation of expressions which it then used.

Is it that he too repents youthful excess of language, and is more just as he becomes more conservative in his views? For, that Mr. Berdmore had what were then advanced views, is clear by the nature of the organ in which he gave them expression. His article on Russia is a most glaring case of an author reprinting matter and then calling out "Peccavi," p. 160. We do not blame him. We think it rather honest; but it is the most extreme point to which cynicism can go, and that is a quality on which, so we have heard, Mr. Berdmore rather prides himself.

We are not captious critics. It is very honourable for anyone to say "I have been wrong," and if we doubt about the condition of the author's head in 1864-7, we cannot dispute that he has a brave heart in 1883, for it is only a brave heart that says "I have sinned."

If this is a scratch team, it is a very quaint and singular one. Somehow or other there seems to be a skewbald in it. It wants harmony, and yet it has "go" in it. From Thackeray to Russia, from the stomach and the palate to a criticism on the coaches that start from the White Horse Cellars, all are the same to Mr. Berdmore. He fears not to speak his mind on anything he touches, and this is the merit of the work. Queer he may be in his admission of past errors, but with strong convictions he always writes. He pursues an idea to the last point—*vide* his curious comment on a coachman's driving-seat, p. 245.

Before we conclude, we will hark back to the article on Russia, because it is likely to cause renewed attention in view of the additional somewhat stringent remarks on Count Schouvaloff, Lord Derby, and others. In the preface Mr. Berdmore says:—

"I have made some additions, and but few corrections; but I am bound to say that inasmuch as the article on Russia touches on politics, there has been a great deal in the conduct of her Government, to say nothing of Nihilistic crimes, which prove to me that I took too optimistic a view of the nation, and that the 'earth hunger' of which other publicists have written was too much veiled from my eyes by the glamour of a hospitality which I shall always readily acknowledge."

"Some observations due to the Franco-German War of 1870 are placed here instead of under 'Russia.' When she repudiated the Black Sea clause of the treaty that followed the Crimean War, Gambetta threw away one of those great chances which might have proved that he was indeed a statesman. The journey of Thiers to the north must have proved to him that France was to have no help from that quarter. To have sent her fleet round to the Black Sea would have proved that, even with Germany on her hands, France had still regard for treaties, and intended to have them respected. Whether with the weak men at our helm then, as now, France would have forced our hand for very shame, I cannot say, but certainly she would have made us blush to accept so calmly the undone work for which, in common with her, we spent our blood; and even to blush is not so bad for a nation, when it permits its rulers to do ignoble, or fail to do noble acts. By-and-bye the working man will have his say as well as the *bourgeois*, and I think he will not allow his Government to turn the other cheek to the enemy,—perhaps, also, with a good deal more pride for his country than the Birmingham Radical, he will think that places like New Guinea had better be annexed."

We certainly do not disagree with these observations, but why were they not incorporated with the article? The author is, or should be, an artist in composition; then why relegate to a preface what should have formed part of his work? According to our view, a graver error could not have been committed.

Whatever may be the fortune of the work, no one will dispute that the style is peculiarly crisp and terse. Take, for instance, his history of the mail and other coaches from 1800 to 1850, pp. 226-240, every page of which smells of the road.

## MAIL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation it was unanimously resolved to apply to Government for sanction to a grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival in Bombay in November.

The Viceroy probably leaves Simla at the end of October, and goes to Cashmere *via* Jummoo and Srinagar on the way down. His Excellency will probably halt two days at Lahore, arriving at Calcutta about December 1.

Owing to heavy rain in Guzerat a portion of the B.B. and C.I. Company's line between Pallej and Chamargam has been washed away, and through communication is again interrupted.

Heavy rain has fallen in the Punjab, and the agricultural prospects are improving.

Two cases of attempted outrages on European females by natives have been reported during the week, one from Calcutta and the other from an up-country station.

Meetings protesting against the Native Jurisdiction Bill continue to be held in Bengal, and the feeling of antagonism to the measure is rather on the increase than on the decrease, particularly in the planting districts.

The action *Pigot v. Hastie* has been continued in Calcutta during the week preceding the departure of the mail, the greater portion of the time being occupied by the defendant's examination and cross-examination. The case is likely to last a long time, as there are over thirty witnesses to be called on behalf of the defendant alone.

There were sixty-four deaths from cholera in the city of Bombay in the week, compared with seventy-four in the previous week, and eighty-six in the week ending Aug. 23.

The cholera returns for the districts are very satisfactory, the figures showing a large and satisfactory diminution in the mortality in almost every case.

The effects of the volcanic disturbances in Java were distinctly felt in Ceylon, and at Madras, Kurrachee and Bombay the sea suddenly receded for some distance, and returned soon afterwards with considerable violence. The telegraph cable in the Indian Ocean was also affected by the occurrence.

In presiding at a lecture on the "Defence of Lucknow," delivered at Simla by Colonel J. M. Innes, V.C., on the 28th August, H. E. Sir Donald Stewart spoke of the value of entrenchments, and urged the necessity of providing places of refuge for use in times of disturbance.

The celebrated Machi Bhawan Fort was evacuated by the British troops on Sept. 2.

Fort St. George, Madras, is to be kept only as a place of refuge in case of civil disturbances. The troops at present occupying the place will be accommodated elsewhere.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Barkley introduced the Punjab Municipal Bill.

It is reported from Peshawur that the Pass Afreedees, with the exception of the Meearee Kheyls have given in unconditionally on the salt question.

A rumour was current during the week to the effect that a Persian envoy to the Ameer had been refused admission to Afghan territory. It appears, however, that there was no foundation for the statement, as the Envoy arrived at Kandahar on the August 28, and was well received by the authorities.

The Ameer is said to be introducing the heliograph into his army, having obtained native instructors from India.

Mahomed Hassan Khan, well known as the ex-Governor of Jellalabad and a supporter of Ayub, is said to be still in Tirah, but to be in very reduced circumstances.

Ameer Abdul Rahman is reported to have reached Cabul the August 28.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned projects for restoring the Mosaic work behind the throne in the Diwan-i-am Delhi Palace; for special repairs to Jehangir's tomb, Shahdara; and for annual and special repairs to the Shalimar gardens, Lahore.

Thakur Singh Sindhawalla, a member of the old Sikh Royal families, and a cousin of Dhulip Singh, has been invited by the Maharajah to visit him in England, accompanied by his two sons.

The Secretary of State for India has given notice of the intention of Government to purchase the Eastern Bengal Railway in pursuance of the powers contained in the contract for the construction of the line.

The Government of India have sanctioned funds for the completion of the Buckingham Canal.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and Lady Aitchison will leave Simla on the 10th instant.

An application, supported by a number of the principal magistrates in Calcutta, has been made by the proprietors of the Hooghly dockyard to the Howrah Municipality for the purchase of land for the purpose of so extending the dock as to enable it to accommodate vessels of a large size.

Surgeon A. M. Crofts succeeds to the officiating medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, vice Maodonald, proceeded to Egypt.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1883.

## LORD RIPON'S REVOLUTIONARY LAND POLICY IN BENGAL.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE AND PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We publish to-day *in extenso* the Petitions to Parliament, (1) of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar meeting in Calcutta, and (2) of the Zemindars and other Landholders of the Province of Behar. These Petitions represent the views of the whole of the landed interest throughout the vast territories that are to be smitten by the blight of Lord Ripon's revolutionary land policy; and even a casual glance at their wording will be sufficient to show both the serious character, and the entire reasonableness, of the panic that has been caused in the hitherto peaceful and prosperous Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, by the prospect of the sweeping changes to be introduced by the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Calcutta Petition only reached England during the last days of the dying Session; and though it was promptly laid before the two Houses of Parliament by Lord Lytton and Mr. Stanhope respectively, there was, of course, no possibility of its merits being examined or discussed. The Behar Petition has not even now been presented. And yet it is seriously stated that the Government of India—under cover of the dust that has been raised by other measures which have engrossed the attention of its European critics, and backed up by the despotic power of a reckless and fanatical Viceroy—will force this most disastrous Bill into law before either the British public or the British Parliament has had any opportunity of inquiring into its dangerous and anarchical tendencies.

We appeal, therefore, on behalf of the unrepresented and defenceless people of Bengal, to our public-spirited contemporaries in the Press of England, to examine these alarming petitions for themselves, and to place before the generous British public the conclusions which

must assuredly suggest themselves on the perusal. In this way alone can the public conscience of Great Britain be awakened in time, and a great national crime (as well as a gigantic political blunder) be prevented.

To those who know anything of the history of British rule in India we need hardly say that the landowners of Bengal and Behar form a large and most important community, with a few rich and thousands of very poor men, unsurpassed in loyalty and devotion to the just and benevolent Government that has hitherto protected them, and every other community in the land, with scrupulous impartiality. And further, we need hardly point out that, in a country so exclusively agricultural as Bengal and Behar, a sudden and violent revolution in the relations between landlord and tenant means a social and political cataclysm. We have already shown in these columns what will be the disastrous results of Lord Ripon's policy in regard to the actual cultivators of the soil; who will infallibly be reduced, under its operation, to the position of mere serfs ground down under the oppression of money-lenders, the most merciless of middlemen. That conclusion of ours will be found to be amply borne out by clauses 48 and 49 of the Behar petition, and by clause 9, section iii., of the Calcutta petition. But here, in these petitions, we find the whole body of the landowners of Bengal and Behar coming forward, solemnly to declare that the Bill will "revolutionise the present relations between landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar"—will "redistribute landed property on a new and inequitable basis"—will "fetter the freedom of action of all classes interested in agriculture by driving them at almost every step of their mutual transactions to Courts of Law and fiscal officers"—will "foster disputes, litigation, and animosity in lieu of peace, harmony, and goodwill"—and is "a policy which, while confiscating the property of your petitioners, will prove most detrimental to the true interests and prosperity of the country."

And it will be seen that these most alarming statements are by no means mere unsupported assertions; they are, in each of the petitions, proved to demonstration, by a thorough and rigorous examination of the provisions of the Bill. It will be seen that all and more than all the most rasping conditions of recent Irish legislation—fixity of tenure, fair rent, free sale, compensation for disturbance, abolition of power of contract, and in fact the solid programme of the most "advanced" school—are to be introduced at a rush into Bengal, a country that differs as widely from Ireland in every political and economical aspect, as it is possible for any two countries to differ; whilst, astonishing to relate, all these enormously valuable rights—filched from the Zemindars in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government in the Permanent Settlement, and reducing them (see Behar petition, clause 7) to the position of "mere cyphers upon their estates"—are to be conferred upon, *not the actual cultivators; but what will practically be a newly-created class of middlemen, against whom the actual cultivators will possess no rights whatever, not even those rights which they now possess against the zemindars!* For such an astounding triumph of what the Behar Zemindars justly call (clause 67) "visionary theories" over common-sense, equity, and good faith, it would be difficult to find

a parallel in either British or Indian history. And, as if to accentuate the monstrous injustice of these proposals, it is to be deliberately enacted that they are not to affect "any enactment regulating the procedure for the realisation of rents in estates belonging to the Government!"—the *e* are the very words of the Bill, chapter I., section 4 (c)!

Under the Bill, absolutely the whole of the effective control over the land—and consequently, of course, all the influence and prestige in the country that are attached to that control—will pass from the ancient lords of the soil to the new class of middlemen, consisting chiefly of money-lenders. Looking to the political effect of such a substitution, we entirely agree with the Behar Zemindars, when they declare—

"Your petitioners would further respectfully say that they have done nothing to deserve such treatment at the hands of the British Government. They have always been conspicuously loyal to the British Crown, during the times of difficulty at the beginning of the century; and during the more troublous days of 1857, the zemindars of Bengal and Behar placed themselves, their influence, and their wealth, ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Government. But if this wealth, and this influence is destroyed, to what class of the community will the Government in future look for support? If the zemindars, whose welfare has always been bound up with the British Government, are sacrificed to visionary theories, what class of the community will be able in future to repose with confidence, on—what had up to the present time been inviolable, the honour, and good faith of the British Government?"

We earnestly implore Lord Ripon and his advisers solemnly to ponder these striking words, so eloquent in their simple truthfulness. And we call on all those to whom the honour and the welfare of Her Majesty's Indian Empire are dear, to unite in praying the Government to stay the destroying hand of mis-called reform, and to give up a measure that is so clearly fraught with calamity and peril to all classes affected by it, as well as to the country at large.

#### DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S LATEST WORK.

STUDENTS of philosophy in all parts of the world will receive with great pleasure the latest work of our great Indian Sanskritist, which has recently been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Therein Dr. Mitra has given to science not only an English translation (followed by the Sanskrit text) of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, with the Commentary of Bhoja Raja, but also an elaborate preface, in which he exhaustively discusses the relations of the Yoga system with all the cognate European and Indian systems, both ancient and modern; and elucidates, to an extent hitherto unattempted, the many difficulties and obscurities of this little-understood philosophy. A writer, with whom we are unable to agree, has described Pessimism as the "goal of modern thought" in Europe. However that may be, Dr. Mitra shows clearly enough that that goal was very definitely reached in India "over four and twenty centuries ago." This he demonstrates by a comparison, as learned as it is acute and closely-reasoned, of the early history and teaching of the Yoga with those of the Sankhya, and both with the earliest and purest philosophy of Buddhism. This disquisition will unquestionably take rank as one of the most important and valuable contributions to the investigation of at most curious and interesting problem, and must henceforward be one of the leading authorities upon it.

Not less valuable, and perhaps even more generally interesting, is Dr. Mitra's elaboration of the connection

between these ancient Pessimist systems of the early Hindus, and the modern doctrine evolved by Schopenhauer, and developed by Hartmann. He goes on to trace a still more direct and intimate relation between them and the theories of modern spiritualism, with its "occult" appendage—of which he shows that the Yoga system is the archetype.

Dr. Mitra proves from the *Lalita-vistara* that the doctrines of the Sankhya and Yoga-systems were widely current before the time of Buddha. But he adds:—

"We have enough in these facts and reasons to infer that the Yoga textbook is posterior to the Sankhya textbook, and that both the textbooks are later than Buddha; but that the doctrines of the two schools are very old. Anyhow, these are the immediate ancient Hindu archetypes of the Nihilist theory of Buddha, and indirectly of the Pessimism of Schopenhauer and Hartmann."

In reading Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's terse and lucid explanations of the many extremely abstruse points with which he deals, it is almost impossible to realise that the writer is writing in a language other than that in which he was born. Dr. Mitra's particularly clear and forcible style would do credit to any English *savant*; and the invaluable services he is rendering, year after year, to linguistic, philosophical, and archæological science, are admirable illustrations of the happy results that may be attained by the application of Western methods to Oriental erudition. We are sure that every Orientalist in Europe will agree with us in thinking those services are already such as to merit the highest recognition that can be accorded to them, whether by the State, or by the learned bodies of this and other countries; and we can only hope that the accomplished author may long live to adorn and enrich the literatures alike of India and of England.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sep. 1.)

FASSON—The services of Mr. W. C. Fasson, assistant superintendent of police, W. K. H., in the Naga Hills District, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

CRAWFORD, Mr. F. C., to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. A. Hobson.

WYLLY, Mr. E. E., the officer in charge of the forests of Khordah, in the Pooree district of Orissa, is appointed a sub assistant conservator of forests, with effect from Feb. 10, 1883, and is attached to the Bengal Forest Department.

WILSON, Major F. A., political agent, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as a resident, 2nd class, and is posted temporarily as Resident in Nipal, with effect from the date of assuming charge during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone.

The following promotions are made in the Behar Commission, with effect from May 24, 1883, in consequence of the transfer to foreign service of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, assistant commissioner, 2nd class:—

HARE, Mr. R. D., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be assistant commissioner, 3rd class.

EDWARDS, Lieut. J. B., officiating squadron officer, is appointed to be squadron officer, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, vice Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, transferred to the half pay list.

DOUGLAS, Mr. E. R., having been placed on special duty, made over charge of his duties as deputy director general of the Post Office of India to Mr. P. Sheridan on Aug. 1.

FOWLER, Mr. F. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Nerbudda division, with effect from the 11th inst., on which date he assumed charge of the division.

KNIGHT, Mr. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, received charge of Neemuch division from Mr. C. E. Gael, executive engineer, 2nd grade, on the 15th instant.

GÆL, Mr. C. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, made over charge of the Neemuch Division on the 15th inst., in order to join the Madras Railway Survey, to which he has been deputed under orders of the Government of India.

BELL, Lieut. J. A., officiating adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, availed himself on the 17 August of the privilege leave granted him.

EVAN-SMITH, Lieut. Col. C. B., C.S.I., and Capt. A. C. Talbot respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bhurtpore and Kerowlee Agency, on Aug. 10.

TANDY, Major H. S., is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate of Nusseerabad, during the absence of Captain Newell on privilege leave, with effect from Aug. 16, and is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class, and will be subordinate to the magistrate of the Ajmer District; Major Tandy is also invested with powers to try cases connected with breaches of cantonment rules.

BENSON, Surgeon P. H., M.B., residency surgeon in Mysore, returned to duty on Aug. 9 from the privilege leave granted him.

TREMENHEERE—THOMPSON—Mr. J. H. A. Tremeneere delivered over, and Colonel H. G. Thompson received charge of the Civil and Sessions Court, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on Aug. 23.

DEBRATH, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., attached to the Rajputana Malwa State Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

ROGERS—JOHNS—Messrs. P. P. Rogers and W. A. Johns, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, Jhansi Manipur State Railway, passed, on Aug. 13, the Professional Examination.

GARDINER, Capt. R., R.E., officiating manager, Rajputana Malwa Railway, is appointed to officiate as manager and engineer in chief of the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, during the absence of Mr. H. Dangerfield. While so officiating, Captain Gardiner will hold temporary rank of class 1, grade 3, of the Revenue Scale.

DANGERFIELD, Mr. H., manager and engineer in chief of the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, is appointed to officiate as manager of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, vice Capt. Gardiner, transferred to the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway. While so officiating, Mr. Dangerfield will hold temporary rank in class 1, grade 2, of the Revenue Scale.

HARVEY, Mr. W., assistant to director general of railways, is appointed to officiate as deputy manager of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, vice Lieut. W. V. Constable, R.E., who will revert to his substantive appointment of assistant manager of the line. While acting as deputy manager, Mr. Harvey will officiate in class 2 of the Revenue Scale.

GRANT, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, having passed the examination on July 7, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from that date.

CURRY, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, is on return from furlough posted temporarily, on probation, to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, with the rank of assistant examiner, 1st grade, and is attached to the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

SMITH—The servants of Major S. Smith, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

#### FURLONGHS.

CALROW, Capt. R., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted three months' leave, with effect from Nov. 1.

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., officiating squadron officer, and officiating adjutant, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted ninety days' privilege leave from September 2, or subsequent date.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

KERR, Lieut. M.A., Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer, 1st Ghorkha Regiment, December 10, 1881.

BRANDER, Lieut. H. R., Leinster Regiment, wing officer, 32nd N.I., Feb. 27, 1882.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. J. H., West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 21st N.I., March 12, 1882.

HATCH, Lieut. A. V., Connaught Rangers, officiating wing officer, 1st Ghorkha Regiment, March 20, 1882.

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., Worcestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, June 23, 1882.

CHESNEY, Lieut. K., West Riding Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, July 1, 1882.

PIRIE, Lieut. C. P. W., Devonshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, July 1, 1882.

LITTLE, Lieut. W. R., Connaught Rangers, wing officer, 21st N.I., July 2, 1882.

MAXWELL, Lieut. R. M., Royal Irish Regiment, wing officer, 6th N.I., July 14, 1882.

THOMSON, Lieut. D. M., Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 32nd N.I., July 18, 1882.

LACY, Lieut. G. H. de Lacy, Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer, 45th N.I., July 28, 1882.

PASSY, Lieut. H. E., assistant military accountant, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from July 18, 1882.

TOWNSEND, Lieut. C. C., Punjab Frontier Force, No. 4 Mountain Battery, 2nd subaltern, to be 1st subaltern, vice Lieut. A. Eardley-Wilmot, who reverts to regimental duty.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. F. Hammond, second in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Lieut. Col. B. Williams, appointed Director of Army Remount Operations; Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. C. Stewart, second squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Lieut. Col. F. Hammond; Major F. S. Carr, 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. C. Stewart; Captain (Brevet Major) W. J. V. Carr,

den, V.C., squadron officer, to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Major F. S. Carr; Captain J. B. Watts, squadron officer, to be squadron commander during the time Major W. J. V. Carr, V.C., is seconded for staff employ; and Lieutenant H. Templer, officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, vice Captain J. B. Watts.

SHANNAHAN, Sergeant Major J., chief warder, Chunar Garrison, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval in the Bengal Staff Corps :—

DAVIS, Major R. P., August 22, to be lieutenant colonel.

BRYDON—CAMPBELL—Captain W. Brydon, Aug. 28, and Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, Aug. 28, to be majors.

HILL, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) R. S., C. B., Bengal Infantry, Aug. 29, Bengal Army, to be colonel.

Brevet, to be Colonels—Lieut. Col. G. W. Cole, Madras Infantry, July 1, 1881; Lieut. Col. D. Robertson, Bengal General List, Infantry, July 18; Lieut. Col. J. May, Bengal Infantry, Aug. 9; Lieut. Col. J. C. Minto, Bengal S.C., Aug. 19; and Lieut. Col. H. McD. De Wendt Douglas, Bengal S.C., Aug. 29.

STEWART—The promotion of Lieut. Col. C. S. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, to the rank of colonel by brevet, is antedated to July 1, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PACKER, Sub. Conductor J., on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from Jan. 29.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

LINDSELL, Lieut. P. B., B.S.C., squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J., C.S.I. Infantry, medical certificate for six months.

STEWART, Major D. J., general list, Infantry, medical certificate for 182 days.

COWPER, Major H. H. P., general list, Cavalry, medical certificate for three months.

HOME, Major S. B., general list, Infantry, medical certificate for three months.

HARRISON, Lieut. J. H. C., R.E., private affairs for 183 days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 31.)

The Commander in Chief of India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CARPENDALE, Lieut. W. M., 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieutenant O. B. S. F. Shore, dated Aug. 6.

NANDI, Surgeon S. C., M.B., 7th N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon C. H. Beaton, proceeded on leave.

THACKWELL, Lieutenant C. G. R., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to be quartermaster.

FOLDEN, Surgeon R. J. 32nd Pioneers, M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon S. Little, M.D., proceeded on special duty.

HUDSON, Surgeon H. C., 39th N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins, proceeded on special duty.

DUNDAS, Lieutenant L. C., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be Adjutant, but will continue to perform the duties of interpreter to the battalion, in addition to those of adjutant.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names :—

GLENCROSS, Major W., Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, and Major C. G. Collingwood, 2nd Battalion.

NEWINGTON—Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards that Captain C. M. H. Newington, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, is to be placed on the half-pay list on Sept. 22, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of major :—

BROMHEAD, Captain and Brevet Major G., V.C., South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of captain :—BROWNE—BERTRAM—Captain A. H. Browne, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant W. Bertram, Manchester Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

CUTBERTSON, Lieut. F. F., Royal Horse Artillery (F Battery A Brigade), for six months, on medical certificate.

SKENE, Capt. L. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, from Sept. 1 to date of retirement from the service, on private affairs, pending retirement.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

MUSGRAVE, Col. W., 5th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Simla and Himalayas, on private affairs, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 5.)

GRINDLAY, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, to have charge of the Barah sub-division of that district, during absence of Mr. R. H. Anderson.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Perghs, on leave, to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from 13th inst.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Decca, to act as magistrate and collector of that district.

GOMESS—The services of Mr. A. D. B. Gomess, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhagulpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on special duty of acquiring land for public purposes. Mr. Gomess is vested with the powers of collector under Act 10 of 1880.

JENNINS, Mr. C., assistant inspector general, Government Railway Police, is promoted to the 3rd grade of district superintendent of police from May 25 last, Mr. Jennins will continue in his present appointment.

JAMES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Hooghly, is promoted to 3rd grade of district superintendent of police, from May 25 last, vice Mr. A. Anley, deceased.

RATTRAY, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, Pubna, is promoted to 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from May 25 last, vice Mr. A. H. James. Mr. Rattray will continue to act in 3rd grade of district superintendents of police.

SAVI, Mr. W. B., officiating district superintendent of police, Darrang, Assam, is appointed to be a district superintendent of police, 5th grade, from May 25 last, vice Mr. B. Rattray.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., is promoted temporarily to 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Mr. J. F. Needham, on deputation as assistant political officer at Sadiya, in Assam. Mr. Cox will continue to act as district superintendent of police, Howrah.

ORR, Mr. T. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Monghyr, to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from April 24. Mr. Orr is also to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from above date.

TUCKER, Mr. F. H., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Palamow, Lohardugga, to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from April 24. Mr. Tucker is also to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from above date.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from April 24. Mr. Barnard is also to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from above date.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Gya, temporarily to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from April 24. Mr. Barnard is also to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from above date.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, temporarily to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, from April 24. Mr. Clogstoun is also to act in 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police from above date.

ORR, Mr. T. C., assistant superintendent of police, Monghyr, is promoted to 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, vice Baboo Nobo Kisto Ghose, retired. Mr. Orr is also to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

TUCKER, Mr. F. H., assistant superintendent of police, Palamow, Lohardugga, to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

BARNARD, Mr. A. B., temporary assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. T. C. Orr, and is also to act in 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is to act in first grade of assistant superintendents of police.

STACK, Mr. G. A., professor Patna College, leave for two months.

BOOTH, Mr. W., professor Presidency College, returned to duty on July 28.

TAYLER, Mr. H. G., assistant superintendent of Gaols, Buxar, to act as superintendent, Buxar Central Gaol during the absence of Mr. P. Donaldson.

CRAVEN—CROZIER—The undermentioned gentlemen to be honorary magistrates for the bench at Sahabgunge, in Sonthal Pergahs, and are vested with powers as a magistrate, 3rd class:—Mr. J. Craven and Mr. Lt. Crozier.

WYATT—The transfer of Mr. J. C. Wyatt, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Nagpore Railway Surveys, is cancelled.

CAMERON, Major L., made over charge of the Champaran Jail to Surg. Gordon Price, on Aug. 3.

#### FURLOUGHS.

STRETTELL, Mr. G. W., deputy conservator of forests, Sunderbuns Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 1.

DONALDSON, Mr. P. P., superintendent, Buxar Central Jail, leave for seventeen days, from 15th prox. or subsequent date.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Barah, Patna, leave for six weeks, from date he may be relieved.

MONRO, Mr. J., commissioner, Presidency Division, furlough for five months, from Nov. 25 next or subsequent date.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 1.)

PALMER, Mr. C. S. R., assistant engineer, reported his arrival at Bitul on the 28th idem, and assumed charge of the Betul Sub Division from Mr. J. N. D. La Touche, assistant engineer, on the 7th inst.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 8.)

STEINBELT—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, district and sessions judge, Banda, to avail himself of the ensuing Dashehra vacation.

BULLOCK—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Mr. F. S. Bullock, officiating district and sessions judge, Allahabad, to avail himself of the ensuing Dashehra vacation.

GARDNER—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Mr. D. M. Gardner, district and sessions judge, Benares, to avail himself of the ensuing Dashehra vacation.

HOEY, Mr. W., officiating joint magistrate, Banda, to be in charge of the Kirwi sub division, in the Banda district, with effect from Aug. 27.

CLIFTON—The rank of honorary assistant engineer, 1st grade, is conferred on Mr. H. Clifton, sub engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Jan. 11.

MONK, Mr. H. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Muttra-Jumnae Bridge Division during the absence of Mr. Bell on privilege leave. Mr. Monk reported his arrival at Muttra on Aug. 27.

WEBB, Mr. A. L., assistant engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, on Aug. 20.

The following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch are made with effect from June 23:—

Mr. W. Ward-Smith, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. W. J. Wilson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; and Mr. J. A. Cones, assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent, vice Mr. J. O. Lauder, retired.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 30.)

PURSER, Mr. W. E., settlement officer, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the Jullundur Settlement on Aug. 17, relieving Mr. T. G. Walker, settlement officer.

ARMSTRONG, the Rev. W. F., chaplain of Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from Aug. 5.

JENKINS, the Rev. J. H., railway chaplain, Rawalpindi, is appointed to hold charge of the Rawalpindi chaplaincy during the Rev. Mr. Armstrong's absence on leave.

GREY, Capt. L. J. H., cantonment magistrate, Ferozepore, reported his departure from Bombay on May 28, on the furlough to Europe granted him.

FRYER, Mr. F. W. R., on return from Kapurthala, resumed charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan District on Aug. 25, relieving Capt. C. F. Massy, officiating deputy commissioner, transferred.

BIRCH, Lieut. Col. F. M., deputy commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent, Hissar Division, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Grey.

MCCRACKEN, Mr. D. E., district superintendent of police, is recalled to duty and appointed to act as district superintendent of police at Lahore, vice Mr. Turton Smith.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., officiating district superintendent of police, Sialkot, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Hoshiarpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Sale Bruere.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GREY, Lieut. Col. L. J. H., C.S.I., officiating commander and superintendent, Hissar Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from Aug. 17.

PARKER, Mr. E. W., officiating judicial assistant, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for six weeks, with effect from the 22nd Aug.

The undermentioned officers have been granted an extension of leave by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

CLARK—KERANS.—Mr. R. Clark, covenanted assistant commander, 2nd class, Punjab, one month's furlough; Lieut. P. G. Kerans, Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Punjab, for six months' sick certificate.

#### MILITARY.

DEMPSTER, Capt. C., 4th Sikh Infantry, is granted general leave in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree, from July 25 to Oct. 15, on medical certificate.

SMITH, Lieut. C. H., 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted general leave to Murree, for six months' on medical certificate, from Aug. 12, or date of availing himself of it.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 4.)

BURROWS, Mr. L. R., to act as collector of sea customs and of the Madras District, and as protector of emigrants during the absence of Mr. Barlow on leave, or until further orders.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Cud dah, during the absence of Mr. Burrows on other duty, or until further orders.

RICE, Mr. R., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the absence of Mr. Kough on other duty, or until further orders.

RICHARDS, Mr. A. F., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. Rice on other duty, or until further orders.

TREMENEERE, Mr. J. H. A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. R. Sewell on other duty, or until further orders.

FOSTER, Mr. H. W., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Bellary.

THOMPSON, Mr. A., of the Madras Civil Service, has passed the examination for honours in Sanskrit.

**WEIR—MOUNSEY**—Messrs. C. J. Weir and C. F. Mounsey, of the Madras Civil Service, have passed the examination according to the special test in Urdu.

**MEREDITH**, Mr. J., of the Madras Police, has passed the examination according to the colloquial test in the Khond language.

**JACKSON**, Mr. S., inspector of police, and Mr. R. W. Kite, acting assistant inspector, Salt Department, have passed the second-class test in Tamil.

**COX**, Major H. Q. H., assistant inspector general of police, to act as commissioner of police, Madras city, during the employment of Lieut. Col. Th. K. Guthrie on other duty, or until further orders.

**CONINGHAM**, Lieut. Col. H. E., superintendent of police, Tinnivelly District, to act as deputy inspector general of police, southern range, during the absence of Colonel A. M. Davies on furlough, or until further orders.

**AGAR**, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot District, to act as superintendent of police, Tinnivelly District, during the employment of Lieut. Col. H. E. Coningham on other duty, or until further orders.

**ARBUTHNOT**, Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore District, to act as superintendent of police, Anantapur District, during the absence of T. E. Thomas on privilege leave, or until further orders.

**SAUNDERS**, Mr. C. E. B. P., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore District, during the employment of Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot on other duty, or until further orders.

**BROMHEAD**, Major C. J., 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, commandant of Poonamallee, to be cantonment magistrate at that station.

**BROMHEAD**, Major C. J., a magistrate of the 1st class, and cantonment magistrate of Poonamallee, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

**POWER**, Mr. G. F. T., acting sub collector and joint magistrate, Godavari District, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

**BROMHEAD**, Major C. J., 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, cantonment magistrate of Poonamallee in the District of Chingleput, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

The following promotions are ordered:—

**MARTIN**, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from July 24, sub pro tem.

**GRIMES**, Mr. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from July 1, sub pro tem.

**TODD**, Mr. A. B., assistant engineer, 2d grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 27, permanent.

**JACKSON**, Captain and Deputy Commissary W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, while in charge of the Kurnool Division, with effect from July 14, the date on which Mr. G. D. Wybrow, executive engineer, 3rd grade, proceeded on furlough.

**DOUGLAS**, Mr. J. A. L., 4th class inspector of police, is appointed 2nd grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is posted to the Mercantile Circle.

**TODD**, Mr., assistant engineer, Trichinopoly, to be in charge of the Musiri Sub Division.

**LAMBERT**, Mr., assistant engineer, attached to Tanjore Division, to Madura Division, to take charge of the Dindigul Sub Division.

#### FURLOUGH.

**SEWELL**, Mr. R., acting sub collector, Chingleput, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 23.

#### MILITARY.

**BERESFORD**, Lieut. J. B. P. D., Staff Corps, is permitted to resign the service, subject to H. M.'s approval, dated Aug. 1.

**JONES**—The services of Lieut. R. G. Jones, Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Regiment L.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

**NEILSON**—The services of Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.R.M.C., Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following order by the officer commanding Toungoo is confirmed:—

**ROWLANDSON**—Dated Aug. 1, appointing Lieut. Col. G. Rowlandson, Staff Corps, 3rd Regiment P.L.I., to act as executive commissariat officer, Toungoo, vice Major W. H. Franklyn, proceeded on leave.

**DUFF**, Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G., Infantry having vacated the appointment of commissioner, Tenasserim Division, British Burma, on Sept. 1, is permitted to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in O.G.G., dated April 13.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

**GALLOWAY**—Cavalry Branch of the Local Service—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. M. C. Galloway, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel, dated Sept. 1.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.  
(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 6.)

**GUTHRIE**—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieutenant D. Guthrie, L. Battery 1st Brigade R.A., has been appointed to G Battery B. Brigade R.H.A.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**POYNTER**, Lieut. C. E., 5th regiment N.I., wing officer, to be adjutant with effect from Aug. 12, vice Gardner, deceased.

**COOKE**, Lieut. W. N. M., 8th Regiment N.I., 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps with effect from the date of joining the regiment.

**MAXWELL**, Lieutenant F. D., 10th Regiment N.I., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, is appointed officiating wing officer, and, with the

sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of joining that regiment.

**ROWLANDSON**, Colonel W., 12th Regiment N.I., commandant 33rd Regiment N. I., to be commissariat, with effect from date of joining, vice Carnegie, transferred to 14th Regiment N.I.

**RICH**, Lieutenant C. L. M., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed officiating wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of joining that regiment.

**CARNEY**, Colonel B. A., 14th Regiment N. I., commandant 12th Regiment M.I., to be commandant, vice Smithers, transferred to 25th Regiment N.I.

**TYRRELL**, Colonel F. H., Infantry, to officiate as commandant, vice Carnegie, on furlough, but to continue to officiate as commandant, 30th Regiment N. I., till the arrival of the 14th Regiment N.I. at Madras.

**SMITHERS**, Colonel O. F., 25th Regiment N. I., commandant, 14th Regiment N. I., to be commandant, vice Grant, transferred to 38th Regiment N. I.

**GRANT**, Colonel S. F. M., 33rd Regiment N. I., commandant, 25th Regiment N. I., to be commandant.

**THOMAS**, Surgeon W. F., to the officiating medical charge of the Regiment, vice Brigade Surgeon D. C. McAllum, deceased.

**HAY**, Colonel J. C., Staff Corps, will do general duty under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern District.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following removals with effect from the date on which Major Hutchins may assume charge of his duties at Bellary:—

**HUTCHINS**, Major A. G. W., Ceded District, Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Western District, to be deputy assistant quartermaster general.

**HENRY**, Captain G. R. E., Western District, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded Districts, to be assistant deputy quartermaster general.

**PAWCETT**, Surgeon Major W. J., M.B., Army Medical Department, doing duty Siction Hospital, Secunderabad, to be senior medical officer of the Trimulgherry Station Hospital, temporarily, vice Surgeon Major E. B. Grant, deceased.

**ROSS**, Surgeon R., will do general duty at the Garrison Hospital, Bangalore.

The undermentioned officer is reported as qualified by the higher standard test in Hindustani:—

**KING**, Lieut. H. T., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (probationer Staff Corps).

The following orders are confirmed:—

**LOCKHART**—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Major W. E. Lockhart, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern division, R.A., to command the Royal Artillery at Thayetmyo, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Lieut. Col. C. R. Buckle, R.A., proceeded on general leave.

**ELLIOTT**—By the officer commanding British Burma Division, appointing Col. H. R. Elliott, 11th Regiment N.I., to assume command of the garrison at Rangoon from the 3rd instant, during the absence of the Major General commanding the division on inspection duty to Thayetmyo.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**COUCHMAN**, Lieut. G. H. H., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

**PALMER**, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) W. H. G., Staff Corps, Commandant 22nd Regiment N.I., is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for two years.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 6.)

**KENNEDY**, Capt. W. P., is appointed to act as assistant political agent in Cutch during the absence of Capt. J. W. Wray.

**FITZGERALD**, Mr. P. S. V., is appointed, on his return to duty, to act as third assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice during the absence of Mr. W. L. Watkins:—

**CRAWFORD**, Mr. C. E. G., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad.

**CHARLES**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. L. Charles, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Dharwar, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of that district.

**WARDEN**, Mr. J. L., third judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension for two months and eighteen days of the furlough granted to him.

**WATKINS—BANAJI**—Messrs. L. A. Watkins and N. L. Banaji respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of deputy registrar, judge's clerk, and commissioner for taking affidavits on July 31.

**CROWE—MOSCARDI**—Messrs. W. H. Crowe and E. H. Moscardi respectively delivered over and received charge of the judge and sessions judge of Tanra on the 24th ult.

CROWE, Mr. W. H., received charge of the office of the judge and sessions judge of Poona and agent for Sarlars in the Deccan on the 24th ult.

HOSKING, Mr. E., delivered over charge of the office of senior assistant judge at Sholapur in the Poona District on the 25th ult.

MOSCARDI—HOSKING—Messrs. E. H. Moscardi and E. Hosking respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Tanna on the 27th ult.

H. E. the Government in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Major T. S. Weir, actina municipal commissioner, Bombay, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence on leave in Europe of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S.

GOTHARD, the Rev. G., M.A., on return to this diocese from service in Sind, under the diocese of Lahore, to be officiating chaplain of Colaba, the Rev. P. H. Le Febvre, B.A., reverting to his substantive appointment on being relieved.

KIRK, the Rev. C., M.A., will visit Kathiawar and Cutch twice before the end of this year, spending one Sunday each at Bhuj, Rajkot, and Bhavnagar.

MORIARTY, Mr. A. S., C.S., assistant collector, Poona, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, from June 25.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., C.S., to be first assistant collector, vice Mr. J. R. Middleton, C.S., promoted.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., C.S., to be second assistant collector, vice Mr. Charles, promoted.

WHITWORTH—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, and district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat, during the absence of Mr. J. G. White, C.S.

FAULKNER—ANDERSON—Surgeons A. S. Faulkner and J. W. T. Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of civil surgeon, Aden, on July 28.

BAINBRIDGE, Surgeon Major G., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Dharwar, during the absence of Surgeon Major W. McConaghy, M.D., L.R.C.S.

BRIGGS, Surgeon H. B., to act as civil surgeon, Satara, during the absence of Surgeon Major Bainbridge.

LESTER, Mr. A. W., has been appointed to act as clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Barker, on sick leave.

BARBER, Surgeon Major F. C., M.D., to act as physician to the European General Hospital during the absence of Surgeon Major H. J. Blanc, M.D., F.R.C.P., or until further orders.

BARREN, Surgeon W. A., L.R.C.P., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Dhulia, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd.

PRATT—COOKE—Messrs. W. R. Pratt and H. R. Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Satara, with the political agency attached thereto, on the 27th inst.

JERVOISE, Mr. A. C., collector of Belgaum, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 1st proximo.

YOUNG—AITKEN—Messrs. W. E. Young and E. A. Aitken respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of chief account officer of Customs, salt and opium, on Aug. 28.

#### FURLOUGH.

WATKINS—The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has granted furlough for six months, from July 31, to Mr. L. A. Watkins, deputy registrar, judge's clerk, and commissioner for taking affidavits.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 6.)

BARREN—BAKER—The services of Surgeon W. A. Barren, L.R.C.P. and S., and Surgeon Major F. C. Baker, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

DANIELL, Capt. R. H., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 7.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RADFORD, Capt. A., R.A., Station Staff, is re-appointed S.S.O. at Kirkee, as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

Under instruction from Horse Guards, W. O., it is intimated that—SIDNEY, Lieut. the Hon. A., I.B.R.A., has been promoted to captain into 8th Scottish Division, vice Skelme.

BLEWITT, Lieut. W. E., D-B. R.H.A., promoted to captain into 6th Western Division, and will proceed to Meerut forthwith.

PELLEY, Lieut. H. G., H-V. R.A., appointed to D-B. R.H.A., vice Blewitt.

BURNETT—With the sanction of Government Passed Hospital Appointment J. Burnett, General No. 122, Sub Medical Department, is dismissed from the service on account of his intemperate habits.

#### FURLOUGHS.

HOME, Captain the Hon. C. D., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is granted leave to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

PETERS, Surgeon Major C. T., M.B., I.M.D., in medical charge 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Grenadiers, has leave of absence for six months from date of departure on medical certificate in India.

NEWPORT, Lieut. Col. C. P., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

A Madras Pioneer Regiment is to go up to Biluchistan early in October, to help the Bengal Sappers in road-making there.

## INDIA OFFICE.

SEPT. 19.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. V. M. Stockly, S.C., Lieut. Col. R. C. Money, S.C., Col. L. H. Williams, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Cap. J. W. Wray, S.C.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major P. F. Galleay, R.A., Major A. D. Campbell, S.C., Capt. B. Scott, R.E., Col. R. Worsley, Inf., Lieut. Col. H. J. Barton, S.C., Surg. A. Crombie, M.D., Major G. E. Reade, Inf., Lieut. Col. R. M. Jennings, Cav., Major A. G. Stead, Inf., Surg. Major James Claghorn, M.D., Surg. Major R. G. Mathew, Major J. T. Whish, S.C., Surg. Major R. Gray, Lieut. Col. A. Conolly, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major W. S. Fox, Col. G. P. de Palézieux-Falconnet, R.E., Lieut. H. Elton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. P. Jervis, Major James Philips, S.C.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. N. D. La Touche, Inf., six months; Lieut. F. S. Sorell, S.C., one month; Col. Anas Perkins, C.B., R.E., six months; Major A. J. Stead, Inf., fifteen days; Brigade Surg. C. E. Kilkelly, six months; Hon. Capt. James Brown, Ordnance Department, six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Vibart, R.E., three months; Lieut. Col. T. H. B. Brooke, S.C., two months; Lieut. Col. T. F. Dowden, R.E., four months; Brigade Surg. C. K. Colston, three months; Lieut. G. K. Daly, S.C., one month; Lieut. Col. John Jacob, S.C., six months.

SEPT. 28.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Devereux Walter Hickman, from the Dorsetshire Regiment, dated March 28, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 11, 1876; Lieut. Arthur Walter Lytton, from the 1st West India Regiment, dated March 10, 1880, but to rank from March 8, 1876; Lieut. George Bowring, from the Dorsetshire Regiment, dated March 18, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876; Lieut. Frederick Joseph Blakiston Priestley, from the Leicestershire Regiment, dated July 29, 1881, but to rank from Aug. 6, 1879; Second Lieut. Hedley Wright, from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated March 1, 1880; Lieut. George Patrick Ranken, from the Manchester Regiment, dated Jan. 2, 1882, but to rank from May 26, 1880; Lieut. Norman Chichester Perkins, from the Wiltshire Regiment, dated Nov. 11, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 4, 1880; Lieut. James Robert Dunlop-Smith, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 2, 1881; Lieut. Thomas Henry Baines, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated Jan. 22, 1882, but to rank from March 3, 1881; Lieut. Irton Eardley Wilmot, from the Border Regiment, dated Feb. 25, 1882, but to rank from April 30, 1881; Lieut. Herbert Richard Browne, from the Shropshire Light Infantry, dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Frederick Blundell Main, from the Manchester Regiment, dated April 11, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. James William Cowley, from the South Yorkshire Regiment, dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. John Jackson, from the Essex Regiment, dated May 31, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. George Sapté Hogge, from the Border Regiment, dated April 5, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 26, 1880.

## HOME NEWS.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.5,87,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs.3,22,500, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d. In telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.11,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; and on Bombay, Rs.6,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d., or a total remittance of Rs.26,09,500. Tenders for bills on both Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. and above, received in full, and for telegraphic transfers on both presidencies at 1s. 7½d. and above in full. Between April 1 and Sept. 25 the total amount of bill and transfers sold reached Rs.9,13,87,650, and realised £7,402,005.

THE ILBERT BILL.—Mr. F. T. Atkins, of Allahabad, who is on his way to England as a delegate from India, to draw attention to the results which would follow the passing of this Bill into law and to interest English opinion in the matter, was expected to arrive in London to-day (Monday). Letters should be addressed to him to the care of Messrs. D. J. Keymer and Co., East India general and shipping agents, 1, Whitefriars-street, E.C.

ACCIDENT TO MR. J. K. CROSS, M.P.—Mr. J. K. Cross, M.P., Under Secretary for India, who, for the last month, has been the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Mellor, Knockando House, Speyside, North Britain, was, it is said, inspecting a young horse offered for sale on Saturday, when the animal

suddenly kicked him above the knee and threw him to the ground. Fortunately no bones were broken, and it is hoped that after a few days' rest he will recover.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.**—The directors have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £2,544.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—At an extraordinary general meeting on the 17th inst., the directors will recommend an interim dividend, for the half year ended June 30 last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

**INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION.**—The British Indian Committee, which was formed in consequence of the agitation raised by Anglo-Indians who are opposed to the policy of the Marquis of Ripon's Government, and especially to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, have issued a circular announcing that it is proposed to establish the committee as a permanent society under the name of the "Indian Reform Association." The purpose of the society will be "to co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and to inform the British public regarding the condition of India," and the circular remarks:—"In every division of our Indian Empire there is a growing number of intelligent, educated men, who have studied the history of English political progress, and have been encouraged to hope for an increasing share in the administration of their own country, and it would be contrary to all experience to expect men under such circumstances to permanently remain in a position of social and political inferiority. The growth of public opinion in India, its free press, the development of public instruction from the elementary school to the university, the railways, telegraphs, municipal institutions, and the general progress of enlightenment, have brought about a new political condition in that land demanding wisdom and judgment on the part of those responsible for its administration." "With these considerations in view," the circular further states, "we believe that an enlightened and organised English public opinion should be created as a national tribunal for considering the great questions which will inevitably come before it in the future—a court to which the people of India may come with confidence," and in its concluding paragraph declares that "the chief object of the Indian Reform Association will be to qualify the British public to discharge this great function."

**THE VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT TO INDIA.**—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who shortly return from Germany to England, are expected to stay a few days at Bagshot, before bidding farewell to their relatives and friends in this country, and leaving for India, whither the Duke proceeds in order to take up his command. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, and Dr. Scott, on quitting London, travel overland by the usual mail route to Brindisi, and thence by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Cathay*, Captain W. M. Robbie, 2,983 tons, and 2,500 effective horsepower, to the East. The berths secured from fourteen to twenty-one inclusive—situated nearly amidship on the starboard side of the saloon, have been reserved for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and immediately adjoining their cabins, others closer to the after hatch have been allotted to the members of the Royal suite. The *Cathay*, which starts from Venice on Friday, the 2nd of November, proceeds *via* Ancona to Brindisi, which she reaches on the 4th of the same month, for the purpose of receiving her Royal and other passengers, and the mails, which will be despatched from London two days previously. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their suite, on arriving at Brindisi, will embark on board the *Cathay*, and, leaving the Italian coast on Monday, the 5th of November, will pass out of the Adriatic, and cross the Mediterranean Sea to Port Said. Thence their Royal Highnesses steam through the Canal to Suez, which they quit at midnight on the following Thursday, and proceed *via* Aden to Bombay, where they arrive at noon on Tuesday, the 20th of November, at the close of a journey of about fifteen days from Brindisi.

**THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.**—The further advance in the Bank of Bengal discount rate to 8 per cent. imparted a firmer tone on Thursday, to the value of bar silver, a small amount having been sold for India at 50 15-16d. per ounce. Mexican dollars were nominally quoted at the old price, the arrival *ex* Para not being ready for sale. Indian telegraphic transfer rates were firm at 1s. 7½d. in Calcutta, and 1s. 7 19-32d. in Bombay, China rates for four months' bills being again higher at 5s. 1½d. in Shanghai, and 3s. 8¾d. in Hongkong. Under the combined influences of a fresh rise in bar silver, firm Indian exchanges, and cheap money, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Paper was in better demand, and rose another ¼, to 84½ to 84¾. The Four per Cent. remained at 80½ to 81. On Friday the directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their discount rate from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. The Silver Market was consequently firm, owing to the continued demand for remittances. A further small amount of bars changed hands at 50 15-16d. per ounce, while that portion of the Mexican dollars *per Para* from the West Indies which had not been sold to arrive was settled at 49 11-16d., showing an advance of

1-16d. on the price previously paid. A fairly good business was done in Rupee Paper; but prices were unaltered, and so were all Eastern exchange rates, although the tendency was firm.—On Saturday the market continued firm, but inactive. Prices were unaltered at 50 15-16d. per oz. for bars, and 49 11-16d. for Mexican dollars. The exchanges from the East were as follows:—Bombay (telegraphic transfers), 1s. 7 19-32d. per rupee; Calcutta (telegraphic transfers), 1s. 7 19-32d.; Hongkong, 3s. 8 5-8d. per dollar; and Shanghai, 3s. 1½d. per taol.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the markets are still too largely supplied to allow of any improvement in prices, and buyers generally acting with caution, the tone is quiet. The further reduction of the Bank rate to 3 per cent. announced to-day being expected, had slight influence upon business. Raw sugar has been exceedingly dull, but sellers of beet obtain rather firmer rates, as the outturn this season may not prove equal to outside estimates, and the present quotations are very low. In the coffee market a quiet feeling prevails. Plantation Ceylon and East India are depressed, and about 2s. per cwt. cheaper. The few parcels of Guatemala at auction have realised some advance, the deliveries showing a gradual increase in the consumption. Rio is firm, with less demand. The telegrams from New York and Havre advise irregular or weaker quotations. Rice shows a recovery of about 6d. per cwt. on the rates last quoted for Burmah cargoes. Colonial cocoa is rather better. The importers of tea continue to realise at auction daily, and the supplies being rather heavy, prices are in some cases again in favour of the buyers. Of Indian the quantity in the catalogues has been unusually large, but met a steady demand at firm prices, with the exception of finest kinds. At the spice sales on Wednesday nothing of interest transpired. The feature of the week has been some speculation in Zanzibar cloves at fully ¼d. per lb. recovery. Cochin ginger is unsettled, and medium qualities lower. East Indian cinchona bark has further receded in price.

**RAJAH RAMMOHUN RAJ.**—Professor Max Müller on Thursday night delivered an address at the Bristol Museum on Rajah Rammohun Raj, the Indian Reformer. He began his address with a statement of the facts which connected Rammohun Raj with the city of Bristol. He arrived in England early in 1831, and in the beginning of September, 1833, came to Bristol, where he died. In 1843 his remains were removed to the cemetery of Arncliffe, where a monument to his memory was erected by his friend and follower, Dvarkanath Tajore. The inscription on that monument commented on the labours of the Rajah on behalf of a pure monotheism, his efforts to abolish Suttee and other cruel superstitions, and to improve the moral and physical welfare of the people of India. Professor Max Müller then gave a sketch of the Rajah's life, chiefly taken from autobiographical notices and letters. At sixteen years of age Rajah Rammohun was banished from his father's house on account of his heterodox opinions. After spending six years travelling through many parts of India, and even beyond its frontier to Thibet, he returned to his father's house about 1796. After some years, however, his continued opposition to every form of idolatry and his determined advocacy of several social reforms, such as the abolition of the burying of widows, produced a new breach between him and his family. His father died in 1804, and Rammohun Raj became still more outspoken in his heretical opinions. He entered the service of the East India Company, and acted for a number of years as *Dirwan* to a Mr. Digby. When he had gained an independent fortune he retired from the service and settled at Calcutta. This was in 1814, and from that time his house became the centre of the social and religious reformers of the time. The number of his followers grew from year to year, and in 1830 he formed a Prayer Hall in Calcutta, where the members of the Braham Samaj have ever since performed their religious services. Professor Max Müller then proceeded to examine some of the statements of the older biographers of the Rajah, and showed that several of them were untrustworthy, expressing a hope that they would soon have a more critical biography from the pen of Miss Collett.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

**ABRAM—FISCHEL.**—Sept. 27, at St. Peter's Church, Belsize-park, Edward Abram, youngest son of the late William Abram, of Belsize-park and Middle Temple-lane, to Dora Elisa, youngest daughter of Leopold Fischel, of Belsize-park gardens.

**GADSDEN—STEPHENS.**—Sept. 27, at Christ Church, Hampstead, Frederick Ord Gadsden, of H. M. Imperial Indian Marine, eldest son of Colonel Gadsden, 9th Madras N.I., to Ellen Anna, youngest daughter of the late J. P. D. Stephens, of Muswell Hill.

**KIRKWOOD—PLEYDELL-BOUVIERE.**—Sept. 26, at Cannington, Somerset, Townsend Molloy Kirkwood, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and of Gore Court, near Maidstone, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Philip Pleydell-Bouverie, Esq., of Brymore.

**WYLIE—BROWN.**—Sept. 26, at St. James's Church, Paddington, Edward Calton, younger son of the late Macleod Wylie, formerly of Calcutta, to Edith St. Barbe, fifth daughter of Thomas Brown, of Old Lodge, Ashdon Forest, Sussex.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS

- ACHARD—Sept. 2, at Calcutta, S. Wynaad, the wife of L. N. Achard, a daughter.
- BARRETT—Sept. 3, at Tardeo, the wife of John J. Barrett, M.I.M.E., manager, Sewlal Motilal Spinning Mill, a daughter.
- BUTLER—Aug. 29, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Theobald Butler, a daughter.
- CAMPBELL—Sept. 3, at Barrackpore, the wife of John Roy Campbell, a daughter.
- CHAPMAN—Aug. 30, at Gorakhpur, the wife of T. Chapman, P.W.D., a son.
- CLARKE—Sept. 4, at Bellary, the wife of Major Sydenham Clarke, R.E., a daughter.
- COATES—Aug. 18, at Ferozepore, the wife of George E. Coates, a son.
- COLVIN—Sept. 4, at Allahabad, the wife of W. M. Colvin, Barrister-at-Law, a daughter.
- FRERE—Sept. 4, at Wellington, Neilgherries, the wife of Captain W. A. J. Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers, a daughter.
- GUTERSLOH—Aug. 30, at Ajmir, the wife of F. N. Gutersloh, a son.
- HACKETT—Aug. 30, at Chekrata, the wife of Captain Charles Hackett, Northumberland Fusiliers, a daughter.
- HALL—Sept. 9, at No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the wife of C. J. Hall, H.M.'s Mint, a daughter.
- HUCHINSON—Sept. 3, at Poona, the wife of F. T. Hutchinson, a son.
- JACOB—Aug. 22, at Nagpur, the wife of Major H. B. Jacob, Officiating Inspector General of Education, a son.
- JACKSON—Aug. 28, at Lucknow, the wife of George T. Jackson, a son.
- LAKE—Sept. 4, at the Free Church Mission House, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. Buchanan Blake, a daughter.
- LONGHURST—Sept. 2, at Meerut, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon Longhurst, Army Veterinary Department, a son.
- MEREWETHER—Sept. 4, at Bombay, the wife of Lieut-Col. Merewether, R.E., a daughter.
- NESBIT—Sept. 4, at Aligarh, the wife of A. A. I. Nesbit, a daughter.
- PENHEAROW—Aug. 26, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. N. H. Penhearow, a daughter.
- PRUCE—Aug. 14, at Tounghoo, the wife of Frederick Jervis Pruce, Accountant, Rangoon and Sittang V. S. Railway, a daughter.
- SOUNDY—Sept. 7, the wife of A. F. Soundy, a daughter.
- TEMPLE—Aug. 31, at St. Thomas's Mount, the wife of Captain Temple, R.A., a son.
- WELSH—Aug. 26, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. W. Welsh, Postal Department, a son.
- WILD—Aug. 20, at Gujranwalla, the wife of A. E. Wild, Forest Department, a son.
- WYLIE—Aug. 25, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Assistant resident in Mysore, prematurely, a daughter.
- YEATMAN—Sept. 1, at Unao, Oudh, the wife of Mr. C. E. Yeatman, D.S. Police, a son.
- YOUNG—Sept. 6, at the Free Church Mission House, Gowallia Tank-road, the wife of George Service Young, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- GEORGE—SPIERS—Sept. 3, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. Clarke, Christopher George, Survey of India, to Ada Spies, daughter of W. V. Spiers, of Poona.
- HOSKINS—WILSON—Aug. 31, Thomas Cardigan Hoskins, to Florence Hope Wilson, step-daughter of Captain G. A. Wright, Commander of R. S. and Co.'s steamer Bengal.
- OSWALD—WILLIAMSON—Sept. 6, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev. P. Brandon, L.L.D., Frank Oswald, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Williamson.
- OWEN—BANCE—Sept. 3, at Madras, Thomas Owen, of Mount-road, to Susan Elizabeth, only daughter of H. Bance.

## DEATHS.

- CARTER—Aug. 24, at Landour, of erysipelas, Elizabeth Frances, relict of the late James D'Oyley Carter, assistant accountant general, N.W.P., aged 71 years.
- CHRISTIAN—Aug. 29, at Mussoorie, Mr. Alexander Christian, of Putterghutt Indigo Factory, in the Bhangulpore district, aged 67 years.
- EDMONDS—Aug. 19, at Jaffna, Ceylon, of consumption, Christopher Edmonds, Ceylon Civil Service, only son of C. W. C. Edmonds, of Bishopstone, Wilts, and Alossio, Italy, aged 29.
- EWEN—Sept. 1, at the Baptist Mission House, Benares, Gerald Dudley, son of the Rev. J. and Emily Clifford Ewen, aged 10 months.
- FRENCH—Aug. 25, at Monghyr, Gloster Henry French, Bengal Police.
- GAYNOR—Sept. 4, at Madras, Evangeline Anne, daughter of Matthew Henry and Anne Gaynor, aged 10 years.
- GOULDING—Sept. 2, at Lahore, John Edward, son of the late James Goulding, aged 30 years.
- GRANT—Sept. 1, at Madras, Surgeon Major Erskine B. Grant, M.B., A.M.D., aged 47.
- HARPER—At Calcutta, Francis Dorothy, infant daughter of Francis Wm. and Frances Mary Harper, aged 1 year.
- HODGART—Aug. 31, at Oomrawuttee, East Berar, suddenly of an apoplectic attack, Harry Hodgart. Deeply regretted.
- HOME—Sept. 2, Cyril Ernest, son of George and Isabel Home, aged 1 year and 11 months.

LANGLOIS—Sept. 3, at Rangoon, of small-pox, Pierre Louis Francois Clement Langlois, Barrister-at-Law.

LEAHY—Aug. 31, at Saugor, Mary Augusta, wife of Lieutenant P. Leahy, Commissariat Department, aged 4 years.

MCDOWELL—Aug. 30, at Mussoorie, Mamie Eleanor, infant daughter of G. R. McDowell, executive engineer, P.W.D., aged 18 months.

PEDDIE—Aug. 29, at Craig Park Tea Estate, Cachar, Robert Taylor, son of John and Bessie Peddie, aged 7½ months.

PEREIRA—Sept. 2, at St. Thome, Joseph Phillip, son of Mr. B. Pereira, of the P.W. Secretariat, Madras, aged 10 years and 9 months.

WRIGHT—Aug. 30, at Kamptee, Linda Carmina, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Henry C. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, aged 13 months.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 11.)

Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson left Allahabad on Sept. 4, on leave, for Chakrata. During his absence, Colonel Burn, commanding at Cawnpore, assumes command of the Allahabad Division.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has confirmed Colonel R. C. Stewart in the appointment of Quartermaster General of the Madras Army, with the local rank of brigadier general. As the appointment of agent for remounts will thus become vacant, Lieutenant Colonel Ewing, who has been officiating in the appointment, will, in all probability, be confirmed in it.

There will be a considerable influx of military men into Bangalore in connection with the forthcoming camp of exercise. The following officers are already booked to put in an appearance:—His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, Sir Donald Stewart, accompanied by Captain Owen, Captain Haines, and Lieut. Stewart, A.D.C.'s, as also by a Native A.D.C.; Major General Greaves, Adjutant General in India; Major General Sir Charles Macgregor, Quartermaster General in India; Colonel Collet, Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel Sanford, Deputy Quartermaster General; Colonel T. Hughes, R.A., Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel H. Moore, Persian Interpreter; Surgeon Major Davis; two A.D.C.'s, and Resaldar Major Hasan Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Native A.D.C.; Brigadier General John Gordon; Sir Hugh Gough; Colonel Hughes, 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment; Colonel Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards (who captured Ceteywayo after the battle of Ulundi); Colonel Hudson, 28th Punjab Native Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Briscoe, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Pearson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; and Major Covey, Durham Light Infantry.

Colonel Hudson, commanding the 28th Punjab Infantry, is one of the eight officers chosen to accompany the Commander in Chief (Sir D. Stewart) to the Bangalore camp of exercise.

Colonel W. H. A. Buttler, commandant 23rd Madras Light Infantry, at present on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, from Feb. 16, 1883, has been admitted to the colonel's allowance.

Lieutenant Colonel Brook, South Lancashire Regiment, has obtained an extension of leave in England to the 9th inst.

Major H. H. P. Cowper, Bengal Cavalry List, has been granted three months' extension of leave to Dec. 8 next.

Major H. Gunter, Royal Highlanders, has been allowed a further period of two years in his appointment as garrison instructor.

Major H. Paterson, 23rd Pioneers, Mean Meer, leaves that station for Kurrachee on Sept. 10, en route to England, on the furlough granted him by G.G.O.F. 33 of 1883.

Major Hornby, 12th Lancers, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England.

From cornet to lieutenant colonel in fifteen years and seventeen days, is rapid promotion, and Lieutenant Colonel Percy Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, may be considered a lucky man, the *Pioneer* remarks, in that he will be a full colonel at thirty-nine, and able to retire on his £420 a year at forty-one, or earlier should Colonel Webster not care to complete his four years in command. Lieutenant Colonel Barrow entered the 19th Hussars in 1868, long after it had ceased to be the 1st Bengal European Cavalry; he received the C.M.G. for his services in Africa, and since August, 1874, till 25th July, 1883, with the exception of seven months, he has been on the staff.

The E Company Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, is under orders from Bangalore to Aden.

The 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Dorunda, Bengal, has been ordered to the camp of exercise at Bangalore. Its place at Dorunda will be taken by a wing of the regiment at Alipore. The ultimate destination of the 14th Regiment will be decided hereafter.

The G-1 Royal Artillery will proceed from Benares to Cawnpore, instead of to Mean Meer, and the N-3 Royal Artillery from Cawnpore to Mean Meer, instead of remaining at Cawnpore.

Lieutenants Maxwell, 2nd Cheshire, and Rich, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, have been appointed to the 10th and 12th Madras Native Infantry respectively, as probationers for the Staff Corps.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 31.  
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Four per Cent. .. ..                | Rs. 99½ to 100½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. ..     | 103½ to 104½    |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. .. | —               |
| Ten years .. ..                     | —               |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. .. | 108             |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up | Rates |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rs.   |
| Bank of Bombay .. ..            | 500     | 757½  |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..            | 500     | 860   |
| Bank of Madras .. ..            | 500     | 610   |
| Agra .. ..                      | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered India and China .. .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile .. ..      | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. ..    | 28      | 700   |
| National of India .. ..         | 12½     | 93    |
| Oriental .. ..                  | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                    |       |      |
|--------------------|-------|------|
| New Colaba .. ..   | 700   | 832½ |
| Fiore .. ..        | 150   | 1    |
| Mazagon .. ..      | 2,000 | 30   |
| Port Canning .. .. | 1,400 | 332½ |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. ..           | 2,850 | 1,105 |
| Albert Ginning .. ..         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi .. ..        | 1,100 | 1,125 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. ..  | 2,200 | 400   |
| Bellary .. ..                | 1,000 | 575   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. ..   | 500   | 625   |
| New Indian .. ..             | 125   | 230   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar .. ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba .. ..                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. ..       | 300   | 225   |
| East India .. ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. ..                   | 8,500 | 2,950 |
| French .. ..                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind .. ..                   | 750   | 575   |
| Mofussil .. ..               | 400   | 455   |
| Prince of Wales .. ..        | 500   | 670   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon .. ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart .. ..                | 400   | 835   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. ..                       | 1,500 | 1,455 |
| Anglo-Indian .. ..                    | 1,000 | 141   |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. ..            | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning .. ..               | 300   | 955   |
| Bhowanagar Mills .. ..                | 1,000 | 38    |
| Bombay United .. ..                   | 1,000 | 1045  |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. ..                | 1,000 | 510   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. ..     | 500   | 740   |
| Coorla Mills .. ..                    | 1,000 | 940   |
| D. Spinning .. ..                     | 2,000 | 710   |
| Hindustan .. ..                       | 1,000 | 1,160 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. ..              | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Khandeish .. ..                       | 1,000 | 990   |
| Madras .. ..                          | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United .. ..                   | 1,000 | 3,150 |
| Manchester Spinning .. ..             | 50    | 250   |
| Mazagon Spinning .. ..                | 250   | 260   |
| National Spinning .. ..               | 1,000 | 1010  |
| New Great Eastern .. ..               | 1,000 | 1,125 |
| Oriental .. ..                        | 685   | 775   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. ..        | 500   | 310   |
| Princes of Wales Fire Insurance .. .. | 1,000 | 1,390 |
| Sholapore Mills .. ..                 | 1,000 | 1,590 |
| Victoria Mills .. ..                  | 1,000 | 885   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES

|   |          |     |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. .. | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares .. ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. .. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. .. ..                           | 21-12-1  | —   |
| Do. New £1 Shares .. ..                 | —        | —   |

## B. B. &amp; Cent. India (New £18 Shares) 195-15-5

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. ..       | 100   | 170   |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. ..         | 1,500 | 4,200 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. ..  | 70    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. .. | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. .. ..             | 500   | 1,200 |
| Thacker and Co. .. ..              | 100   | 175   |

## CALCUTTA.—Sept. 7.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  |           |   |
|--|-----------|---|
| 4% Promissory Notes .. ..                    | Rs. 98 15 | — |
| 4% of 1879 (1885) .. ..                      | 100 0 to  | — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. .. | —         | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. ..                   | 103 8 to  | — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. ..           | 103 8 to  | — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. ..              | Pd. off   | — |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                        |               |   |
|------------------------|---------------|---|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. .. | Rs. 100 14 to | — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. .. | 101 8 to      | — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. .. | 102 8 to      | — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. .. | 103 4 to      | — |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. .. | 107 12 to     | — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. .. | 108 12 to     | — |
| 5 of 1873 (1898) .. .. | 108 12 to     | — |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                   | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Agra .. ..                        | 125   | to     |
| Agra Savings .. ..                | 100   | to     |
| Allahabad .. ..                   | 100   | to     |
| Alliance of Simla .. ..           | 100   | to     |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..              | 100   | to     |
| Do. of Upper India .. ..          | 100   | to     |
| Delhi and London .. ..            | 100   | to     |
| Himalaya .. ..                    | 100   | to     |
| Mussoorie .. ..                   | 100   | to     |
| National of India .. ..           | 100   | to     |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. ..      | 100   | to     |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. .. | 100   | to     |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                         |     |         |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|
| Asiatic Jute .. ..      | 100 | 60 to   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. .. | 100 | 60 to   |
| Barnagore Jute .. ..    | 100 | 60 to   |
| Bengal Coal .. ..       | 100 | 103 to  |
| Bengal Ironworks .. ..  | 100 | 1500 to |

|                                      |      |              |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. ..                   | 1200 | to 1300      |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. ..                | 100  | to           |
| Don 1 Warehouse .. ..                | 445  | 395 to       |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. ..           | 100  | 49 to        |
| Bridge-Pulze Jute Mills .. ..        | 80   | 123 to       |
| Burrakur Coal .. ..                  | 100  | 131 to       |
| Calcutta Docking .. ..               | 700  | to           |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. ..             | 100  | 160 to       |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. ..             | 85   | par          |
| Caww an Co. (Limited), Sugar .. ..   | 100  | 122 to       |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. ..       | 100  | 126 to       |
| Carling Himalayan Railway .. ..      | 100  | 105 to       |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. ..            | 100  | 65 to        |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. ..         | 100  | 300 to       |
| East Indian Railway .. ..            | 100  | to           |
| Equitable Coal .. ..                 | 100  | 210 to       |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. ..  | 100  | 72 to 78     |
| Goswary Cotton Mills .. ..           | 100  | 220 to       |
| Gouripore .. ..                      | 100  | 105 to       |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. ..            | 100  | 112 to       |
| Howrah Docking .. ..                 | 500  | 150 to       |
| Howrah Mills .. ..                   | 100  | 106 to       |
| India General Steam Navigation .. .. | 1000 | 1730 to 1735 |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills .. ..          | 50   | 150 to       |
| Labour Transportation .. ..          | 100  | 120 to       |
| Landing and Shipping .. ..           | 100  | 19 to        |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. ..           | 500  | to           |
| Murree Brewery .. ..                 | 100  | 150 to       |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. ..              | 100  | 90 to        |
| Nantymth's Patent Press .. ..        | 100  | 104 to 105   |
| New Berhoom Coal .. ..               | 100  | 58 to        |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. ..    | 100  | to           |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. ..     | 100  | 150 to       |
| Rajmahal Stone .. ..                 | 100  | 71 to        |
| Ramkistopore Press .. ..             | 100  | 102 to       |
| Ranecunge Coal Association .. ..     | 100  | 70 to        |
| Riverside Press .. ..                | 100  | 102 to       |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. ..     | 50   | 257½ to      |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. ..       | 55   | par          |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. .. ..  | 100  | 75 to        |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. ..     | 100  | 108 to       |
| Strand Bank Press .. ..              | 100  | 128 to       |
| Watson's Patent Press .. ..          | 100  | to           |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                      |     |            |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. ..    | 100 | 70 to      |
| Amicable (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 95 to      |
| Amluckie .. ..                       | 100 | 95 to      |
| Arctutpore (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 96 to      |
| Assam .. ..                          | 100 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. ..            | 100 | 95 to      |
| Baree (Kangra) .. ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. ..                | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 80  | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. ..              | 200 | 240 to     |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 100 | 120 to     |
| Borelli (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | to         |
| Burkholah (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar .. ..                 | 100 | 160 to     |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandpore (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 101 to     |
| Chota Nagpore .. ..                  | 100 | 70 to      |
| Cinnatollah .. ..                    | 100 | to         |
| Colonial (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 50 to      |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 78 to      |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 100 to     |
| Darjiling .. ..                      | 100 | 150 to     |
| Dedun Kosh (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 30 to      |
| Dehing (Assam) .. ..                 | 90  | 57 to      |
| Dehra Doon .. ..                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. ..      | 100 | 93 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 67 to 68   |
| Eastern Cachar .. ..                 | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. .. | 100 | 53 to      |
| Giele (Darjiling) .. ..              | 100 | 94 to 95   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 50 to      |
| Grob (Assam) .. ..                   | 100 | 50 to      |
| Holta (Kangra) .. ..                 | 100 | 93 to      |
| Hoolmarie (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | 100 to     |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. ..            | 100 | 37 to      |
| Indian Terai .. ..                   | 500 | 590 to     |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) .. ..             | 250 | 200 to     |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 30 to      |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 63 to      |
| Kangra Valley .. ..                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kernafuli (Chittagong) .. ..         | 100 | 50 to      |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 32 to      |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. ..         | 250 | 153 to     |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 200 | 137 to     |
| Kurseong and Terai .. ..             | 100 | to         |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. ..                | 100 | 270 to     |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) .. ..             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. ..           | 100 | 105 to     |
| Loobah .. ..                         | 100 | 150 to     |
| Lower Assam .. ..                    | 100 | 67½ to     |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. ..             | 100 | 60 to      |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. ..              | 100 | 65 to      |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. ..                | 100 | 80 to      |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 50 to      |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 90  | 38 to      |
| Moran (Assam) .. ..                  | 80  | 0 to       |
| Mothola (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 30 to      |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 90  | 71 to      |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | to         |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. ..                | 200 | 100 to     |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 125 | 73 to      |
| New Falldohi (Darjiling) .. ..       | 100 | to         |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. ..         | 100 | 50 to      |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. ..            | 30  | 120 to     |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. ..             | 200 | 100 to     |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. ..               | 85  | 80 to      |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. ..         | 100 | 95 to      |
| Puttaree (Sylhet) .. ..              | 100 | 5 to       |
| Rajabare (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 50 to      |
| Sapakat .. ..                        | 100 | 130 to     |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. ..           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah .. ..                         | 100 | to         |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. ..           | 100 | 107 to     |
| Singul (Darjiling) .. ..             | 100 | 107 to     |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. ..               | 100 | 97 to      |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. ..         | 100 | 100 to     |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. ..      | 100 | 50 to      |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) .. ..          | 100 | 95 to      |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 130 to     |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. ..          | 95  | 114 to     |
| Tulvar (Darjiling) .. ..             | 200 | 106 to     |
| Upper Assam .. ..                    | 100 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Sept 7.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cents .. ..                        | 1 dis to 3 dis   |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. ..          | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. ..   | 3½ to 3½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. ..   | 3½ to 3½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. ..   | to do.           |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. .. | to do.           |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. ..                 | 28 to 29 do.     |

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|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Banks demand .. ..   | is 7 9-16d.  | is 7 13-32d. | is 7 9-16d.  |
| Do Tele. .. ..       | is 7 11-16d. | —            | —            |
| Do 6 mo. sight .. .. | is 7 13-16d. | —            | is 7 7-16d.  |
| Do 4 do. .. ..       | —            | is 7 27-32d. | is 7 13-16d. |
| Do 3 do. .. ..       | is 7 15-16d. | is 7 25-32d. | is 7 7-16d.  |
| Do 6 mo. sight .. .. | —            | is 8 1-16d.  | is 7 1-16d.  |
| Do 3 do. .. ..       | —            | is 8 1-16d.  | is 7 7-16d.  |
| Do 6 mo. sight .. .. | —            | —            | is 7 15-16d. |
| Do 3 do. .. ..       | —            | —            | —            |

## LONDON.—Sept. 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   | Price.       |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. ..          | 101½ to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1885 .. ..                | 102 to 102½  |
| 4 India Encased Paper .. ..                 | 80½ to 81    |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. ..                        | to           |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. ..                        | 84½ to 84½   |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. ..             | to           |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. ..    | to           |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. ..    | to           |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. .. | 100 to 100½  |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. ..               | 100 to 103   |
| 4 Do. .. ..                                 | 103 to 105   |
| 6 Mauritius, 1882 .. ..                     | to           |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. ..                         | 112 to 116   |
| 4 Do. .. ..                                 | 104 to 106   |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government .. ..      | 100 to 102   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

| Perpetual Debenture Stocks.         | Paid. | Price. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. 100 | 105   | to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. 100 | —     | to     |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. 100 | 105   | to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. 100 | 105   | to 107 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. 100      | 116   | to 118 |

## RAILWAYS.

|   |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100    | 142 | to 144 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100   | 154 | to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1893 .. ..  | 25  | to 25½ |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. .. | 23½ | to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. ..        | 131 | to 134 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. 100      | 140 | to 142 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100      | 124 | to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 do. all .. ..                 | to  | to     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100                      | 113 | to 120 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100                      | 112 | to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. 100      | 125 | to 127 |
| Scind, Pun., & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. 100  | 124 | to 126 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares 5 .. ..          | to  | to     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100     | 125 | to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. ..                    | to  | to     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. 100   | 121 | to 124 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|  |     |            |
|--|-----|------------|
| Eastern .. ..                          | 10  | 10½ to 10½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 .. ..     | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 .. ..       | 100 | 101 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference .. ..       | 10  | 12½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austria & China .. ..  | 10  | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 .. ..     | 100 | 106 to 109 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. .. | 100 | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 .. ..   | 100 | 102 to 106 |
| Indo-European .. ..                    | 25  | 31 to 32   |

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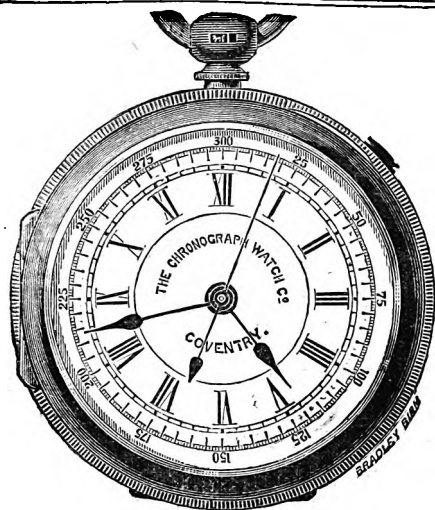
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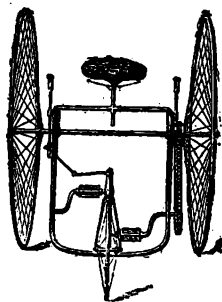
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# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

## THE PETITIONS OF ZEMINDARS AND OTHER LANDHOLDERS IN THE PROVINCE OF BEHAR, AND OF THE LANDHOLDERS OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1883.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

#### PETITION OF ZEMINDARS AND OTHER LANDHOLDERS IN THE PROVINCE OF BEHAR.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble Petition of the undersigned, zemindars and other landholders in the Province of Behar,

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

1. That your Petitioners are zemindars and other landowners in the Province of Behar.
2. That the lands of which your Petitioners are now in possession have, in many instances, descended to them through a long line of ancestors, under titles which have never been questioned, either by the Mahomedan rulers of the country in days gone by, or by the British Government since the introduction of British rule.
3. That in all the numerous Regulations and Laws which have been enacted by the British Government during the past century, for the amelioration of the condition of the people, the full proprietary rights of your Petitioners in their lands have ever been acknowledged, and it is upon this basis that the legislation of the past 100 years has proceeded.
4. That your Petitioners could refer to numerous official reports to prove that they had not been insensible to their duties as landlords, but it will, perhaps, be sufficient to quote the testimony of Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who, in the year 1881, made the following observations with regard to the peasantry of Behar, in reply to an address of the Behar Landholders Association :—  
“I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation. The improvement is due to various causes, first and foremost to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next, there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a general awakening of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges; and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law; then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope, that this may, to some extent, be due to the influence of your association.”
5. That in spite of this testimony of the growing prosperity of the peasantry of Behar and the general character of your petitioners as a body, a Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India, which, if permitted to pass into law, will not only deprive your petitioners of their property, but will revolutionise the province of Behar.
6. That the avowed object of the Bill is to confer a transferable and

hereditary tenant-right upon the ryots of Behar; and to make this newly-created tenant-right still more valuable, the zemindars are to be prohibited from entering into any contract or agreement with their tenants, as to the terms upon which the land is to be held, or the rate of rent which the tenants are to pay.

7. That the effect of the Bill is simply to deprive the zemindars of their proprietary rights, and to render them mere cyphers upon their estates.

8. That these violent innovations have been spontaneously proposed by the Government, neither the zemindars nor the ryots of Behar having ever invoked the interference of the Legislature.

9. That your petitioners emphatically deny that the circumstances and condition of the peasantry of Behar are such, as to warrant any exceptional and one-sided legislation; and they claim, as a matter of right, that before they are deprived of their property, a proper inquiry into the circumstances of the province may be made, and that before being condemned, they may be heard in their defence.

10. That your Petitioners do not deny that there may be bad landlords in Behar as well as in other countries; but they maintain that the existing laws, if properly administered, are amply sufficient to give protection to the meanest ryot, without resorting to enactments which are subversive of the rights of property, and shake the confidence of the people in the justice of the Government.

11. That in justification of these violent measures it is alleged :—

1st.—That though the zemindars have exercised proprietary rights over their estates for the past ninety years, they have never been recognised by the Government as proprietors in the proper acceptation of the term, and that the object of the present Bill is merely to relegate them to the position which they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement in 1793.

2nd. That the right of legislating for “the protection and welfare of the ryots” was reserved to Government at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and that the object of the present Bill is, “to restore the great body of the cultivators to the position which they held in 1793, under the ancient land law and custom of the country.”

3rd. That quite apart from the rights of the zemindars and ryots at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the Government is entitled to resort to exceptional legislation if a necessity for such legislation has arisen, and that the condition of the Behar peasantry is such as to justify exceptional legislation.

12. Your petitioners will consider each of these grounds in order; and first, with regard to the position of the zemindars before and after the Permanent Settlement.

13. It is not the intention of your Petitioners to enter into a long and profitless discussion, as to the original status of the zemindars of the country. When the British Government assumed the direct administration of Bengal and Behar in 1772, they at any rate found the zemindars in possession of large estates and exercising the ordinary rights of proprietors. Some of the Rajahs of Behar date the origin from times anterior to the conquest of Bengal by the Mahomedans, while others have received proprietary grants and titles of honour from the Emperor Akbar, who was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. During the long period of Mahomedan domination, their rights as proprietors were

never questioned, and the fact, that in Behar the land is mainly held by Hindoo proprietors, shows how little the Mahomedans interfered with the vested rights of the people. Nor did the British Government, on succeeding to the administration of the country, make any change in the system or policy of their Mahomedan predecessors. The system was this: The Government claimed as the ruling power, a certain proportion of the produce of every beegha of land in the country. This proportion, whether paid in kind or estimated in money, was collected by the zemindars from the cultivators. It was the duty of the zemindar to pay into the treasury the amount assessed on his zemindary as the Government share of the produce; but subject to the payment of this amount, he exercised full proprietary rights over his tenantry. All that he collected from the ryots over and above the Government assessment was his own. The charge of the police and the administration of justice were in his hands, and there were no local tribunals to which the ryots could appeal for redress, if they desired to question the justice of his demands.

14. Upon the English Government assuming the direct administration of the country in 1772, the position of the ryots naturally attracted the attention of the authorities; but whatever may have been the opinion of individual officers, no attempt was ever made or countenanced to deprive the zemindars of their proprietary rights. In 1776 Mr. (afterwards Sir Phillip) Francis wrote:—

"It is proposed to secure to the ryots the perpetual and undisturbed possession of their lands. This language, I know, is popular, and has often been used to countenance and give a colour to acts of violence and injustice against the zemindars and other superior ranks of the natives. Before we give perpetual possession we ought to determine the property. This State does not consist of nothing but the ruler and the ryot, nor is it true that the ryot is proprietor of the land . . . but it does not follow that because the ryot has no direct permanent property in the land he should therefore have no right, or that no care should be taken to protect him. Without his assistance, the land is useless to the zemindar. If they are left to themselves they will soon come to an agreement in which each party will find his advantage; the *pottah* (lease) is the evidence and security of this voluntary agreement. In the present state of the country the ryot has in fact the advantage over the zemindar. When so much land lies waste and so few hands are left for cultivation, the peasant must be courted to undertake it; at all events the interposition of Government between them should have no object but to enforce the execution of their respective engagements. To dictate the specific terms of any lease is an invasion of the rights of property. Government after assessing the zemindar or landlord according to his portion of the public revenue, is supposed to enter into the management of his patrimony and to prescribe to him the rates at which he shall be obliged to parcel it out to his tenants. The idea of guarding the ryots against arbitrary exactions is just and attainable, though not by the method proposed."

15. This minute of Mr. Francis is important, as showing that as early as the year 1776 the attention of the Indian Government was directed to the condition of the ryots; and that there were not wanting, even in those days, men who advocated very similar views to those entertained by the framers of the present Bill.

16. The years which followed 1776 were years of anxious inquiry into the condition of the country, into the rights of the classes interested in the land, and the best means for securing to those classes their just immunities and rights. The opinions which that inquiry elicited were various and conflicting; and much of the confusion which has arisen on this subject, has been owing to these individual opinions being referred to, as authoritative declarations of the respective rights of the zemindars and the ryots. These individual opinions were doubtless considered by Lord Cornwallis's Government, and the final results of Lord Cornwallis's deliberations are contained in the serious of legislative enactments, which finally declared what the respective rights of the zemindars and ryots were. The most important of these regulations were passed in 1793, and it is by these and the subsequent regulations and Acts of Legislature that the rights of both zemindars and ryots must be judged.

17. The first question is, do these regulations, framed after the elaborate inquiries which took place between 1776 and 1793, recognise the zemindars as having a proprietary interest in the soil? The fourth section of Regulation I of 1793 is as follows:—

"The Governor General in Council declares to the zemindars, independent *talukdars*, and other actual proprietors of land, that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever."

And section seven, clause two, of the same regulation, is as follows:—

"The Governor General trusts that the proprietors of land, sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment being fixed for ever, will exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands under the certainty, that they will enjoy exclusively the fruit of their own good management and industry. To discharge the revenues at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion, and to conduct the themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent *talukdars* and ryots, are duties at all times indispensably required from the proprietors of land, and a strict observance of these duties is now more than ever incumbent upon them, in return for the benefits which they will themselves derive from the orders now issued."

18. It will be observed that this regulation did not profess to make the zemindars proprietors, it merely declared their existing status as hereditary proprietors. It acknowledged their existing proprietary rights, but it did not profess to give them any rights which they had not previously enjoyed. The great and only boon which the Permanent Settlement conferred upon the zemindars was that it declared the assessment upon their estates to be fixed for ever. But in return for this concession the Legislature placed certain restrictions upon the proprietary rights which the zemindars had previously exercised, in order to secure and protect the under-tenants and ryots and other cultivators of the soil.

19. In the first place, certain specified under tenants (*Mokurruridars* and *Istemrardars*) were declared entitled to hold their lands at fixed rents, and these rents the zemindars were prohibited from enhancing. It is to be observed that these *Mokurruridars* and *Istemrardars* were the only tenants whose rents were declared to be fixed, and the fact that no other class of ryots was recognised by the Legislature as being entitled to hold at fixed rent, is a pretty clear indication that no such class then existed.

20. With regard to the remaining lands of the estate (*i. e.*, the land not covered by these specially favoured under-tenants), the zemindar was declared entitled to let them in whatever manner he thought proper, subject however to certain restrictions, of which the following may be noticed:—

1st. As the chief cause of oppression in times past had been the uncertainty of the zemindar's demand, it was required that all zemindars should give *pottahs*, or leases, to their ryots specifying the exact sum which the ryot had to pay; and where the rent was payable, as in Behar, in kind, the leases were required to state the proportion in which the produce was to be divided.

2nd. The zemindars were deprived of their power of imposing, for the future, arbitrary cesses upon the ryots, and any sum exacted above the amount specified in the lease was to be recovered with a penalty of three times the amount by a suit in the newly established Civil Courts.

3rd. The form of the lease or *pottah* was prescribed by the Collector, but the terms of the lease, if not settled by the mutual agreement of the parties, were to be settled by the Civil Court, the Government disclaiming any right for interfering between the zemindars and their tenants.

4th. Zemindars were further required to give receipts for all sums received by them, and the withholding of proper receipts was punishable by a penalty recoverable in the Civil Court.

5th. The zemindars were prohibited from enforcing the rents due from absconding ryots from those ryots who remained.

6th. To guard against leases being given at an unduly low rent, it was further provided that no lease should be granted to a ryot for more than ten years.

7th. One further restriction was imposed upon the Bengal zemindars which prohibited them from cancelling the *pottahs* or leases of *Khudkash* ryot, unless the rent reserved by the lessee was below the Pergunnah rates, or unless a general measurement of the Pergunnah was made for the purpose of equalising and correcting the assessment. But this restriction did not apply to the zemindars of Behar, where rents were paid in kind, and the produce was divided in a fixed proportion between the zemindar and the ryot.

21. As a further protection to the ryots, the zemindars were deprived of the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction which they had previously exercised within the limit of their estates; and they were prohibited from taking cognisance of, or interfering in matters, within the jurisdiction of the newly-established Civil and Criminal Courts. They were further deprived of the police jurisdiction which they had previously exercised, and also of the power of confining and inflicting corporal punishment upon their ryots, to enforce the payment of rent.

22. The Regulations of 1793, therefore, establish the following propositions:—

Before the Permanent Settlement, the revenue payable by the zemindars to Government was uncertain, and liable to constant enhancement; after the Permanent Settlement the Government demand was fixed for ever. In return for this great concession, the zemindars were required to relinquish certain powers and rights which they had admittedly exercised, whether rightly or wrongly, for centuries before the establishment of British rule. The rents which they had previously compelled their ryots to pay had been arbitrary and uncertain; under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, the zemindars were required to grant leases, in which the amount of the rent was to be specifically stated; and in case the ryot disputed the fairness of the lease, the terms of the lease were to be settled by the Civil Court, and not dictated, as they had previously been, by the zemindar himself.

23. The right which the zemindar previously exercised of imposing arbitrary cesses upon the ryots was taken away, and a penalty prescribed for any such imposition.

24. The power of coercion which the zemindar previously possessed, was taken away, and the ryot could no longer be beaten or kept in confinement until he had satisfied the zemindar's demand.

25. Great as were the benefits conferred by the Permanent Settlement upon the zemindars, the benefits conferred upon the ryots were immeasurably greater. They were raised at once from the position of serfs to the position of free men. Instead of being exposed to arbitrary and uncertain exactions they were to receive leases, in which the amount of their rent was to be specifically stated, and they were no longer exposed to stripes and imprisonment, if they refused to satisfy the zemindars' demand.

26. It has been necessary to enter into these details, because the framers of the present Bill maintain that its provisions are not intended to infringe, but to effectuate the legislative enactments contained in the settlement Regulation of 1793. "The legislation of 1793," said the mover of the Bill, "left the rights of the ryots outstanding and undefined, and by so leaving them it tended to obscure them, to efface them, and in too many cases ultimately to destroy them." In other words, the object of the Bill is to revive, in the interests of the ryots, rights of the existence of which at any time there is no evidence but vague opinion, rights which had admittedly been obscured, effaced, and destroyed during the centuries of Mahomedan rule; rights which admittedly find no place in the legislative enactments of 1793, but which are now, after a lapse of a century, to be formulated and declared.

27. The zemindars, on the contrary, maintain that whatever rights the ryots were found to possess in 1793, were carefully ascertained and respected by the Legislature of that time, and that the rights which it is now proposed to confer upon them, are a direct infringement of the rights which the zemindars were declared to possess in 1793; rights

which subsequent laws have confirmed and which have been exercised unquestioned for a century.

28. Your Petitioners will now proceed to consider how far the new rights created by the Bill in favour of the ryots, are an infringement of the rights of the zemindar as declared in the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

29. The first fundamental change made by the Bill is the creation of a class of privileged ryots who are called settled ryots; the Bill declaring that "every person who for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of the Act, has continuously held as a ryot, ryoti land in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times may be different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled ryot of that village or estate;" and it is further declared, that a settled ryot shall have a right of permanent occupancy in the land and a right to hold the land at a fair and equitable rent, the existing rent being deemed to be fair and equitable until the landlord can prove the contrary. The right of occupancy further carries with it a right of free sale of the land and of sub-letting the land without the permission of the landlord.

30. There is no pretence for saying that "settled ryots" were either recognised, or contemplated, or heard of, at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The only privileged ryots known at the time of the Permanent Settlement were the *Khudkasht* or resident hereditary ryots of Bengal, who were declared entitled to hold their lands at the established Pergunnah rate. But even this provision with regard to *Khudkasht* ryots was declared to be not applicable to Behar. So far therefore as Behar was concerned, there was no privileged class of ryots recognised at the time of the Permanent Settlement. It was not until 1859 that occupancy rights were created in Behar. Act 10 of 1859, Section 6, conferred a right of occupancy upon every ryot, in land which he had cultivated for twelve years and for which he had paid rent, provided that such ryot did not hold under a written lease which contained stipulations inconsistent with the accrual of a right of occupancy. The right of occupancy, therefore, so far as Behar was concerned, was the creation of the Act of 1859\*; and it could not be acquired if the parties had entered into a stipulation to the contrary. Since 1859, when leases have been given, it has been usual to stipulate in the terms of the Act, that the tenant should surrender the land on the expiration of the lease; and such stipulations were contained not only in leases granted by the zemindars, but in the leases granted by the Government to the ryots in their Khas Mehals or private estates. The effect of the present change in the law will be to defeat all existing contracts and to give to almost every ryot in Behar a right of occupancy, at what is called a fair and equitable rent. For it will be observed that this clause of the Bill has retrospective effect, not only prohibiting future but cancelling past contracts.

31. The avowed object of the Permanent Settlement was to encourage landlords and tenants to enter into written contracts with each other. The landlord was required to give leases or *pottahs* to all his tenants, and there is not a Regulation or Act in the Statute Book, in which the Government has ever claimed the right of interfering between a landlord and his tenant. What, then, are the peculiar circumstances which have now occurred to justify such interference? The advocates of the Bill maintain, that unless contracts between a landlord and a tenant are prohibited, the tenant will contract himself out of the occupancy rights which this Bill will confer upon him. But even if he does, what injustice will be done him? Act 10 of 1859, which originally created these rights, permitted them to be controlled by contract; and it is admitted that there has been of late years, to quote the words of Sir Ashley Eden, "an extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people." Why, then, is this freedom of contract, under which the agricultural classes have so marvellously improved, to be prohibited for the future? Is under the existing laws of free contracts, the improvement of the people has been so marked, what justification can there be in 1883 for depriving the zemindars of their right of stipulating as to the terms upon which their lands are to be let?

32. The justification put forward by the framers of the Bill is not, that any pressing necessity has suddenly arisen for the enactment of this unheard of prohibition, but that at the time of the Permanent Settlement in 1793, the zemindars did not enjoy that freedom of contract, which they have been permitted to exercise for the past ninety years; and that in now enacting that contracts between landlords and tenants shall be prohibited, they are simply reverting to the customs and practices of 1793. It is not necessary to discuss the dangerous principle which are involved in this proposition. If rights which have been exercised uninterruptedly for ninety years are to be thus summarily set aside, what security is there that any other private rights will be respected? Leaving, however, aside these grave political considerations, your Petitioners deny that there is any foundation for the assertion that a zemindar in 1793 could not let his lands to his ryots on any terms that he pleased.

33. It is urged by the supporters of the Bill—first, that at the time of the Permanent Settlement, no ryot could be ejected from his land so long as he paid his rent; and secondly, that this rent was calculated according to a fixed and established Pergunnah rate, and it is, therefore, argued that freedom of contract could not have existed in 1793, and that the Legislature is justified in prohibiting contracts between landlords and tenants in 1883, because practically no such freedom existed in 1793.

34. With regard to the first proposition that a zemindar could not eject a ryot in 1793, it is admitted that there is no declaration in the Settlement Regulations to that effect; but reliance is placed upon certain opinions expressed by officers of Government, and particularly upon a minute of Lord Cornwallis, written in 1790, in which the following passage occurs:—

\* NOTE.—The Act of 1859 insisted upon the payment of rent, as a necessary condition for acquiring a right of occupancy, under the present Bill a right of occupancy can be acquired, though no rent has been paid—Act 10. of 1859, Section 7.

"Whoever cultivates the land, the zemindar can recover no more than the established rent, which in most places is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving the land to another, would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he could derive no benefit." In this minute Lord Cornwallis was discussing the question of arbitrary cesses, and was answering an objection of Mr. Shore, that to prohibit the imposition of these cesses, was tantamount to saying that a zemindar was not to raise the rents of his estate. This Lord Cornwallis denied, and in the paragraph preceding the one from which the above extract is taken, he thus expresses himself:—"If Mr. Shore means that after having declared the zemindar proprietor of the soil, in order to be consistent, we have no right to prevent his imposing new abwabs or taxes on the lands in cultivation, I must differ with him in opinion, unless we suppose the ryots to be the absolute slaves of the zemindars, every beegah of land possessed by them must have been cultivated under an express or implied agreement, that a certain sum should be paid for each beegah of produce and no more. Any abwab or tax imposed by the zemindar over and above that sum is not only a breach of that agreement but a direct violation of the established laws of the country . . . neither is prohibiting the landholder to impose new abwabs or taxes on the lands in cultivation tantamount to saying to him that he shall not raise the rents of his estate. The rents of the estate are not to be raised by the imposition of new abwabs or taxes on any beegah of land under cultivation; on the contrary, they will in the end be lowered by such impositions, for when the rate of assessment becomes so oppressive as not to leave the ryot a sufficient share of the produce for the maintenance of his family, and the expenses of cultivation, he must at length desert the land." Lord Cornwallis was simply considering the case of a ryot who was paying the rent agreed upon between himself and his zemindar, and upon whom, so long as that agreement existed, no further imposition could legally be placed. He certainly was not considering the case of a ryot, whose rent, on the expiration of his agreement, was being re-adjusted either by the measurement of his land, or the valuation of the crops grown upon it. To such a case Lord Cornwallis's remarks had no application.

35. If, moreover, it had been Lord Cornwallis's intention to prohibit a zemindar from ejecting a ryot, under all circumstances, he would certainly have made that intention clear in the Permanent Settlement Regulations, which he afterwards promulgated in 1793. In those Regulations, no restriction whatever is placed upon the power of the zemindars with regard to ejecting a ryot who refuses to pay the rent demanded. On the contrary, the power which the zemindars possessed of measuring their ryots' lands and assessing these lands according to the nature of the crops grown upon them, necessarily gave the zemindar power to eject a ryot who refused to pay the assessment imposed. In the preamble of Regulation 44 of 1793, there occurs the following passage: "It is essential that proprietors of land should have a discretionary power to fix the revenue payable by their defendant *talukdars* and to grant leases or fix the rents of their lands, for a term sufficient to induce their dependent *talukdars*, under-layers, and ryots to extend and improve the cultivation of their lands." If the ryots or any class of ryots were entitled to continued and undisturbed possession, these words would have no meaning as applied to them. And this was the conclusion of the Court of Directors who in 1819 wrote as follow:—"One inference seems unavoidable that the persons with whom the Permanent Settlement was made and those who by inheritance or purchase may succeed them, are authorised by the existing law to oust even the hereditary ryots, from possession of their lands, when the latter refuse to accede to any terms of rent which may be demanded of them, however exorbitant."\*

36. There is therefore absolutely no foundation for the proposition, that a zemindar could not in 1793 eject a ryot who refused to pay the rent assessed upon him.

37. With regard to the other ground upon which the freedom of contract is sought to be prohibited, namely, that at the time of the Permanent Settlement there was a fixed established rate of rent, and that therefore the Legislature are now justified in prohibiting the zemindars from entering into any agreement for an increased rent; a very few words will suffice to show the hollowness of the argument and the untenability of the grounds upon which it is based.

38. Up to the time of the Permanent Settlement the Government demand upon the zemindars was admittedly variable. When an increased assessment was imposed upon an estate, the zemindar imposed an increased assessment upon his ryots; and it is admitted that at the time of the Permanent Settlement, owing to the numerous cesses which had been imposed, no ryot knew from year to year what rent he would have to pay. The demand of the Government upon the zemindars was fluctuating and uncertain, and the demand of the zemindar upon the ryot was equally fluctuating and uncertain; with a fluctuating and uncertain demand, a fixed rent or fixed pergunnah rate was an impossibility, for it would necessarily vary according to the demand.

39. Nor did the Regulations of 1793 attempt to fix a pergunnah rate; all that the Legislature did, was to require the zemindars to consolidate the cesses and the rent into one lump sum, and to specify in the *pottah* or lease what the consolidated rent was. If it had been the intention of Government to establish a pergunnah rate which the ryots were to pay for all time, the Legislature would have expressed their intention in some of the Settlement Regulations. Those Regulations declared that certain tenure holders were to hold at fixed rates for ever, but no such declaration was made in favour of the ryot. On the contrary, the Regulations contain provisions for allowing the zemindars to measure the ryots' land and to assess the land according to the value of the crops grown upon it. The zemindars were further enjoined to introduce more expensive crops in order to obtain an increase of rent, on the assurance that they were to enjoy the fruits of their own good management. If it had been the intention of the Legislature to establish a fixed pergunnah

\*Mr. Justice Field's "Land Tenures," page 532.

rate, they certainly would not have allowed that rate to be increased, because a ryot grew a more valuable crop than the usual staple articles of the country. But so far from the Legislature intending to fix a per-gunnah rate which all ryots were to pay, it is admitted, that in the years which followed the Permanent Settlement, rents were, as a matter of fact, constantly raised and adjusted, both by the zemindars in their estates and the Government in their *Khas Mehals*; and in 1812 a Regulation was passed, not to prohibit enhancements which the Legislature would have done, if enhancements had been illegal, but to provide a procedure which was to be followed in cases where enhanced rents were demanded. So far indeed from the zemindars not possessing the right of enhancing rents under the Permanent Settlement Regulations, the great charge of the advocates of tenant right against the Permanent Settlement has always been that it did not deprive the zemindars of this power, but left "them to make their own settlement with the ryots on such terms as they might choose to require." There can therefore be no question, that the proposed restrictions on the zemindars' power of enhancement is an innovation and invasion of their vested rights, and the reasons upon which this invasion is sought to be justified, are absolutely groundless.

40. The Bill further proposes to fix a uniform and maximum rate of rent for the whole country. This maximum is fixed at one-fifth of the average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops. It was stated by the mover of the Bill, that it was originally intended to fix the maximum rate at one-fourth, but at the last moment the Lieutenant Governor suggested that the maximum should be one-fifth. No indication has been given of the grounds upon which the proportion of one-fourth was fixed in the first place, or upon what grounds it was then suddenly reduced to one-fifth. In his Minute of Dec. 8, 1789, par. 4, Mr. Shore states that the proportion paid by "the cultivators of the soil may be reckoned at a half, or it may be nearer perhaps to three-fifths, of the gross produce." If, therefore, the object of the Bill is to restore the ryots to the position they occupied at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the maximum rate should clearly be fixed at three-fifths instead of one-fifth of the gross produce.

41. The objections to fixing a uniform and maximum rate for all lands in so extensive a country is obvious. It may be too low for some estates, too high for others. It will be especially disastrous to the ryots whose rates are low, as they are in Eastern Bengal. Once let Government fix a maximum rate, and no zemindar will rest, until he has run up his rents to the prescribed limit. But rents will adjust themselves, if let alone; at any rate, before a maximum rate is fixed, it is but reasonable to ask that an inquiry may be made as to the circumstances of particular districts. There are resumed estates in Behar, which Government settled and afterwards sold, in which the Government revenue alone amounts to three-eighths of the gross produce, and yet it is proposed to fix one-fifth as the maximum rate.

42. The manner in which this maximum rate was first fixed at one-fourth and then without any apparent reason reduced to one-fifth, affords a striking illustration of the manner in which the Bill has been prepared. No inquiry is made as to what existing rents are, or whether these rents press unduly upon the tenants, but suddenly and without warning the zemindars find, that in future a maximum rate of rent is fixed for the whole country, without any reference to local circumstances or the conditions of particular estates.

43. Another most grave and disastrous innovation introduced by the Bill is the provision which allows settled ryots to transfer by sale or otherwise their occupancy rights, without the sanction or permission of the zemindar. It is not pretended, that any ryot had the right to transfer his holding at the time of the Permanent Settlement. On the contrary, the regulations clearly lay down that the ryot's interest is not a transferable one. The only justification attempted for this innovation is that in some parts of Bengal certain occupancy rights are transferable by custom. But in Behar there is no such custom nor is it even pretended that there is such a custom. The only transferable ryoti tenures known in Behar are the hereditary tenures called *Gusistha*, which are principally found in Shahabad, but the transfer of occupancy rights in Behar is absolutely unknown.

44. In Behar, rents were originally paid in kind, and in many parts of Behar both landlords and ryots tenaciously adhere to this system at the present time. But if a ryot who pays his rent, by delivering to the zemindar a fixed proportion of the crop is allowed to transfer the land without the zemindar's permission, what guarantee is there that the new tenant will be a competent cultivator? The old tenant may, under the Bill, transfer his land to whomsoever he pleases. He may sell it to a *mahajun* or money-lender, or to an indigo planter. If the money-lender buys, he will not cultivate himself; he will sublet the land to an inferior class of tenants, and to these tenants the zemindar will have to look for his proportion of the produce. Can anything be more unreasonable? A zemindar may trust a substantial ryot whom he has himself placed upon the land, but what guarantee has he that the new tenant, who is thrust upon him against his will, will be an honest man and give him a fair proportion of the crop?

45. If, however, the settled ryot transforms the land to an indigo planter, the position of the zemindar will be infinitely worse. It is well known that the indigo planters are in favour of allowing settled ryots to sell their land, for the avowed reason that it will enable them to buy up these occupancy holdings, and so extend the cultivation of indigo.

46. Moreover, the zemindar whose rents are payable in kind, cannot take a share of a crop of indigo. It would be useless to him, and the indigo planter would naturally insist upon commuting the rent in kind to a money payment. The question of commutation would have to be settled, and a civil suit with its attendant worry and expense would be the result. Nor would the position of the zemindar of a village where money rents prevailed be much better; so long as the ordinary crops are grown the zemindar can realise his rent by distraint, but when a settled ryot has transferred his land to an indigo planter, the zemindar

is at once deprived of his right of distraint, for indigo is a crop which it would be useless to distraint. It is worthless as a marketable commodity, unless there are indigo planters near, to whom it can be sold for the purpose of manufacture.

47. The reasonableness of these objections is admitted by the framers of the Bill, and they have accordingly given to the zemindars a right of pre-emption whenever these occupancy rights are sold. But the right of pre-emption is simply a delusion and it has been purposely made so by the framers of the Bill. A zemindar, who exercises the right of pre-emption is placed by the Bill under special disqualification. He may buy out the ryot, but he cannot by his purchase acquire the ryot's occupancy rights. He is compelled, if he relets the land, to relet it to the new tenant on exactly the same terms and at the same rent as the old tenant, whom he has bought out, held. In the next place, the zemindar who exercises the right of pre-emption will subject himself to certain litigation, for he must either pay the amount at which the former tenant professes to be willing to sell, or bring a suit to have the value determined by the Civil Court. Under such circumstances it is obvious, that the right of pre-emption is a simple delusion and is of no practical use to the zemindar.

48. But the conceding to settled ryots the right to sell their land will not only be a wanton invasion of the right of the zemindars, but will be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. The persons who will buy up these occupancy rights in Behar will undoubtedly be money-lenders and indigo planters. The *mahajuns* or money-lenders will not cultivate themselves but will sublet to an inferior class of ryots who will be mere tenants-at-will with no right of occupancy. The consequence will be that in a few years the settled ryot will have disappeared and the land will be held by non-cultivating *mahajuns*, and the ryots under them, who will be the real cultivators, will absolutely have no rights at all; and the very evils which the Bill is intended to remove will be reproduced in a much more aggravated form.

49. That this is the tendency of the measure was admitted by the learned mover of the Bill, who said, when introducing it into Council, "that the powers of transferring which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy ryots but under ryots with little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things may ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it." It is admitted, therefore, that the Bill will reproduce the very evils it was intended to remove, and the rights, which the zemindars at present possess over the land, will be taken from them merely to fall into the hands of the *mahajuns* and indigo planters who will thus become the real proprietors of the soil. It need hardly be pointed out how seriously the present value of the zemindar's estates will be depreciated. The zemindar will be reduced to the position of a cypher. The whole interest will be vested in the settled ryot, or in those who purchase the interest of the settled ryot. The zemindar is the only person who cannot acquire this interest. The *mahajun* may acquire it, the indigo planter may acquire it, but the zemindar cannot acquire it. The only method by which a zemindar can in future possess any proprietary interest in land, will be by buying up the occupancy rights of the ryots of a rival zemindar. As a settled ryot of a rival zemindar he will be a proprietor, but he can have no proprietary rights on his own estate.

50. It is also to be observed that in the North Western Provinces bordering upon Behar, occupancy ryots are not permitted to transfer their holdings, and no reason has been given for adopting in Behar a different rule to that which obtains in the North Western Provinces. Moreover the Behar Rent Commission, which was appointed in 1878 to consider the general question of rent law and procedure, were opposed to making any change in the existing law on this subject; and the opinion of the Commission is shared by some of the most distinguished Government officers in the province. In the face of these facts, what justification can there be for introducing an innovation which is a wanton invasion of the rights of the zemindars?

51. The reasons which have been urged against giving the ryot the power of free sale of his land, equally applies to the provisions regarding subletting.

52. The next question which it is necessary to notice are the provisions of the Bill relating to rents in kind. The system, which in Behar is known as the Bhowli or Batai system divides the produce between the zemindar and the ryot in the proportion of one-half to the zemindar and one-half to the ryot. In some places where the zemindar maintains irrigation and other works, he receives nine-sixteenths. These proportions have existed from time immemorial.

53. The Bill, however, proposes notwithstanding any contract or custom to the contrary, to limit the zemindar's share to one-half, and it is further proposed to allow the ryot to commute payment in kind to a money payment. No reason is given for thus depriving the zemindars of one-sixteenth of their rent. It was the rate in force at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and it has been paid without objection ever since. The ryots have never complained that the proportion taken by the zemindar is excessive, and the leading Government officials in Behar are in favour of maintaining the present system and are opposed to forcing on commutations by legislative interference. The proposed change therefore is not only uncalled for, but is supported by no single class, whether officials, zemindars, indigo planters, or ryots, in the province of Behar.

54. Another innovation to which the zemindars of Behar strongly object, is the withdrawal of the Bill of the present right of distraint and the substitution in its place of the ordinary Civil Court procedure of attachment before judgment. Under the present law a zemindar can himself attach the crop in the first instance, and having done so, he applies to the Civil Court for its sale, a penalty being imposed upon a ryot who removes the crop without the orders of the Court. Under the proposed Bill the proprietor must in the first instance apply to the Civil Court, and while he is so doing, the ryot will have time to remove his crop and no penalty is imposed on him for doing so; and when the Civil Court process is finally issued there will be no crops to attach. The reason assigned for introducing this change is, that "the existing law

\* See "Remarks of the Court of Directors," quoted above in par. 35; and Mr. Justice Field's "Landed Tenures," page 525.

of distraint is an offset of English law, which has been abused in Behar, and not always applied in a regular manner in other parts of the country." So far, however, from the law of distraint being of English origin, it is indigenous to the country. The right existed before the Permanent Settlement, and was recognised and sanctioned by one of the Settlement Regulations of 1793. The right of distraint exists in the bordering native state of Nepal, and is in no way peculiar to British India. But whether an offset of English law or not, it has at any rate been exercised by the landlords of Behar both before and since the Permanent Settlement. Without the power of distraint the realisation of rent will be difficult, if not impossible. It is not that the zemindars only are in favour of the existing law, but every revenue officer of Government in Behar is in favour of it. Mr. MacDonnell, the Collector of Sarun, and who is now one of the Secretaries to Government, writes:—

"I have had a good deal of experience of the use and abuse of the right to distraint. I know it has been perverted to ends foreign to its object, but I know also that if a magistrate-collector only exercises with attention, perseverance, and firmness the legal powers with which he is vested, such misuse of the right can be checked. Instead of abolishing the right of restraint forthwith, I would retain it in the case of occupancy holdings. I want to avoid bringing occupancy rights to auction sale as much as possible. Such sales would indeed benefit the indigo industry, as the Indigo Planters' Association seems to recognise, but though I am anxious to do what I can for that industry, there are larger ends to be secured. The security of the Government revenue depends on the speedy realisation of the landlord's rent, the prosperity of the Province depends on the prevalence of harmony between zemindars and ryots. The right of distraint is an immemorial custom which effectually secures the first point, while distraining a ryot's crop sets the ryot less against the zemindar than a suit in Court to sell him up would do. Passing, however, from occupancy to non-occupancy holdings, I cannot but express amazement at the credulity of the Commissioners that, without a right to distraint, zemindars could never collect their rents. I speak on this point with the intimate knowledge derived from the personal supervision of Ward's Estates, and the personal management of Government Khas Mehals. Without the exercise of the right of distraint of the crops of ryots who are here to day and away to morrow, or without the knowledge on the ryot's part that such a right exists and may be immediately exercised, a zemindar has but small chance of getting his rents."

55. Mr. Edgar, the Collector of Chumparun writes as follows:—

"It is perhaps now needless for me to state in detail my reasons for strenuously opposing the abolition of distraint in Behar. But as the representatives of the planting interest have been and are strongly in favour of the abolition, it may be just as well to record what I believe would be the effect of the measure on indigo planters. I hold it to be certain that the first result of the abolition of distraint would be a general refusal on the part of the ryots to pay at least recently enhanced rents, and in many cases a refusal to pay any rent whatever. Now, this would scarcely affect planters whose primary object is not to realise rents, but to grow indigo, and who in many cases have to pay the ryots, as the price of their indigo, an amount nearly equal to the rent payable by the ryots. The result would be that landlords would get the rents due from the indigo *thikas* in full, and diminished or possibly no rents whatever from their remaining lands, and that the indigo planters would become masters of the situation. Instead of having to pay heavily for *thikas* as they do at present, they would be competed for as the only profitable tenant."

56. It is needless on the part of your Petitioners to add anything to the above extracts, to show how utterly uncalled for and unjust to the zemindars of Behar is the proposal to do away with the right of distraint, and substitute in its place the tedious and expensive procedure of the Civil Courts.

57. Your Petitioners also strongly object to another provision of the Bill which introduces an arbitrary classification of all the land in the province as *zerat* land, or the private land of the proprietor, and ryoti land, or the land destined for the occupation of ryots. The *zerat* or private land of the zemindars is to be limited to the land which is recognised by a village custom\* to be *zerat* land, or which has been held by a proprietor as *zerat* for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act. The two different descriptions of land are to be demarcated and surveyed by Government at the joint expense of the zemindars and ryots; and no land which has once been demarcated as ryoti, can ever under any circumstances become the private land of the zemindar. A ryot may desert his holding, and the land may be thrown upon the zemindar's hand, and yet, though the land is his own and no one has any right in it or claims any right in it, the zemindar cannot add it to his private land, but must keep it separate and distinct. In other words, the Bill proposes to give a status to the land itself, apart from ownership; to declare that land, in which no one but the zemindar has any right, or claims any right, shall not be in the full sense of the term, the zemindar's land.

58. It must be remembered that in Behar there are still considerable tracks of waste land, and in those parts of the province bordering on the large rivers, large accretions are yearly made to estates by alluvion, and in these alluvion accretions and waste lands no one has any interest but the zemindar. He can make whatever arrangement he pleases for bringing them into cultivation; but by the provisions of the Bill all these waste and alluvial lands will at once become ryoti lands, and the zemindars' interest in these lands will be as much limited, as in the lands already held by settled ryots. It is intelligible to limit a proprietor's right in land, in which other persons claim some subordinate interest, but to limit a man's right in his own undisputed land, is an innovation which has now for the first time been suggested.

59. Your Petitioners further object to another provision of the Bill which authorises the Government to interfere and settle the rates of rent in cases of dispute between the landlord and his tenants. The Bill gives the revenue officers of Government the same powers of settling a

zemindar's estate, as they possess of settling a Government estate; and your Petitioners strongly object to this power being given to the Government, as it will practically take out of the hands of the landowners, and place in the hands of the settlement officers of Government, the entire adjustment of the rent of their estates.

60. Your Petitioners would further point out, that the Government have been very careful to protect against the provisions of the Bill their own interests as proprietors, by providing that the Bill shall not apply to certain specified districts in which there are large Government estates and even in those districts to which the Act extends, it is specially provided that it shall not affect the powers and duties of the settlement officers of Government nor the procedure for realising rents in Government estates; but no reason is assigned why Government should enjoy a summary procedure for realising their rents which is denied to the zemindars.

61. Having shown, as your Petitioners submit they have, that the sweeping changes proposed by the Bill are a wanton invasion of the rights and privileges which they have enjoyed for ages, and which the Permanent Settlement of 1793 confirmed and declared, your Petitioners will now consider whether the state of the peasantry of Behar is such as to warrant this exceptional and one-sided legislation. It is not pretended that either the zemindars or the ryots of Behar have asked for this Bill or have at any time sought the interference of the Legislature. The work is the spontaneous act of the Government. The correspondence which was published with the Bill, the Statement of its Objects and Reasons, leave your Petitioners absolutely in the dark as to the causes which have put the Government in motion.

62. The first intimation that the Behar zemindars received of any change being contemplated in the law was the appointment of the Behar Rent Commission in 1878. This Commission consisted of a number of official and non-official members; but no evidence was laid before the Commission to show that the condition of the peasantry was such as to require radical changes in the law; nor did the Commission themselves suggest that any radical changes should be made. They suggested certain improvements in the system of zemindari accounts, the cheapening of registrations, the simplification of the distraint law, and the introduction of certain other regulations of minor importance, but they never suggested that the zemindars should be prevented from making agreements with their ryots, or that a new class of ryots should be created with a permanent and transferable interest in the land. With regard to occupancy rights they merely followed upon the lines of Act 10 of 1859, and provided more effectual guarantees for the maintenance of those rights *when acquired*; and with regard to enhancement, they considered it sufficient to recommend, that all agreements to pay an enhanced rent should be in writing and registered. But with the liberty of contract they in no way interfered; and they further vetoed the proposal to render occupancy rights transferable by sale. The violent proposals of the present Bill certainly receive no countenance from the proceedings of the Behar Commission. If, however, the Government had any charges to bring against the zemindars of Behar in 1878, it is but reasonable to suppose that those charges would have been investigated by the Commission; or if the Government had even contemplated, in 1878, the innovations proposed in the present Bill, it is but reasonable to suppose that those proposals would have been submitted for the consideration of the Commission. But if these changes were not thought necessary or expedient in 1878, what has occurred in the interval to justify their introduction to 1883? The testimony of Sir Ashley Eden in 1881 to the improved condition of the peasantry of Behar has already been quoted, and it certainly seems strange that in less than two years afterwards the state of the same peasantry should be reported as deplorable, when a justification is required for this exceptional legislation. The zemindars of Behar emphatically deny that the condition of the peasantry is deplorable. They believe that the condition of the cultivating classes is yearly improving, and will bear comparison with the peasantry of other countries and of other parts of India. Behar, no doubt, suffers from a greatly redundant population, but poverty is not felt by the cultivating classes, but by the labourers who have no land, and who prefer to stay at home in their villages to seeking employment elsewhere. It is upon this superabundant labouring population and not upon the cultivators that the pressure falls in the time of scarcity and famine.

63. But, even assuming that the state of the agricultural classes of Behar is deplorable, can this state be fairly attributable to the zemindars? Are the zemindars responsible for the social habits of the people, for their improvident expenditure upon marriages and funeral ceremonies, for the minute distribution of land under the Mitakshara and Mitthila law of inheritance, and are not these causes to be taken into account when the material condition of the people is considered?

64. A general reduction of rent will neither enforce habits of prudence in the cultivators, nor afford additional employment to the labouring classes who have no land at all. The present measure can only be justified on the clearest proof that rents in Behar are abnormally high. Your Petitioners emphatically deny that they are, and no attempt has been made to controvert the truth of your Petitioners' assertion. The Government have neither made a valuation of the Province, nor ascertained what the rates of rent are! Nothing of the sort has been done or even attempted to be done. One-third of the land of the Putna Division is held by five or six large zemindars, and it is notorious that in all these zemindari estates, the rates of rent are extremely moderate. Two of these estates have only recently passed out of the hands of Government as representing the Court of Wards, and the Government, so far from finding rents too high in these estates, actually raised them in many cases. There may, of course, be isolated instances in which rents have been unduly raised, either by fraud or coercion, but these are isolated cases to be dealt with by the Courts and not by the Legislature. To prohibit the whole body of the zemindars of a Province from entering into agreements with their ryots, because some isolated individuals have abused the freedom of contract, is a remedy which has never before been even dreamt of or suggested.

65. The ryots of Behar need no exceptional legislation. Many of them are Brahmins and Rajpoots fully acquainted with their privilege

There is no custom which limits or defines *zerat* lands.

and legal rights, and it is incredible that they should never have complained, if they had been subjected to undue exactions at the hands of their zemindars.

66. Your Petitioners have now laid their case before the Honourable House, and they submit that the Bill, of which they have so much cause to complain, is a grave and uncalculated-for invasion of their rights, and there is absolutely no justification for the violent changes which it will introduce.

62. Your Petitioners would further respectfully say that they have done nothing to deserve such treatment at the hands of the British Government. They have always been conspicuously loyal to the British Crown. During the time of difficulty at the beginning of the century, and during the more troublous days of 1857, the zemindars of Bengal and Behar placed themselves, their influence, and their wealth, ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Government. But if this wealth and this influence are destroyed, to what class of the community will the Government in future look for support? If the zemindars, whose welfare has always been bound up with the British Government, are sacrificed to visionary theories, what class of the community will be able in future to repose with confidence, on—what has up to the present time been inviolable the honour, and good faith of the British Government? And therefore, your Petitioners humbly pray your Honourable House for protection and redress, and that your Honourable House will take into consideration this humble petition, and that it may adopt such measures by legislation, resolution, or otherwise, as in its wisdom it may deem just and proper, to maintain the existing rights of your Petitioners, and to express its disapproval of a policy, which, while confiscating the property of your Petitioners, will prove most detrimental to the true interests and prosperity of the country. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

#### THE PETITION OF THE LANDHOLDERS OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AGAINST THE RENT BILL.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, meeting in Calcutta, on behalf of themselves and of their fellow-landholders in the Bengal Provinces in British India,

Humbly Sheweth,—That your Petitioners are filled with great anxiety, apprehension, and alarm at the introduction into the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General for making Laws and Regulations of a Bill entitled the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the manifest tendency of which seems to be to revolutionise the present relations between landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, to redistribute landed property on a new and inequitable basis, and to fetter the freedom of action of all classes interested in agriculture by driving them at almost every step of their mutual transactions to Courts of Law and fiscal officers, and to foster dispute, litigation, and animosities in lieu of peace, harmony, and good-will among them.

2. That your petitioners do not wish to trouble your Honourable House with the history of that solemn covenant of the State, entitled the Permanent Settlement, which the late Honourable East India Company, with the sanction of the Imperial Parliament and the Crown, concluded with the zemindars as “actual proprietors of the soil,” under which the Government transferred its rights in the land to the said proprietors in consideration of revenue assessed at 10-11ths of the gross rental and fixed in perpetuity, nor with an account of the advantages—financial, economic, social, material, and political—which both the State and the people have derived from the operation of that Settlement for the last ninety years.

3. That, in consequence of the exorbitant assessment of the revenue under the Permanent Settlement, no vestiges of most of the old Zemindars with whom the covenant was made now exist; the land has been divided and sub-divided and purchased at the full market value by capitalists as a legitimate investment of capital in thorough good faith, and in perfect reliance upon the guarantees of rights and interests given by the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

4. That, until 1859, those guarantees had always been maintained inviolate, but in that year a law (Act 10 of 1859) was passed conferring new rights upon tenants under arbitrary and fanciful rules of description, and seriously clogging the rights of the landlord with regard to tenancy and settlement of rent, and imposing grave difficulties in the way of recovery of rent.

5. That although Act 10 of 1859 is a direct infringement of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, still it has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, and rights have grown up under it, which cannot now be fairly or equitably abrogated. Under it a large majority of the tenants have acquired rights of occupancy or fixity of tenure; rack-renting, which had hardly ever prevailed, has been altogether prevented, and even free sale of occupancy holdings has been recognised in some parts of the country with the consent of the landlord. So far Act 10 of 1859 has fulfilled its great object in improving the position of the tenant and securing his rights; but the landlord has not only lost some of his ancient and guaranteed rights, but has also been deprived of the ordinary facility of settling and realising the rent due to him, though he is burdened with the obligation of paying in the Government revenue by the sunset of the quarter-day, the expiration of which renders his estate liable to peremptory sale for default.

6. That in addition to the payment of the Government revenue, the landlords or zemindars are required under serious penalty to collect from tenants for the Government the Road and the Public Works' Cesses without any remuneration, and to make good all losses that arise from failures in collection on account of default due to bad seasons and other causes not attributable to them; and that in consideration of this service they were promised by three successive Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Ashley Eden, a simplified procedure for the recovery of rent. Some Bills had been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council towards that end; but they were abandoned with a view to a general revision of the Rent Law.

7. That a Commission, consisting chiefly of Government officers, was subsequently appointed to report on the general revision of the Rent Law, but that Commission, without taking any evidence, or examining the parties interested as to the necessity of the amendment of the law, its direction, extent and scope, submitted an elaborate but extremely one-sided scheme, upon which is primarily based the present Bill. Some provisions of a highly objectionable character have also been introduced into the Bill, which had not been recommended even by the Rent Commission.

8. That one unfortunate incident has practically barred constitutional redress in respect to this Bill as far as the Legislature of this country is concerned. Your petitioners gratefully acknowledge that the fullest opportunity had been given to the public to discuss the original draft of the Bill at its initiatory stage before the Bengal Government, but neither, when material alterations and additions were made to it by the Bengal Government, or when it was finally laid before the Government of India, the public were allowed any such opportunity; on the contrary, they were positively refused access to it; and the sanction of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India was taken, without giving the public or the parties interested the slightest opportunity of knowing or discussing its contents. Under the Indian Constitution H.M.'s Secretary of State is the highest controlling authority, and all laws passed by the Indian Legislature are liable to be revised and disallowed by him; but when his permission for a public measure is obtained beforehand, without previous public discussion, practically the public judgment is anticipated and barred. The leading principles of the present Bill having been already sanctioned by H.M.'s Secretary of State, its formal passage through the Indian Legislative Council will necessarily be a formality, and as the Government has a standing majority in that Council, the aggrieved can hardly hope for a fair hearing in matters, which are already matters of foregone conclusion.

9. That the Bill under notice is so voluminous and so comprehensive that it would be tedious to approach your Honourable House with a detailed criticism on it. Your Petitioners, would, therefore, crave permission to draw attention to the following summary of the leading principles of the Bill, to the innovations which it proposes to introduce, and to its general policy and tendency:—

1. The Bill proposes to effect a redistribution of land by making an allotment of it in a manner which neither past history nor present facts justify. It declares that all lands, except such as are in the private possession of the landlord in respect of which he may prove twelve years continuous occupation, shall be regarded, from the date of the introduction of the Bill, as the specific property or portion of the tenant class for habitation and cultivation, along with various incidental rights; that at the discretion of Government the lands may be surveyed and demarcated at the expense of both landlord and tenant; that conflicting claims to such lands shall be the subject of a summary investigation; and that the landlord, even in case of relinquishment of a tenancy, or of its purchase by him, if he wishes to let it, shall be bound to re-let it to a new tenant at the old rate and conditions, including permanent occupancy right. This is wholly an innovation, and makes a serious encroachment upon the proprietary rights of the landlord. It is in direct antagonism with past history, for when the Permanent Settlement was concluded, it was the land which sought the tenant, and not the tenant who sought the land; and this was particularly the case in the distribution of waste lands, which had been made over to the landlords or zemindars by way of compensation for the ruinous assessment of the settlement, and the proprietary right the reclaimed portion of which is now being taken away from them. The land had thus no such characteristic attached to it as now proposed, and the landlord was in no way fettered in the mode of the settlement of his estate. The proposed provision will not only deprive the landlord of his inherent right of re-entering upon land which a tenant may relinquish or which may lapse on the expiration of a lease, but will also give rise to serious dispute, misunderstanding and litigation between landlord and tenant in the establishment of their claims to different classes of lands.

11. At the time of the Permanent Settlement the resident hereditary tenant had fixity of tenure; custom had recognised that right, but no period had been fixed for the accrual of the right; by Act 10 of 1859, twelve years' continuous possession was declared to be the basis of occupancy right; and this provision was allowed retrospective effect; accordingly a squatter by mere efflux of twelve years' time acquired a right of occupancy, to the detriment of the rights of the actual proprietors of the soil guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement. This is the interpretation of that law by some of the highest Judicial Authorities, notably Sir Barnes Peacock, late Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, and now a Member of H.M.'s Privy Council, and Sir Richard Garth, the present Chief Justice of Bengal; but this innovation has been the law of the land for nearly a quarter of a century, and although it involves gross injustice to your Petitioners and the class they present, they would submit to it as they have hitherto done. By far the largest number of tenants in Bengal have acquired a right of occupancy, and they do not wish to take it away. They, however, submit that it would be the height of injustice if the right of occupancy be further extended in the manner proposed in this Bill. It is now declared that any tenant, if he holds any land in any village or estate for twelve years consecutively, though the land so held by him at different times may have been different, shall be deemed to have become a settled tenant of that village or estate, and to have acquired the right of occupancy, though the last plot, in which the right will accrue, may have been held for a year or even for a day, and may exceed ten times the quantity previously held by him. The right of occupancy is also extended to tenants of the private domains of the landlord, unless there be a lease for a fixed period. Even as regards tenants-at-will, the provisions are so fenced with restrictions by providing compensation for disturbance that they will virtually become tenants with permanent occupancy right. The extension of the occupancy or tenant right in this arbitrary manner, without any compensation to the landlord, will be a serious encroachment upon his proprietary rights, and will be a deliberate infraction of the guarantees under which

he has invested his capital in land. Indeed, it will have practically the effect of redistributing property in land on a new basis.

III. The tenant-right in Bengal, wherever it has existed, has always been heritable, but not transferable. Even Act 10, of 1859, did not make it transferable. But it has become transferable in some parts of the country with the mutual consent of the landlord and tenant. The growth of this custom, if desirable, may fairly be left to the natural operation of economic laws. But to force it by a legislative enactment would be alike detrimental to the proprietary rights of the landlord and to the material well-being of the tenant. The landlord will then cease to be the lord of the soil, which he has inherited or purchased by paying market value for it; he will lose his inherent and just right of choosing his own tenant; although directly liable to the State for revenue under the stern sunset law, by losing his hold upon his tenantry under this process of transfer or tenant-right without his consent, he will be driven to despair in the collection of his rent, and consequently to ruin. On the other hand the tenant, by acquiring the new freedom of sale, will, from excessive Government taxation, adverse seasons, thriftlessness and other causes, find a facility which will inevitably compass his ruin, as has been the case in some of the temporarily settled districts of the country where the transferability of the tenant-right is recognised, and where special laws have become necessary for the relief of the distressed agriculturists. Small capitalists, mostly money-lenders, will take the place of the present agriculturists, who will be reduced to mere day-labourers on their expropriated lands.

IV. With a view to counteract the evils to the landlord referred to above, the Bill gives him the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of a tenancy, but under such restrictions as to render it nugatory. In the first place, if the landlord wishes to buy it in, he must pay the full market value for it; that is to say, he must pay a fine, as it were, for exercising his proprietary right, and if he cannot agree with the tenant as to the price, he must go to Court. Even if he purchases it, he will not be allowed the same rights that will be accorded to an ordinary purchaser. After purchasing it, if he chooses to let it again, he must re-let it at the old rent to a new comer, who will *ipso facto* acquire the right of occupancy. An ordinary purchaser will not be bound to accord that right to his sub-tenant. So that a capitalist, who purchases an estate with a certain calculation of return, will get no *quid pro quo* for the sums he will have to lay out again for the purchase of tenancies, simply because the tenant is invested with a new right of transferability of his holding, without, of course, paying any consideration for it. Supposing that tenants in any large numbers choose to sell their holdings, and that other tenants choose to combine and withhold payment of rent, in order to compel the landlord to their own terms, a contingency by no means unfrequent, ruin will stare him in the face, and if he has not means he must submit to his fate, however unmerited, through an act of the Legislature, the paramount duty of which is to give equal protection to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

V. The determination of rent in Bengal has been generally discretionary. It is true that there was at one time a customary rate in many parts of the country, but the custom was varied so much by personal, local, and other considerations that the rate was practically left to the discretion and mutual understanding of the landlord and tenant. This fact has been brought to prominence by the recent inquiries made by Government as to tables of rates prevalent in different districts. When the Permanent Settlement was made in 1793, the rate of rent, it is on record, varied from three-fourths to one-half the value of the gross produce of the land. Until few years of the enactment of Act 10 of 1859, there was not much dispute between landlord and tenant about the rate of rent; the rise in the value of agricultural produce led to a demand for increased rent, and in order to bring the question of rent to a satisfactory judicial test, that Act declared that the rent shall be reasonable, fair, and equitable, and provided certain rules, for the guidance of the Courts. These rules, however, have proved so unworkable that the enhancement of rent through the judicial machinery has practically come to a deadlock. The gravity of the situation was represented by the landlords to Government, and the Government promised to redress their grievance. That promise is now about to be redeemed by the retrograde step indicated in this Bill. Under this Bill the rent of an occupancy tenant shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the gross value of staple products of the land. In other words, the landlord is practically reduced to one-fifth partner of his own property with his tenant. The rent due to him represents the shares of the Government and of himself, but this arbitrary limit will necessarily deprive him of all participation in the advantages which the progress of the country will confer upon all other classes of the community, but will always be subject to losses consequent on decadence and reverses. As regards the tenant-at-will, called in the Bill "ordinary ryot" the restrictions are so fenced round that practically there will be no enhancement of rent. In Behar, there are certain tenures called *Bhooli* tenures, analogous to *Methyer* tenures, and with regard to these the Bill actually sanctions reduction of the present rents. Thus the landlord will be practically deprived of the legitimate fruit of his capital, prudence, and good management, the enjoyment of which has been guaranteed to him by the Permanent Settlement.

VI. Contract is the basis of transactions in civilised life, the first step in advance over patriarchal habits, and essential to the success of social and moral progress. The tenant, as an agriculturist or as a member of society, is allowed perfect freedom of contract in all matters affecting him, whatever the difference in the status, intelligence, and influence of the contracting parties; but this Bill declares that he shall not be competent to enter into a contract respecting his tenant-right or the rent payable by him unless his contract for the latter is approved by a Revenue officer to be appointed by Government. This denial of the ordinary rights of a citizen to the tenant was never before known in this country. On the contrary, the Legislature had repeatedly encouraged the interchange of lease between landlord and tenant. The disability imposed upon the landlord for the sake of the fancied security of the tenant is still more arbitrary, unjust, and unjustifiable.

VII. The importation of foreign ideas in the regulation of the ordinary relation of life in an Oriental country, for which the people are not

ripe, can only lead to harm. Never in this country, or at present within the British territories or in the Native States, is the practice of paying compensation to a tenant-at-will for relinquishment of his holding known or recognised.

As a rule, the class of tenants called tenant-at-will have not the means of making improvements, and therefore there has never been any question of compensation for disturbance raised. This innovation will not only be a serious interference with the proprietary rights of the landlord, but will plunge both landlord and tenant into deep litigation.

VIII. This Bill will foster litigation between the landlord and tenant at every step of their transactions. The landlord's office will be transferred to the Revenue Office and the landlord himself will be reduced to a mere annuitant. Whether the question be classification of land, determination of occupancy right, transferability of a tenancy, the exercise of the right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord, the settlement of rent, the payment of compensation to a tenant-at-will for disturbance, or the realisation of rent, there will be at every step expensive, harassing, and, not unfrequently, demoralising litigation. There will be no peace, no concord, no harmony, no goodwill between two such important members of the community as the landlord and tenant. Such embittered relations between them, as will be the inevitable result of the proposed Bill, cannot be conducive to the true well being of the State or society.

IX. As regards recovery of rent, the landlord had formerly power to call in the tenant to pay in his rent, failing which he could have him arrested by a simple application to the Court, followed by a summary inquiry. He could attach the property of the tenant and sell it after due notice. All suits for arrears of rent were heard before all others by the Civil Courts, and were finally transferred to the Collector for expedition. Act 10 of 1859 took away from the landlord the power of calling in his tenant. At first the Arrear Suit was triable by a Revenue Officer under a summary procedure, but now it has been made a regular civil suit, to be tried at a heavy cost under the regular civil procedure. That result is that ordinarily a rent suit is not disposed of within three months, and not unfrequently many months; and that if the tenants continue to withhold rent, the landlord must either succumb, or let his estate be sold for default. It is observable that this procedure is not applicable to the State in the recovery of its dues as landlord or as guardian of minor landlords. If the State with its vast resources, unequalled influence, and immense prestige, without the terrors of a Sunset Law for sale of estate in case of default of revenue, deems it necessary to have recourse to a summary law for the realisation of rent, how much more necessary is it for the private landlord for a like purpose? Although three successive Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, as stated above, had promised the landlords the simplification of the procedure for the recovery of rent, still no advance has been made in this Bill in that direction.

X. On the contrary, the Bill practically minimises the only facility which the present law provides for the speedy realisation of rent, viz., distraint. The process of distraint is now made at every step a process of Court, and by the time the Court's order may be obtained, the crops may be removed or disposed of, and the landlord's demand thus defeated. As the Bill has been framed, the landlord will, on the one hand, be made to forfeit his ancient, substantial, and valuable rights, but will, on the other, derive no benefit from it.

XI. Nor will the *bona fide* cultivator derive material benefit from the Bill. If he holds land under a superior landlord, his rent will be 20 per cent. of the gross produce of the land, but under a subordinate holder it will be 30 per cent. of the same, or 50 per cent. more than what he will pay to the former. He will acquire occupancy right under a superior landlord, but none under a subordinate holder, the latter being himself a tenant with occupancy right. So that without fixity of tenure, freedom of sale or security of fair rent, the actual cultivator of the soil under the operation of this Bill will be reduced to the miserable lot of a poor day-labourer.

XII. And this evil will be both multiplied and aggravated, as the Bill proposes to encourage subletting. If there is anything in the agricultural system of Bengal, which has tended to depress the condition of the actual cultivator of the soil, it is subletting. The actual agriculturist, who constitutes the lowest link of the chain, necessarily bears the whole burden, and the more the chain will be lengthened, the worse will be the fate of the actual cultivator of the soil. The new tenure-holders, who are created by the Bill, will be small proprietors, and it may be easily imagined whether small proprietors, themselves not agriculturists but absorbing agricultural profits, are more conducive to the welfare of the agricultural population than large proprietors. By-and-by, as the capital of these small tenure-holders will increase, they will also become larger proprietors. The result of the proposed Bill, will therefore be the destruction of the present proprietors, who have either inherited or paid fair market value for their estates, the creation of a new class of small proprietors, who will, for the most part, acquire their rights without paying for them, and the impoverishment and degradation of the actual cultivators of the soil.

Such, in brief, are the manifest tendencies of the proposed Bill, opposed to all principles of equity and fairness, to the guaranteed rights of the landlord, and to the best interests of the actual cultivators of the soil.

10. That no valid proof has been adduced showing the necessity for this wholesale, revolutionary, and confiscatory legislation. The Rent Commission, which originally drafted the Bill, as already stated, did not take any evidence on the subject. No less an authority than Sir Richard Garth, the eminent Chief Justice of Bengal, says:—"The Bill is calculated to deprive the landlord unjustly and unnecessarily, in my opinion, of rights which the Courts of law have always considered to be their due." Indeed, the whole Bill, whether as originally framed by the Rent Commission, or subsequently revised by the Government of India, has been based on arbitrary assumptions and gross predilections. Your Petitioners respectfully appeal to your Honourable House to consider whether rights and interests, worth millions upon millions of pounds, and consecrated by solemn acts of the State, and ratified by the sanction of nearly a century, should be sacrificed for sentimental and fanciful considerations.

11. That, on the other hand, there is abundant testimony to show that the tenantry of both Bengal and Behar have made rapid strides in progress and prosperity unhampered by the existing land-laws. The latest and most emphatic testimony is that of Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Thus, in 1877, after making a tour in the interior, he made the following remarks on the condition of the agricultural population of Bengal:—

"Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

As regards the peasantry of Behar the same high functionary, in an address to a deputation of the Behar Landholders in 1881, said:—

"I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation."

"This improvement is due to various causes: first and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a general awakening of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may, to some extent, be due to the influence of your association."

Surely, in the face of this strong and authoritative testimony, it cannot justly be contended that the agricultural prosperity in Bengal and Behar is impeded or hampered by the existing land-laws.

12. That the proposed Bill is ill-suited to the purposes for which it is intended is evident from the fact that the Bill is not made applicable to the State in regard to property which it holds in the capacity of a landlord. The State has a separate and summary law for the settlement and recovery of rent on its own estates. Even when it manages in trust the private estates of minors or wards under its care, it is not subject to the ordinary procedure for the realisation of rent. If an inquiry be made it will be found that the tenants of the State landlord are by no means better off in life than those of the private landlord; perhaps in many instances worse off. It is but reasonable that, *ceteris paribus*, the same land-law ought to apply equally to the State landlord and the private landlord, for surely what is done by the State ought to be regarded as the best example for the private landlord.

That in conclusion, your Petitioners pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take the above statements, facts, and reasons into consideration, and to adopt such steps as to your Honourable House may seem meet to prevent the passing of the Bill under notice.

And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by the Maharaja of Burdwan, Maharaja of Durbhanga, Maharaja of Hutwa, Maharaja of Dumaron, Maharaja Rai Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Nawab Abdool Gunny, Nawab Ahasanwola, Khan Bahadoor, Maharaja Komul Krishna, Maharaja Norendro Krishna, Raja Poorno Chunder Singh, Raja Suttanund Ghosal, Raja Promotha Nath Roy, Raja Surjyakant Acharya Chowdhry, Raja Hurbullub Narain Singh, Raja Shyama Sunker Roy Chowdhry, Newab Mir Mohaid Ali, B. bu Joykissen Mookerjee, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Babu Bejyikissen Mookerjee, B. bu Saurendra Mohun Tagore, Hon. Doorga Churn Law, Babu Gobind Lal Seal, Babu Kali Krishno Ghose, Babu Lolita Mohun Sigdurga, Babu Kissory Mohun Gossami, Babu Rajendralala Mittra, Hon. Hurbans Sahai, Hon. Mohamed Yusuf, Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy, Babu Saligram Sing, Babu Mohesh Chunder Chowdhry, Babu Joggender Chunder Ghose, Babu Janoky Nath Roy, Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt, Babu Ram Sunker Roy Chowdhry, Babu Parbati Sunker Roy Chowdhry, Babu Girja Sunker Majoondur, Babu Kuluda Sunker Roy, Babu Sita Nath Roy, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick of the firm of Jardine, Skinner, and Co. and Watson and Co., Mr. W. B. Morrison, Mr. C. J. Quadros, Mr. J. F. Cauty, and Hon. Kristodas Pal, Secretary.

The above Petition has been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Stanhope.

A similar Petition has been presented to the House of Lords.

Calcutta, July 1, 1883.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The death-blow aimed at the landed proprietary of Bengal and Behar by the present policy of the Government of India, will mark the Vicereignty of Lord Ripon as legislatively the most revolutionary period in the history of this country. During the ninety years that have passed away since Lord Cornwallis concluded that great settlement which has maddened with rage the present Red Radicals of the Indian Legislature, there has not been a single measure which has so violently agitated the aristocracy and the middle classes of the Lower Provinces. At the meetings held in every district, men flock in breathless anxiety to listen to the principles of the proposed law, and, with down-cast eyes, contemplate the sad ruin that awaits them. Few and short are the words they utter, but their measured sentences well out from a full heart, and speak more eloquently of the alarm and indignation that surge on within them than ours of rapid rhetoric. The thought of the wrong they are

about to suffer is embittered by the reflection that they have done nothing to deserve their doom. Landholders, as a body, are the most loyal of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. No class of the population has more closely identified itself with the British rule. With that rule their hopes, their aspirations, their very existence, are linked in chains of triple steel. Almost in every district you find men whose loyalty has been sorely tried; for instance, in the meeting at Soory in Beerbhoom there arose to address the assembly a Mahomedan gentleman, with the weight of seventy winters on his hoary locks, who, when villages were smoking in ruin during the Sonthal Raid of 1854, stemmed the tide of revolt, and did services of which the title of Khan Bahadur, conferred upon him by the Government of Lord Canning, still stands as a conclusive proof. "Of what avail," he bitterly asked, "is the honour which has been done me, if Government is going to reduce me and mine to poverty and ruin?" The feelings of the old gentleman are a type of the general feeling of the country. I beg to ask the responsible advisers of his Excellency whether it is consistent with justice and good policy so entirely to estrange the sympathy of the most influential section of the community. The placid assurance of his Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the landholders of Bhaugulpur that their misapprehensions about the Bill are unfounded, is not worth the wind which conveyed it to his audience, for in the same breath, his Honour assured them that it is the intension of the Government to restore the tenants to the position they are supposed to have occupied, or which they should have occupied, at the time of the Permanent Settlement. Could the fiercest *sans-culotte* have uttered words more destructive to the peace and good order of society? It ought to have struck his Honour that his utterances implied a reconstruction of the agricultural community of India, and he might have just as well told us that, as land was held in common in pre-historic times, Government was going to introduce the good old rule. Sir, it is the fate of India to be subjected to experiments at the hands of political quacks in various departments of her government. But, I believe the greatest misfortune she has to suffer is the experiments in social vivisection which Western Socialists, dressed in authority, perform on her from time to time. Look at the history of this present land legislation. The landlords wanted a law to recover their rents more quickly, and now they have got a bill which proposes to construct the status of tenants on a new platform, in order that it may be seen how a certain pet theory will work in the East. It is admitted that the Bill introduces alterations which are yet unattempted in the previous history of Indian legislation; and the reasons assigned by Mr. Ilbert for a change of such mighty importance, are, first, that the tenant had certain rights in 1790, which ought to be unearthed and now returned with life and light. Secondly, that agrarian disputes demand the restoration of these rights. Thirdly, that the tenants are sunk in destitution and poverty, and unable to cope with famines and scarcities, and that if they are invested with new rights, their material prosperity will be ensured. Let us examine these grounds step by step. What is the foundation of the assumption that the tenants had rights of property in land? The Hon. Mr. Ilbert, in his speech introducing the Bill, says: "But there were three things which the Government did not do by the Permanent Settlement. It did not divest itself of its general rights—a right which belonged to it not as landlord, but as Government—to make from time to time such laws and adopt such administrative measures as it might think expedient for the general welfare of all classes of its subjects. It did not define the nature and extent of the proprietary right which it gave up to the zemindars, and did not include in its grant any proprietary or quasi proprietary rights belonging, not to itself, but to some other class of persons. Before the settlement, the zemindars, when not cultivating themselves, occupied a middle position between the Government, with substantial but ill-defined proprietary rights over them, and the great mass of cultivators, with substantial but ill-defined proprietary rights under them. After the settlement they were freed from the one but remained subject to the other." So that, according to the honourable member, the great mass of cultivators in Bengal and Behar had substantial, but ill-defined, proprietary rights in land. Now, in the Minute of Sir John Shore, quoted in the 3rd Vol. of "Harrington's Analyses," there occurs the following passage:—"It is, however, generally understood that the ryots, by long occupancy, acquire a right of possession in the soil, and are not subject to be removed; but this right does not authorise them to sell or mortgage it, and it is so far distinct from a right of property. This, like all other rights under a despotic or varying form of government, is precarious. The zemindars, when an increase has been forced upon them, have exercised the right of demanding it from their ryots. If we admit the property of the soil to be solely vested in the zemindars, we must exclude any acknowledgment of such right in favour of the ryots, except when they may acquire it from the proprietor." Again, "with respect to the ryots," says Sir John Shore, "their rights appear very uncertain and indefinite." There can be no doubt, therefore, that if we accept the authority of Sir John Shore, who was the trusted colleague of Lord Cornwallis, and intimately acquainted with the status and rights of the agricultural classes, as they existed in 1793, the tenants had not proprietary rights in the soil; and, beyond freedom from ejectment in cases of long possession, were not clothed with any of the incidents of ownership in land. At any rate, their rights were nowhere defined, never discovered, but as Sir John Shore remarks "very uncertain and indefinite." In the face of these facts, we are coolly told that the cultivators had substantial proprietary rights in the land, without a single iota of proof being adduced in support of such a bold assertion; and when, in addition to this, it is remembered that the so-called tenant right has never received legislative recognition in its present shape for nearly a century, during which millions of money have been invested in land on the plighted faith of the Government, the injustice and breach of faith involved in the work of destruction of the landed rights of the zemindars comes out in bold relief. I fear, Sir, I have trespassed too much upon your space to-day, and must stop here. I may revert to the subject on another occasion.

August 26, 1883.

C.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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LONDON, OCT. 8, 1883.

[PRICE 6D.]

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October 1, 1883.

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|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
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| City of Canterbury .. .. . | J. Marr .. .. .     | Friday, Nov. 2  |
| City of Oxford .. .. .     | W. Miller .. .. .   | Friday, Nov. 16 |
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| Steamer.         | To Sail. | Steamer.          | To Sail. |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Golconda .. .. . | Oct. 10. | Rewa .. .. .      | Oct. 17  |
| Agra .. .. .     | Oct. 27  | Chelbassa .. .. . | Oct. 31  |
| Ethiopia .. .. . | Nov. 7   | Eldorado .. .. .  | Nov. 14  |
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| Vega .. .. .    | 3,063 | J. L. Wadley .. .. .   | Oct. 27.       |
| Mira .. .. .    | 2,606 | T. Lepotier .. .. .    | Nov. 24.       |
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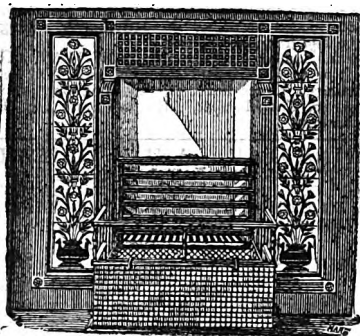
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 18; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 20; Calcutta, Sept. 20.

THE *Times of India* states that "considerable excitement" has been caused by Reuter's second famous "error in transmission," in regard to the telegraphing home "26" instead of "205" as the number of local reports hostile to the Ilbert Bill. The *Times of India* says that "Reuter's Agent, however, now denies that there is any similarity between the two mistakes, and takes all the blame on his own shoulders. The number "26" was, he says, a telegraphic error for "206," the cypher having dropped out during transmission. But he does not explain how the total of 140 was obtained, when, according to his own showing, the total should have been 320 instead of 140; nor does he explain how he made the opinions in favour of the Bill amount to 114, which is in itself another startling mistake. He has been challenged to publish the original message as it left India. This challenge he has not accepted.

MANY meetings had been held during the week in Bengal, at which it was resolved to continue the opposition to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and several others in opposition to the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill.

As in the week before last, so this week, Anglo-Indians in England are missing their accustomed Monday's budget of telegraphic news from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. The cause is, we presume, the gravity of the political position in China; which naturally forces the *Times* temporarily to devote the main portion of its Asiatic telegraphic service to the Far East.

In lieu of the usual Calcutta telegram, we find in this morning's *Times* a long official *communiqué* on the forthcoming report of the Education Commission. The source of the inspiration will be recognised immediately by everyone who is acquainted with the course of recent educational controversies in India; and we have no hesitation in plainly saying at once, that this *communiqué*, undoubtedly bearing the best possible authority on behalf of the Education Commission, will be received with painful surprise, and the gravest dissatisfaction, by all friends of the Higher Education of India.

AND this impression will be the more painful, because of the Jesuitical tone of the *communiqué*, and the crafty language that has been employed to lessen the effect of the blow that is now to be aimed direct at the heart of Indian High Education.

We are told that—

"It will be a relief to the friends of the higher education to find, as we believe they will, that there is no reason to apprehend any rash proposals in this department. The fears of the advocates of Government education will be allayed when they learn that there is no recommendation of withdrawal of Government control and support from any college that can establish its claim to existence on the ground of honest work or practical results at all commensurate with its cost; and that no college will be given up to local management, without ample guarantee for its permanent and efficient maintenance, unless it be one or two so little appreciated by the natives as to be felt as an intolerable burden to the State. Agra and Aligarh, which have already been so 'transferred,' are examples of this class. Though the principle of the despatch of 1854 will not only be re-affirmed but given effect to in these cases, there is no likely prospect of any interference with the Presidency Colleges."

If "the friends of the higher education" are all downright fools and idiots, it is possible that the information

conveyed in the above paragraph may be "a relief" to them. We are further told that—

"The 'Council on Education in India' may not naturally complain that on this point their opponents have got matters too much their own way. They cannot, however, be surprised at the result, if they consider the composition of the Commission. Although one object of the inquiry was the abuses which had crept into the administration of the Education Department, no fewer than eight out of its twenty-one members were directly connected with that bureau, and many of the others were strictly departmental men. It is, however, reasonable to expect that the recommendations of the Commission will on this subject be regarded by Government as a minimum. It may readily be admitted that, on the whole, they have done their work well. No one questions the fair and thorough way in which they have collected evidence, and they who have so successfully advocated this energy must be gratified with the results in other departments of education. On the question of transferring colleges from Government control to local management, we have reason to believe that the missionary members were as decided as any secularist or Hindu, that in no case should Government colleges be handed over to a missionary body."

Now, when we remember that the self-styled "Council on Education" never, in their wildest moments of reliance on the fads of a propagandist Viceroy, dreamt of expecting that Government Colleges would be handed over to a Missionary body—when, further, we remember that neither the Council nor any other of the most sanguine enemies of High Education ever expected to be able to overthrow the powerful, necessary, and comparatively inexpensive Presidency Colleges—and when, lastly, we remember that the chief point at issue has been the very case of such Colleges as those of Agra and Aligarh, whose students private enterprise cannot possibly reach except through the Missionary agencies—it will be seen at once that the language here employed indicates, either a Jesuitical attempt to mislead, so transparent as to overreach itself, or else an impertinent contempt for the intelligence of those to whom it is addressed.

THE Education Commission's Report may well be read side by side with the recent letter to the *Times* of its President, Dr. Hunter, in defence of the Ilbert Bill. In the two documents Lord Ripon's real policy stands revealed; and we ask our Native friends seriously to consider whether this is the policy for which they are sacrificing so much in attacking their Anglo-Indian fellow-subjects. The policy may be summed up in a very few words. It amounts to this—"Give to the educated Natives any illusory privileges that will serve at once to flatter them and to tickle the fancy of the Birmingham Radicals; and, above all,—cut off the supply of educated Natives."

This policy was bluntly enunciated in Sir Frederick Roberts's opinion on the Ilbert Bill.

THE beauty of this policy lies not in its morality, but in its political expediency all round. For it secures to the Government of India, in its forthcoming attack on the landed interest (and especially on the obnoxious Permanent Settlement), the support not only of the Radical party at home, but also of that section of the educated Natives themselves, who are not wise enough or experienced enough to see that they are helping to cut their own throats.

AND it seems highly probable that the Local Self-Government schemes, among their other tendencies in the way of increased taxation, will mightily aid the Government of India in its desire to break down the Permanent Settlement. Under those schemes, it is, of course, clear that local government will pass largely into the hands of a class different from, and often hostile to, the Zemindars. For proof of this, it is only necessary to read the accounts of the squabbles in the Uttarparah Municipality. Hence, the first use the new Local Boards will make of their powers will be to help to overthrow the influence of the local aristocracy. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. O'Kinealy, and Mr. Ilbert will, doubt-

less, say "And a good thing too!"—but we trust they will not find many experienced Indian officials to agree with them.

*The Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

"According to the *Hindoo Patriot*, the proprietors of certain Calcutta bazaars are levying from their tenants, the shopkeepers, a 'small cess' in aid of the National Fund. The idea is an ingenious one; but, as the *Patriot* points out, distinctly illegal. So far, some Rs.4,000 only has been contributed to the Fund; and six lacs are required for the purposes of National regeneration."

*The Hindoo Patriot* says that Colonel Osborn, in his last letter to the *Statesman*, referring to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's speech at the Ilbert Bill meeting, at Willis's Rooms, says:—"No one who heard him could fail to be struck by the absurdity of the assertion that the natives of India have not the abilities requisite for discharging the duties of important offices of public trust."

Of Sir George Campbell's speech the same writer says:—"Sir George, unhappily for himself, tries to amalgamate in his own person the two characters of covenanted civilian and advanced Radical. The one would constrain him to assume the character of an anti-Ilbertite; the latter forces him to appear on the public platform and profess approval of that which in his heart he dislikes. And the result was that Sir George's speech left his auditors doubtful whether he spoke in support of Lord Ripon's policy, or in defence of the Covenanted Civilians against the implied attack upon them in the fact of a meeting being held at all."

Of Mr. Chichele Plowden the above writer remarks:—"Mr. Plowden's speech was quite a curiosity in the way of oratory. It was as if the man had written out an official letter on half-margin, and then learned it by heart."

COLONEL OSBORN, Sir George Campbell, and Mr. Plowden are all, we observe, members of the new Ilbertite "Reform" Committee—evidently a "Happy Family."

*The Petition of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar against the Bengal Tenancy Bill* was signed by the undermentioned members of the Central Committee of Landholders:—

Maharaja of Burdwan, Maharaja of Durbhanga, Maharaja of Hatwa, Maharaja of Dumraon, Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Nawab Abdool Gunni and Nawab Ahsen Oolla of Dacca, Maharaja Komul Krishna, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, and Raja Harendra Krishna of Sobhabazar, Calcutta, Raja Poorna Chunder Sing, Paikparah, Raja Suttayanund Ghosal, Bhoochoyas, Raja Promotionath Roy, Dighaputty, Raja Surjyakunt Acharya Chowdhary, Mymensing, Raja Hurbullub Narain Sing, Sunbursa (Bhangulpore), Raja Shyma Sunker Roy Chowdhary and Nawab Mir Mohamed Ali of Furreedpore, Baboos Joykissen Mukerjee, Peary Mohun Mukerjee and Bejoykissen Mukerjee, of Utterpara (Hooghly), Babu Saruden-dranath Tagore, the Honourable Durga Churn Law, Babu Gobin Lal Seal and Kali Prosonna Ghosa of Calcutta, Babu Lolitmohun Sing Roy of Burdwan, Babu Kissory Mohun Gossain of Serampore, Rai Bahadur, Rajendralal Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honourable Harbans Sahai Arrah, Honourable Mohamed Yasuf Behar, Babus Mohiny Mohun Roy, Rajshaye, Nali gram Sing Sahabad, Mohesh Chunder Chowdry and Joggendra Chunder Ghose, 24-Pergunnahs, Janaky Nath Roy, Gobind Chunder Dutt, Fransunkur Roy Chowdhary, Purbati Sunker Roy Chowdry, Girijasunkur Mozoomdar, Kulada Kinkur Roy, and Sita Nath Roy, of East Bengal, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, of the firms of Jardine, Skinner, and Co., and Watson and Co., Mr. M. B. Morrison and Mr. C. J. Qadros, zemindars of Bhagulpore, Mr. P. F. Cauty, zemindar of Purnea, and Kristodas Pal, Secretary.

*The Pioneer Mail* of September 2, in a paragraph evidently inspired, makes a serious charge against the Under Secretary of State for India. It says:—

"We have reason to think that Mr. Cross's disingenuous statement of the Opinions on the Ilbert Bill, lately laid before the House of Commons, is not justified by the version supplied from this country."

EVERYONE knows that Colonel Bradford has for years past borne the character of being one of the best and

stanchest friends of the natives among Anglo-Indian officers. Yet this is how he is dismissed by the *Indian Mirror*:—

"Colonel Bradford, Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, and agent of the Governor-General in Rajputana, has given an opinion strongly in favour of withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. The political officers in India are the greatest bureaucrats. So we are not surprised to hear of Colonel Bradford's opinion."

*The Civil and Military Gazette* says:—

"In the present state of things, it will certainly be regarded as a significant circumstance that the trade between India and Central Asia, by way of Cabul and Peshawur, should have decreased last year by nearly five-and-twenty lacs. Of this diminution ten lacs occur under the head of tea, thirteen under that of Indian and European piece-goods, and the remainder in indigo. There is little room for doubt as to the cause of the falling off. The Punjab Trade Report, from which the figures are taken, admits that it is attributed to the effects of the Russian policy in Central Asia; and, in fact, there has been no more marked feature in that policy than its invariable hostility to English and Indian trade wherever it has been encountered from Khiva to Kashgar. And now that Russia has completely secured the highway along which all the traffic, coming from Afghanistan and India, must pass, in order to penetrate into Central Asia, it is not surprising that Indian trade should rapidly feel the effects."

*The Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending Sept. 15:—

"The past week has been one of almost total inactivity in our freight market. Inquiry for tonnage has slackened, and rates may be quoted considerably easier, both by Canal and Cape. To add to the depression, several unfixed steamers have arrived, and others are likely to follow, as for the time being there does not seem to be any employment for them elsewhere. The reports from the home markets still continue very discouraging. Four ships found employment during the week, two for London, one for Liverpool, and one for New York. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 43,187."

We take the following account of the Tea Market and prospects from Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, and Co.'s Indian Tea and Weather Report:—

"Our last report was dated 1st instant, the weather during the past fortnight has been rather more favourable, but from nearly all tea districts we have reports stating that already there are signs of the cold weather coming on; in this case the out-turn will be most seriously affected, but it is to be hoped that the present appearances are only temporary and that planters may be cheered by a good October."

*The Times of India* publishes the following obituary of the week ending Sept. 18:—Mr. H. W. Barker, chief clerk to the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, and clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, Bombay; Captain Arthur Langham, adjutant, East Indian Railway Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Donnelly Harington, Bengal Staff Corps; Staff Surgeon Charles L. Ridout, H.M. Tourmaline; Mr. P. Langlois, barrister-at-law, Rangoon.

Nothing seems to have been decided yet as to what Bombay officers are to attend the Bangalore camp of exercise, though in Bengal a number of names have been given of those selected. If it be true, as stated, that only a limited number of commanding officers, and commanding officers only, will represent the regimental element of the service, we think it is a mistake. It does not follow that the commandant of a battalion is, in virtue of his position, the officer best qualified to benefit by the lessons to be learnt at a great camp. In most corps there are one or two officers who make a study of their profession, and who have a special aptitude for drill and tactics. It is from among these that the choice should be made, and their reports of the manœuvres would be a good test of their ability. Or if it is necessary to select commandants for the Bangalore camp, they should be allowed to take their adjutants with them, so that these young officers might enjoy and improve the opportunity of witnessing field operations on a large scale.

The dates on which the various regiments and corps are to move this year is still uncertain in most instances. We believe that the delay in settling details is owing to the desire of the authorities to have as many troops as possible passing through Poona at the same time, so that they may take part in the manœuvres which are to be held near Poona during the coming cold weather.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

## PROPOSED INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—The agitation of the Anglo-Indians who are opposed to the policy of the Marquis of Ripon's Government led to the formation of the British India Committee, to support the wise and progressive measures introduced by the present Indian Government, and especially the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill of Mr. Ilbert. It is now proposed to establish it as a permanent society, to be called "The Indian Reform Association," in order to co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and to inform the British public regarding the condition of India.

It is increasingly necessary for the interest both of India and Great Britain that the public opinion of this country should exercise its influence in the decision of the vital questions affecting the welfare of the two hundred and fifty millions of our fellow-subjects in India.

In every division of our Indian Empire there is a growing number of intelligent, educated men, who have studied the history of English political progress, and have been encouraged to hope for an increasing share in the administration of their own country. They have received ideas of freedom, patriotism, self-reliance, and self-government; it would be contrary to all experience to expect men, under such circumstances, to permanently remain in a position of social and political inferiority. The growth of public opinion in India, its free press, the development of public instruction from the elementary school to the university, the railways, telegraphs, municipal institutions, and the general progress of enlightenment have brought about a new political condition in that land—a political condition demanding wisdom and judgment on the part of those responsible for its administration.

The condition of affairs no longer admits of the policy hitherto largely pursued of leaving the ultimate decisions of great principles connected with the administration of India to small official bodies in that country or in England. If history proves anything, it proves that the welfare of the many can never in the long run be safely left to the arbitrament of the few, more especially when the latter represent a class or a race alien from the former. A paternal despotism, however wise and benevolent, will fail to secure the happiness and contentment of the people, if persisted in after they have grown out of the state of political pupillage towards manhood. After that stage autocratic rule generally ends in political convulsions and disasters.

With these considerations in view, we believe that an enlightened and organised English public opinion should be created as a national tribunal for considering the great questions which will inevitably come before it in the future. To such a court the people of India may come with confidence. They well know that in the English people at large they will find the sympathy and goodwill which they cannot always expect on the part of those who, in India, are their rivals and competitors.

The present agitation in India and in this country regarding Mr. Ilbert's Bill has shown the people of India that they are face to face with a powerful party, having apparently in many points interests opposed to their own. The representatives of the ruling race with their traditions of superior rights and privileges, are not prepared to concede the claims made by the native races. It is not to be expected that either a governing class, or rivals in trade and commerce, can always judge impartially in reference to demands made by Indians of proved capacity and good social position, demands which are the necessary result of our past legislation and administration.

To give the people of India such a court of popular appeal as has just been indicated will strengthen the bonds of amity and goodwill in a manner such as no absolute Government, however wise and generous, can hope to do. Only in the growth of feelings of common interests, of mutual regard and esteem between the two peoples, can there be found any lasting security for union between the countries, and peace and progress in India.

The chief object of the Indian Reform Association will be to qualify the British public to discharge this great function. It will endeavour to do so by bringing before the public all facts relating to the condition and desires of the people of India, so far as they can be ascertained from the best sources. Accurate information will be collected and diffused in such a form as shall be intelligible to persons not acquainted with the technicalities of Indian life and administration. This will be done through the press, public meetings, conferences, and other means calculated to influence Parliament and the Executive, &c. When duly instructed, the public will be enabled to test the fitness of candidates for Parliament as representatives of India as well as of Great Britain, and to induce their representatives to qualify for such representation, and to take such a course in Parliament as shall secure adequate attention to the welfare of the Indian people.

We shall be glad to learn if such an association will secure your sympathy and support.

On behalf of the Provisional Executive,

G. B. CLARK, M.D., Chairman.

GEORGE FOGGO, } Hon. Secretaries.

S. R. GEDDES, }

A. K. SETTNA, Corresponding Secretary for India.

## BRITISH INDIA COMMITTEE.

The British India Committee has been formed for the purpose of supporting the wise and progressive measures to which the Marquis of Ripon's Government is giving effect, and generally with the object of promoting the interests of the people of India.

## LIST OF MEMBERS AND ADHERENTS.

Those marked with an asterisk being members of the Provisional Executive.

|                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Abdul Mujid.                       | Harris, Major John, R.E.              |
| Ammon, Charles                     | Harrison, Major General T. B.         |
| Allen, W.                          | Hacking, Rev. Thomas                  |
| Argyll, His Grace the Duke of      | Hill, Major General J. E.             |
| Armitage, Benjn., M.P.             | Hales, Professor J. W.                |
| *Bell, Major Evans                 | Hobhouse, Right Hon. Sir A.           |
| Bryce, J. A.                       | Hunter, W. A., LL.D.                  |
| Burrows, Herbert                   | Hutchenson, George, M.D.              |
| *Bannerjee, J. N.                  | Hogg, Jabez, LL.D., M.R.C.S.          |
| Bannerjee, U.                      | Hardcastle, J. A., M.P.               |
| Basu, B. K.                        | Indian Society, Oxford.               |
| *Bhownagree, M. M.                 | Johnston, F. J.                       |
| Borlase, W. C., M.P.               | Kharegut, R. M.                       |
| Beale, L.                          | *Keay, J. Seymour                     |
| Blunt, Wilfrid Scawen              | Laing, Samuel, M.P.                   |
| Bryce, J., D.C.L., M.P.,           | Levy, J. H.                           |
| Burt, Thos., M.P.                  | Lawrence, Lord                        |
| Briggs, W. E., M.P.                | Lawson, Sir W. Bart., M.P.            |
| Baxter, Right Hon. W. E., M.P.     | Müller, Professor Max, LL.D.          |
| Body, Rev. Geo.                    | *MacRae, C. C.                        |
| Bushe, Col. Chas. K.               | Moolla, N. J.                         |
| *Chesson, F. W.                    | McCarthy, Justin, M.P.                |
| *Clark, G. B., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.    | Markby, Professor W., LL.D.           |
| Collett, Miss                      | Mason, Hugh, M.P.                     |
| Coghlan, William Mant              | Macfarlan, J.                         |
| Caird, Sir James, K.C.B.           | Mappin, F. T., M.P.                   |
| Collins, Godfrey                   | *Osborn, Col. R. D.                   |
| Collet, C. D.                      | *Oates, Parkinson, M.D.               |
| Chamberlain, Gen. Sir Neville      | *Pratt, Hodgson.                      |
| Campbell, Sir Geo., K.C.S.I., M.P. | Pickersgill, E. H., B.A.              |
| Cust, Robert                       | *Plowden, W. Chichele.                |
| Cripps, Major General              | Phear, Sir John B.                    |
| Camperdown, Lord                   | Paliologus, M. L.                     |
| Campbell, Professor Lewis, LL.D.   | Plumptre, Surgeon Major F. H.         |
| Cane, Lieut. Col. R., R.A.         | Parry, Sorten R.                      |
| Cotton, Jas. S.                    | Palmer, George, M.P.                  |
| Caiger, WM., Rev.                  | Pughe, Major General.                 |
| Channing, J. F.                    | *Rowlands, James.                     |
| Chatterjee, F. B.                  | Routledge, James.                     |
| Campbell, R.                       | Rogers, J. E. Thorold, M.P.           |
| Cotton, H. J. S.                   | Reid, R. T., Q.C., M.P.               |
| Collings, Jesse, M.P.              | Reaney, Rev. G. Sale.                 |
| Coghlan, Gen. Sir WM., K.C.B.      | Rusden, R. D.                         |
| Cupper, James                      | Rea, Russell.                         |
| Cullimore, D. H., M.D.             | Ridgway, William.                     |
| Colman, J. J., M.P.                | Rawlinson, Sir Christopher.           |
| *Dunlop, R. H. W., C.B.            | *Singh, H.H., Rajah Rampal.           |
| *Digby, W., C.I.E.                 | Southerst, Thomas.                    |
| Duncan, Thomas                     | Sanjana, S. K.                        |
| Dutta, M. L.                       | *Settna, A. K.                        |
| *Dutt, K. B.                       | Sausman, J.                           |
| Davids, Professor J. W.            | Summers, W., M.P.                     |
| Dillon, E. M., M.A., LL.D.         | Sayer, T.                             |
| Dunn, Andrew                       | Storey, S., M.P.                      |
| Davies, Sir R. H., K.C.S.I.        | Sconce, A.                            |
| Eastwick, Capt. W. J.              | Spankie, Robert                       |
| Ellis, J. W.                       | Stone, C. J.                          |
| *Elliott, Honble. A. D., M.P.      | Sibley, George, C.I.E.                |
| *Foggo, George                     | Trevelyan, Sir Charles, Bart., K.C.B. |
| Fairbairn, R.                      | Thomasson, John P., M.P.              |
| Firth, J. F. B., M.P.              | Tucker, H. P., St. G.                 |
| Fordham, H. George                 | Ullah, Inayat                         |
| Forster, Right Hon. W. E., M.P.    | Vickery, J.                           |
| Fraser, Rev. Donald, D.D.          | Vallance, Major.                      |
| *Geddes, S. R.                     | Webster, John, LL.D., M.P.            |
| Gault, Sidney                      | *Wood, W. Martin.                     |
| Ghose, Lalmohun                    | Wadin, L. M.                          |
| Gale, J. S.                        | White, D. S.                          |
| Goward, Henry, M.A., LL.B.         | Winton, Major De                      |
| *Haggard, A. H.                    | Widdern, Sir W., Bart.                |
| Holland, F.                        | Wingfield, Sir C. J., C.B., K.C.S.I.  |
| Hill, H. T.                        | Wyllie, F. R. S.                      |
| Hughes, Thomas, Q.C.               | Walker, William.                      |
| Hobhouse, Sir Charles, Bart.       | Young, John.                          |
| Hill, R. T., M.P.                  |                                       |

By order of Provisional Executive,

G. B. CLARK, M.D., Chairman.

GEORGE FOGGO, } Hon. Secretaries.

S. R. GEDDES, }

A. K. SETTNA, Corresponding Secretary for India.

## MR. BRANSON ON THE ILBERT BILL.

At the great Conservative Demonstration at Birmingham, one of the meetings was presided over by Sir Richard Temple; and in seconding the first resolution, Mr. J. H. A. Branson, barrister-at-law, of Calcutta, spoke as follows:—

Sir B. Temple, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I must first ask leave to thank the leaders of this association as well for myself as in the names of our absent country men and women in India for this opportunity of laying before a British public the wrong which has stirred so deeply the whole European community in India, and put them in a position never occupied before by the Europeans in India, a position of direct hostility to the Government. I allude to the latest outcome of the sentimental legislation now in such favour with the Government, the latest manifestation of the "Perish India" policy—the Bill known as the Ilbert Bill—the object and result of which is to rob Englishmen in India of a highly-prized right—to declare that they shall no longer retain their ancient right of being tried by their own countrymen, by their co-religionists, by men who understand them, their ways, their manners, their habits, by men who would be likely, in the face of false evidence, to form a right conclusion as to whether an accused Englishman did or did not do a particular act; but shall be liable to be tried in questions of their lives and liberties by men who do not understand them, who do not know their ways of life, their manners, their modes of thought, their habits, or even their language, aliens in race, in thought, in religion. As I have said, it has up to now been the law in India that an English born man and his descendants, to certain degrees, shall, if charged with a criminal offence, be tried by one of themselves. This was the ancient right of the Englishman, and it has been confirmed to him by frequent statutes, and has been looked upon by the English people in India as, to a great extent, the charter of their liberties. This was the state of the law when the present Government came into office, and when Lord Ripon took up the reins of the government of India. While on the one hand this was a right which the English in India greatly prized, by which they put the greatest store, it was not a right which inflicted any wrong upon anybody. It inflicted no wrong upon the various races of India. It did absolute good by keeping up the prestige of the English people and it undoubtedly tended to discourage false charges against Europeans. Upon the strength of this security, and safe in the possession of this right, Europeans have spread themselves slowly over the country, and the deadly swamps of Assam, of Cachar, of Bengal, the barren hill-sides of Coorg, the jungles of the Himalayan Terai, have been turned into smiling gardens, thousands of acres of tea, coffee, and cinchona, hundreds of factories and mills, thousands of miles of railways, speak to the vivifying influence of English energy, English endurance, and English capital. Now, to keep these vast enterprises up, European supervision is absolutely necessary. The European in India is invariably a supervisor. His services are too valuable for him to be the labourer, save in exceptional cases. The European, then, as supervisor, is the exactor of labour. The exactor of labour always is, always must be, unpopular with at least the black sheep of his flock. Here in England he has his dangers, but they are not the dangers that he has to face in India. In India, and particularly in Bengal, the weapon of the native is a false charge. This is a fact—a fact that none, even among themselves, will attempt to deny. If one man has a grudge against another, it finds its expression in a false charge of a criminal offence. To take advantage of a death in a family or a village, to mutilate the corpse, and make it the foundation of a charge of murder against an adversary is an occurrence far from uncommon. I do not think I should exaggerate if I said it was a frequent occurrence. The European supervisor, then, if he gives offence to those under him by his care of his employer's interests, may find himself any day the subject of such a false charge. Hitherto he has had this safeguard. The false case, got up by a native, was pretty sure to go wrong in some of its details, some incident was sure to be introduced by the native schemer which would be so utterly un-English as to arouse the suspicion of the English judge or magistrate trying the case, who would put his finger upon the blot and say: "This an Englishman was not likely to do. This a native would have done perhaps, and so the native getter-up of the case has introduced it," and thus the judge's knowledge of the nature of the accused has helped him to arrive at a right judgment. But how would this be with a native judge? The native accuser would have got up the case as would appear probable to him, and what would be probable to him would also commend itself, in all probability, as probable to the native judge. He would not be in a position to judge of what a European would be likely to do under any given circumstances, and so this great safeguard of the Englishman would be missing. I am, mind you, treating the case as if there was no question of the entire honesty and thorough conscientiousness of the native judge. But, speaking from a very large experience of native officials, I do not feel that this is the right way of regarding the matter. I do not desire to impeach the honesty of the intentions of the native

judge, but my experience is that there is no class of men, no race of men, more subject to the influence of position, caste, family, friendship, and enmity in their judicial proceedings than the Bengalees. I do not desire to disparage the natives of Bengal unduly. I have lived long and worked long amongst them. They have many good qualities, but conspicuous by their absence are truthfulness and the love of justice for its own sake. To this must be added the fact that, as a nation, the Bengalees does not love the Englishman. Personal friendships there is no doubt there are. I myself flatter myself that I have friends among them, but I cannot say that, as a rule, there is much affection between the two nations. There are qualities, characteristics in the English which the Bengalees cannot understand or appreciate. Under these circumstances, the English think, and I am sure they think rightly, that their lives and liberties are safer in the hands of judges chosen out of their own countrymen than in the hands of a native judge. But it is not only Englishmen that are to be subjected thus in criminal matters, to aliens in race and creed, to men who cannot know or understand or judge them, to men who cannot put themselves in their places, so as to be able to say, "is he likely to have done this deed;" but Englishwomen also, our wives, our sisters, our daughters, your sisters, Englishmen, it is proposed to place in this position. A judge who is bred in the belief that a woman who can walk abroad, who can dare to look her husband's, her father's, her brother's friend in the face, and speak with him, is the vilest of God's creatures—deserves no respect, is unworthy of any consideration—such a judge to sit in judgment upon an Englishwoman, a being of whose nature, of whose manners, of whose habits, he has not the smallest knowledge. This is the object and effect of this proposed change in the law. It is admitted now that there is no reason for it save to gratify a whim of Lord Ripon, who thinks that in this he is carrying out Radical ideas. I have not the time now to give you the full history of the origin of this Bill. But this I will say—it was begotten of fraud upon ignorance and has been nurtured in dishonesty and sullen, unreasoning obstinacy. A Native Member of Council asked that the anomaly by which an Englishman in prison could sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* and a native could not, might be abolished; and, as the Government did not dare to sweep that anomaly away a diversion was created by a proposal to sweep away the Englishman's ancient right of trial by his own countrymen instead. Lord Ripon has in thus acting raised a question which, unless he speedily solves it, must give trouble in the future. As the Commander in Chief of Bombay asks, are we prepared to let native officers sit on court-martials to try English officers and English soldiers? Dare we do such a thing? And if we will not allow the manly, the warlike races of India to claim to be our equals, do we think they will quietly submit to our granting this boon to the weakest the most timid men in India, because these men can rave in the press, and speak of a "Heaven-sent Viceroy?" Are you going to support a Government that thus degrades your race, and thus puts you, and what is more, your women in peril? (We will not! Shame! Shame!) I feel that you will not. Then, I say to you, whoever you may be, Conservatives or Radicals, rise in your full strength. Say to this Government that this must not be—that Englishmen who have gone abroad to carry the blessings of English energy into foreign parts, to open up a career for England's teeming population shall not with your consent be trodden upon and wronged—(cheers)—that the glory of England and her vast possessions must not be cast to the winds for an idea. That England wants India to give her people room to grow, to give her energies room to develop themselves, and that if it is sought to rob you of this in the name of Liberalism you will not have such Liberalism, but will root up a Government so untrue to England and to her people. (Cheers.) Say that the possessions of England must be conserved, must be preserved, and that rulers who will conserve England's greatness are the only rulers you will have. Such rulers, such a Government you had under the late Lord Beaconsfield—(loud cheers)—such a Government may you have again, under the excellent leadership of Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote—(loud cheers) when, having learned, as I think you have now learnt from the past, you perceive that by Conservatism alone can this nation, not yet, thank God, in its decay, but still in its full vigour, grow to its full national strength. I thank you for the patient attention and the appreciative hearing you have given me. I have, I fear, trespassed already too long upon your time. (No, no, go on, go on.) I thank you much. I will not keep you long, but I will just mention to you one important point that I had forgotten. I see by the Indian papers that since I left India the large body of working Europeans employed on the various railways throughout India have appointed a delegate to go to you, their brothers in England—to the working men of England. Judging that you will not desert them in their loneliness and trouble, but will help them with your great strength, he will come to you, and he, as one of yourselves, will be able to tell you whether I have spoken too strongly. I fear I have not been able

to say enough to you to-night, long as I have been, to make the matter as clear to you as I could wish, but if what I have said shall put you upon enquiry—shall lead you to look up some Indian friend, who can tell you whether what I have said is true or not, shall lead you to see that the wisdom of the course being taken by the Government is not clear, but that the matter should be looked into, I shall have done all that I need do, for if you inquire at all into the matter I have no doubt what your verdict upon the action of the Government in this matter will be. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

#### RAILWAY SERVANTS AND THE ILBERT BILL.

On Friday the Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Scotland, and Wales was resumed in the Newcastle Hall, Edinburgh, Mr. Bell presiding.

The Secretary reported that a requisition, asking that a branch of the society should be established at Bombay, had been received from three railway servants in India. They stated that railway men had no protection whatever in India, and were liable to be fined 500 rupees or be imprisoned for three years for alleged neglect of duty. The executive had considered the application and replied, asking for more numerous signed requisition. It was agreed meanwhile to take no action in the matter.

Mr. Atkins, General Secretary of the Indian Railway Servants' Society, then delivered an address on the Ilbert Bill. He said he had to thank them very much for affording him an opportunity of delivering the message he had brought from India. He only arrived from India last Monday night, and observed from a newspaper put into his hands that their Congress was just about to be held in Edinburgh. On applying to the secretary of their society, he at once obtained permission to address them on the subject which was one of very great importance to their brother workmen and their wives in the Eastern Empire. The message he had to deliver was a request that they would aid them in maintaining those rights and privileges which were so dear to every Englishman and Englishwoman, that they would help to continue that flow of capital to the Eastern Empire which was so necessary for its development, and to maintain that condition of things that would make life in India bearable and also emigration to it possible. They knew as well as he did how the population of these British Islands was increasing year by year, and how desirable it was that there should be outlets for the surplus population. They knew as well as he did that it was the cream of this population that emigrated to their colonies. Where would that grand country America be, and these glorious colonies of Australia, or rather what would they have been, had it not been for the cream of the industrious population that had gone there? (Cheers.) So in the same degree was the cream of the industrial population gradually drifting away to India, and he would venture to say that 95 per cent. of the Englishmen and Englishwomen who went to India made India their home. It was the land of their adoption, and they were as earnestly desirous to promote its welfare as the natives of the country. In India they had no parties. Liberals and Conservatives there united together for one common purpose, and that was to promote the welfare of the land of their adoption. (Cheers.) The Ilbert Bill was one which would make life in India unbearable for them, and emigration to India dangerous to those from this country. In the discussion which had just closed he heard them speak a little about politics. They did not like that, and they were perfectly right. (Cheers.) It was wise and proper that politics should be avoided as far as possible by organised associations. He had not come to appeal to Liberals or Conservatives, but to the Christian working men of Great Britain. As a Liberal—although there was very little use for such a term in India—he admired those eminent statesmen at present at the head of affairs, but he felt sure it was because they were misguided, and had been misled, that they were anxious to push this matter forward, when it involved so many grave consequences in their Eastern Empire. It was because he felt the importance of those grave consequences that he appealed to that society for support, not as Liberals or Conservatives, but as working men. The measure would, as they were aware, have the effect of allowing natives to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen and Englishwomen. He wished them at the outset to understand clearly that he was not in any way opposed to the natives. He believed in that doctrine of that grand old volume which had been handed down them to for ages—that grand old volume that would bear every investigation, and the doctrine he referred to proclaimed the brotherhood of men. In supporting that he believed he was supporting the natives of India as far as he possibly could. There were hundreds of Englishmen and Englishwomen whose hearts throbbed with British sympathy for the poor natives. He, from India, could tell them that the natives were oppressed and crushed down, and he could tell them more—that those educated natives who came from India to England did not represent the masses, they did not represent those teeming millions they talked of. Those teeming millions were without a single representative, except through the association he was connected with. That association was thrown open a number of years ago to natives. They

welcomed the natives, and at the present time they had natives on their executive council. Their late general treasurer, who occupied that office for about eight and a-half years, was a native, and the very resolution that was passed by the executive council, and which permitted him to come to England, was seconded by a native. With these facts before them, he thought they would honestly admit that he was not opposed to the natives. A large number of the officials connected with our Indian Empire remained in India but a few years, and not many of them came into such immediate contact with the natives as he himself had done. He had travelled from the eastern to the western limits of the Indian Empire, and from the extreme north to the extreme south. The desire of the natives was that the welfare of their country should be promoted in a legitimate manner, and they felt that they had interests in common with those who, like himself, had made India the land of their adoption. He then gave some details as to the Hindoo religion, and the immorality by which it was characterised, and asked was it right or consistent that English Christian men and women should be subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of idolaters? It had been said that there was a large number of natives in favour of the Bill. He maintained positively that that was an untruth. A large proportion of the natives of India knew nothing about the Bill. Only 10 per cent. of the population read and wrote, and only 203,000 could speak English. How, then, could they understand the merits or demerits of the question? If a census were taken of the opinion of the natives throughout India, he was certain that 90 per cent. would clamour for the withdrawal of the Bill. It might seem strange that the natives should clamour for the withdrawal of a Bill that would give their countrymen a greater degree of power than they previously possessed. But it was for that very reason that they would ask its withdrawal, because they disliked their countrymen to possess so much power, and it was quite a common occurrence for natives who had cases in court to get them transferred from a native official to a European official. They knew they would get that justice which was denied them by their own countrymen. He then read a number of extracts from native and English newspapers, and also the opinions of several influential men, in opposition to the Bill. There was one thing, he said, to which he would like very much to draw attention, and that was the impossibility almost of Europeans who resided in the stations obtaining justice under the Bill, and also their liability to be subjected to trumped-up cases. False witnesses could be purchased in India for about 6d. or 1s. It was not very difficult to understand how very dangerous it would be to place the Europeans in India under the jurisdiction of natives, particularly where they were far removed from any Presidency town. The stations on their railways were in some parts a distance of 400 or 500 miles from any Presidency town, and he could mention a large number that were at least 300 miles from any place where legal assistance was procurable. Let them imagine a trumped-up case brought against a European, supported by false evidence, and the person against whom it was brought unable to obtain legal assistance. Barristers in India charged very high fees indeed. No barrister would go such a distance unless he were paid Rs.600 or Rs.700, besides what were called "refreshers." He would require perhaps £70 or £100 before he would undertake such a case, and they knew it was not in the power of working men to give such sums to clear themselves when false evidence was cited against them. If the Ilbert Bill were passed the position of the Europeans would be extremely dangerous. He might call attention to the condition of things that obtained among the very class upon whom the Government of India proposed to confer the power referred to. He quoted from the *Times of India* an account of the proceedings at an institution called the Poonah Sabhajanick, established by some of the most intelligent and best educated natives. He then read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bate, a Baptist missionary, resident for many years in India. That gentleman said that "in the interests of the natives, no less than of Europeans, I think that the Ilbert Bill is sincerely to be deprecated. I cannot help thinking that if such men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright were only better acquainted with the facts they would think very much as we would think."

The delegate from Wolverhampton (No. 2), interrupting Mr. Atkins, said he understood that the intention of the Bill was to improve the position of the natives. He did not see why duly qualified natives should not be admitted to positions of power. We in this country would not like any one to come from India and domineer over us.

The delegate from Hartlepool said he understood that if the Bill passed it would be unsafe for Englishmen to stay in India.

Mr. Atkins said that if the natives of India were fit to exercise the jurisdiction, he believed there was not a single European in Indian who would deny it to them. He believed that at least 95 per cent. of the members of the Civil service would make great sacrifices in the interests of the native community. But they knew full well that the natives of India at the present time were not fit to receive the power.

The policy of the Indian Government at present was to relax all the examinations. They made the examinations so lax that the natives could pass with comparative ease. The Government at this time would appoint natives without any examination. Now, he thought they would admit that was quite improper, and they really must not judge of those natives by those who came to this country. There were some of those who came to this country and had been trained and passed examinations for the Civil Service, who, after going back to India, had to be degraded. It would be many years before the natives of India were so trained and fitted, both morally and socially, as to exercise those functions with which it was proposed to invest them. He then read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Watkin, railway chaplain, Allahabad, stating his strong opposition to the Bill. Mr. Atkins said he could only now appeal to the meeting in the name of their fellow-countrymen and their wives in India to assist them as far as possible in making the Bill a thing of the past. It would press heavily upon them, and they asked the aid and sympathy of their brethren here in opposition to it. They asked it not as Conservative or Liberal, but they asked it from them as Christian working men, as working men who had warm-hearted sympathies for those who were abroad in that great Eastern Empire.

The delegate from Battersea asked from whom Mr. Atkins had credentials. He understood that he had been sent by the railway servants to India.

Mr. Atkins said he had credentials from the railway servants and from people engaged in mills and otherwise.

The delegate from Battersea asked by whom Mr. Atkins was paid for coming to this country for the purpose he had in view.

Mr. Atkins said that a subscription was being raised among the working men of India to pay him. He, however, paid his own expenses.

The delegate from Battersea complained of some drawbacks under the present system of administering justice in India, and said he did not think that matters would be worse under the Ilbert Bill, but better.

Mr. Atkins said he admitted that there might be cases of miscarriage of justice under the present system. If there had not been so the society he represented would not have provided its members with funds to defend themselves.

The Chairman asked the delegates if they were prepared to commit themselves to a resolution on this subject. (A voice: "Yes.")

The delegate from Acorington said they were indebted to Mr. Atkins for telling them many things that they did not probably know before, but he had heard from other people statements of a different kind regarding the Hindoos and their religion. Then there were many religions in India, some of whose members would not even kill a fly. He would like to know if that was true?

Mr. Atkins said it was true. There was a sect of Hindoos in one part of India who had actually established an institution in which they placed a man every night so that the bugs should feed upon him. (Laughter.)

The delegate from Acorington said that if the Bill passed there would be only a very few judges appointed under it for the 250,000,000 inhabitants of India. He thought that they should do all they could to raise the natives of India in the social scale.

The delegate from Wellingborough then moved,—"That in the opinion of this meeting the policy of the Indian Government should be to freely open all official positions to every person, irrespective of race and creed, provided always that such person is duly qualified for the office."

The delegate from Staveley seconded the motion.

Mr. Atkins said he was afraid it was the idea of some of those present that those who had sent him there were opposed to the natives. On the contrary, as he had already told them, natives had been admitted into the association, and he thought they would agree with him that if they were to promote the welfare of a country they must begin among the working classes, and that was what those with whom he was connected were endeavouring to do. They were trying to bring the humbler classes together, and to make them something like the working people of this country.

The motion proposed by the delegate from Wellingborough was then put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

#### THE "BATH JOURNAL" (LIBERAL) ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE BATH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION IN FAVOUR OF THE ILBERT BILL.

By far the most important portion of the address delivered at the Guildhall on Tuesday by Sir Charles Hobhouse was that relating to the Ilbert Bill. We all have a pretty fair knowledge of the vast extent of our Indian empire; of its stupendous mountains, its mighty rivers, its jungles and its forests; of its elephants, snakes, and tigers; while we are also apt to speak glibly of its two hundred and forty or fifty millions of native inhabitants as being our fellow-subjects without, in the slightest degree, realising the immensity of the population, its hetero-

geneous character, and the great skill with which it requires to be governed. Experimental legislation, which would be innocuous elsewhere, might prove altogether fatal in our great dependency; the wheels of State, like the car of Juggernaut, must there move straight on in one undeviating course, symbolical of the immense propelling force of European civilisation, but, unlike the passage of the heathen god, they must be set in motion only for the permanent good of the governed races, and not for their destruction. The measure which formed the staple of Sir Charles's address is advocated as being the outcome of the Queen's proclamation of a quarter of a century ago. Under one interpretation of the language then used this assertion may be correct; but while we gravely doubt whether, in the period immediately following the Mutiny, her Majesty's advisers really contemplated entrusting the liberty of British residents in India to native control, it were easy to show that another and more liberal reading of the words suggests different methods of promoting equality between native and foreigner than that provided by the Ilbert Bill. Sir Charles deprecated approaching subjects connected with the Government of India from a political standpoint, but at the same time he did not deny that his views concerning the measure in question "might not have been biased by reason of his general political opinions." Having thus ingenuously shown his hand, he proceeded to expound the views of a party adherent. The Queen's proclamation of 1858 was referred to, and because it was therein promised that "to whatever extent the natives showed themselves fitted by education, or capacity, or character, for taking part in the government of the country, that part they should take," they were now to be entrusted with a degree of arbitrary power from which there would, in many cases, be practically no appeal. Lord Ripon is Mr. Gladstone's nominee to the Viceregal office, and the Ilbert Bill is an outcome of the policy inaugurated by him. His Government seek to promote the passing of the measure partly because its abandonment might be construed as a change of front. So lame a reason is utterly unworthy the party by whom it is urged. The Viceroy is made for India, India is not made for the Viceroy, and persistence in any course in face of a widely-spread feeling of its danger bespeaks obstinacy, not judgment—timidity, not wisdom.

The population of India is, as has been said, very heterogeneous in its composition. The Parsee, the Brahmin, the Mahomedan, the Buddhist, with their many antipathies of caste, entirely shut out the hope of their ever becoming one people, in our sense of the word. Sir Charles would have us govern this incoherent mass of humanity through "their affections rather than through their fears." The idea is a noble one, and worthy of support; but to set up a few semi-Europeanised natives of one particular race as magistrates would offend instead of conciliate, and disgust instead of please. The affections of all may be won—slowly perhaps, but none the less surely on that account—by the strict impartiality of British-born magistrates. These, so far as they are informed, may be trusted to deal fairly with natives and whites alike; but who would say it were wise to expose European residents in outlying country districts to the prejudices of native magistrates surrounded by prejudiced native officials? It is British capital coupled with British power that has to a great extent made the India of to-day. Order has been brought out of chaos by a firm hand and with indomitable perseverance. But the hearts of the natives are not at one with ours, and if the strong man armed left the doors of his house open, he would soon be deprived of his power. It is urged that the establishment of a native magistracy in the provinces is on the one hand a small matter, and on the other, that it would do away with an anomaly that at present obtains. Opponents to the measure sagaciously ask if the concession is small why is it contended for thus pertinaciously? The direct effect upon 240 millions of people produced by the establishment of some ten or dozen native magistrates must be infinitesimal, but the consequent injury to the resident whites will be real and widespread. The sanctity of the oath is a phrase as unmeaning to the wily Hindoo as it is to Mr. Bradlaugh, but the copper skin surpasses his white brother in his willingness to offer any conceivable testimony for a few annas. Statisticians speak of Oriental lying as a fine art, and the manufactory of damning evidence against the white settlers would be immensely accelerated were natives seated on the tribunal of justice. It is pointed out that in outlying settlements the few whites would be entirely at the mercy of their servants; in the absence of the husband, the wife might be incontinently haled before the judicial bench on a trumped-up charge, and relegated to prison before an appeal to a supreme court could be heard. No kind of security against such outrages is provided by the Bill, and in the face of these and similar dangers the residents throughout the Peninsula are stirred as one man against it. This opposition is spoken of as factious and, as Sir Charles said, a struggle for "exclusive principles and privileges." In reply to the first of these charges, it should be stated that the Bill has been most elaborately discussed throughout the whole of

Indian society since it was promulgated in February, with the result that not only in non-official circles, but among the executive also, the all-but unanimous opinion is against it. The small knot of favouring officials agree to it more for the sake of its abstract principle than for its direct object, and the acquiescence comes chiefly from those districts which would be least affected by its introduction. So far as "exclusive principles and privileges" are concerned, it should be remembered that British subjects residing in Turkey or Egypt are secured the right of trial by British-born judges and according to English law; also, that in those countries where such security for impartiality cannot be secured our residents and traders are protected by capitulations. Why, then, should our fellow-countrymen in India not be equally cared for? To our thinking that portion of the 76,000 English in India who are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the rural districts require and deserve some very palpable defence against native spite and craftiness. Their presence and capital civilise the "untutored breast" far more than would the sight of a native magistrate, and England has learned in many a bitter lesson the danger of reposing too great confidence in races only partially subdued. The Bill again is advocated as tending to abolish an anomaly at present existing in India. Native magistrates, it is asserted, work equitably and well in Calcutta; why, therefore, should they not be trusted to administer with impartiality in the provinces? The obvious reply is that the Calcutta Bench is assisted by white pleaders, and its judgments throughout the city are continually placed in juxtaposition. In isolated country places neither such assistance nor such comparison could be obtained. But another, and not less cogent answer may be found in the fact that since 1856 only three native magistrates have held office at Calcutta, and one of these was removed because he did not give satisfaction.

If we are going to legislate for the removal of anomalies, our task will be Quixotic in the extreme. By force of arms we have conquered Hindostan, and by our superior skill and energy Englishmen are feared and respected from one end of the Peninsula to the other. Our presence there is an anomaly nevertheless. Withdraw our capital from the interior and England would soon have nothing left but a few hazardingly held military stations. Withdraw instead our army, and private enterprise and capital would be driven out within six months. The Ilbert Bill does neither of these things, but it places the one in jeopardy, and thus throws increased responsibility upon the military. The fanciful anomaly it seeks to remove will be replaced by others far more injurious, and if the promoters of the measure are logical and push their ideas to a conclusion their tender care for the "affections" of the natives will not cease until not only native magistrates but native princes and native independence also are gratuitously established.

#### THE PROVINCIAL REPORTS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

[FROM THE "TIMES."]

It is not quite easy to convey to anyone who has not read the opinions furnished to the Government of India any adequate conception of the overwhelming strength of the testimony against the Ilbert Bill. Mere count of opinions nominally for and against shows, indeed, a sufficiently remarkable preponderance of hostile votes, but it gives no idea of the number, the cogency, and the practical character of the objections to the proposed change, nor does it bring out the entire failure of its advocates to meet them, or even, in most cases, to comprehend that anything more can be required than reference to some high-sounding general principle. The opinion of Bengal is of infinitely greater importance than that of any other province, because it alone contains a large resident European population living under conditions which make the character of the courts a matter of vital importance. In that province, whose opinion may be taken as final, not one single European official can be found either to approve the Bill or to suggest a compromise. Forty-five officers intimately acquainted with the social life and requirements of Bengal unreservedly condemn the measure in language and with illustrations of the most varied kind. One declares that in addition to being bad in principle and politically inexpedient, the Bill would prove unworkable in face of European opposition. Another points out that the Bill excludes from the magistracy whole classes of Europeans which now furnish excellent justices of the peace, and this under pretence of care for administrative convenience. Several point out the worthlessness of the argument of which so much has been made that native judges give satisfaction in Calcutta. We have more than once shown how entirely different are the conditions in presidency towns and in the Mofussil, but it is now pointed out in addition that native magistrates have escaped censure in Calcutta chiefly because the Europeans tried by them are poor and obscure, and the cases petty. Moreover, though it has been asserted by officials, who ought to have been better informed that for thirty years natives have been constantly and satisfactorily discharging magisterial duties, the truth is that only three natives have held office as magistrates of Calcutta since 1856, and for an aggregate of only seven out of twenty-seven years. Of the three, one was removed because he did not give satisfaction.

A native official, Baboo Hurry Mohun Chundra, thinks natives who have entered the service by way of competition are quite fit to try Europeans, but the statuory civilians, who seem at present to be the especial care of the Government, he declares to be "inferior men," "not fit for the Civil Service," and "having no recommendations whatever, except that they are related to some of the Rajahs." One official sarcastically observes that the word "anomaly" seems to prostrate certain intellects at once,

but a very pretty array of anomalies is shown to attend the changes proposed in order to get rid of one. Mr. Wace wants to know whether the Indian Government is likely set a Bengali civilian to try Punjabis. Every one knows that the wildest doctrinaire at Simla would recoil from that experiment, but then why are English men and women to be tried by judges unfit to try a Punjabi. By a curious irony it is the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab who busies himself in attempting to prove that the exemptions enjoyed by natives are only privileges, while those enjoyed by Europeans are anomalies. In Bengal they do not fight about words, but they hold that an Englishwoman has at least as good a right as a native woman to object to appearing before a native judge, and that an Englishman has at least as good a right as a Sepoy to choose for himself whether he will be tried by an Englishman or a native. The Commissioner of the Burdwan division puts another anomaly so forcibly that we quote his words:—"While a young English gentleman of good birth, who has lived from his childhood in an atmosphere of the highest civilisation that the world has yet attained, has been educated at an English public school and University, and has gone through a period of special training besides, is first subjected to a severe competitive examination, then to two years' further training in England, followed by a second examination, before he is allowed even to enter the Civil Service, a young native gentleman who has had none of this training, who is often very imperfectly educated, and whose childhood has been subjected to the far from elevating influences of native society, is considered fit to be admitted to the Service at once, and without any preliminary test of his qualifications." We may add that though accustomed to regard polygamy, infanticide, and absolute contempt for women as portions of the natural order of society, he is to be put in a position where he will be required to understand the feelings of English wives and mothers. Moulvi Delawar Hosain Ahmed writes:—"It has become the fashion in these days to parade the cry of India for the Indians, but at present there are no people called Indians." To create an Indian people, he goes on to explain, the Government must maintain "the prestige due to the remembrance of Clive and Hastings. If the Bill should be passed, this prestige will be assuredly weakened before the proper time, and the grand idea of Radical statesmen—the idea of educating a race of Indians—must be indefinitely postponed."

We publish also the minute of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, which is the province most nearly affected after Bengal. It contains a summary of the opinions of the officials serving under him, which, it will be seen, are much more uncompromisingly hostile to the Bill than his own. Probably this is one of the cases referred to by Dr. Hunter, in which the head of a province has to keep one eye upon its requirements and the other upon the policy of the Government. Mr. Elliott, however, has not the smallest hesitation in voting for the unconditional abandonment of the measure, though he does not accept all the arguments of its opponents. Fifteen official opinions are recorded, all hostile to the Bill; and though in two cases it is admitted that in the abstract its principle is good, even in these its practical effect is condemned.

We give also the brief but pithy minute of the Governor of Madras, who does not see much harm in the Bill, but declines to admit that it was called for and recommends its modification. Out of seventeen opinions we find fifteen are for abandonment of the Bill, one for compromise, and one for persistence. Sir F. Roberts is against the Bill as it stands, explaining that he approved only of the very different and more limited scheme originally put forth. He warns the country, and his warning is echoed by others, that race-antagonism is not dying out as is frequently asserted. These warnings from practical men of simmering discontent contrast rather forcibly with Dr. Hunter's easy assumption that we have won the loyalty of India by our "pledges" and have nothing to do but retain it by fulfilling them. Three native officers in Madras approve the Bill, one is for compromise, and Sir Madhava Rao, while approving it, thinks it ought to be postponed.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has views of his own as to the conditions on which natives should be admitted to the privilege now sought to be somewhat promiscuously conferred, and he cannot be called a supporter of Mr. Ilbert. We have opinions from twenty-two European sources, of which sixteen are against the Bill, while five are for modification or postponement. There are seven native opinions, all favourable and most adducing reasons of the most transcendental kind. From the Central Provinces we have six opinions, of which two are hesitatingly and partially favourable. The late Chief Commissioner, while not unfavourable to the original proposal, holds that the present Bill should be dropped. The Governor of Bombay would restrict the scope of the Bill and would give every European the right to demand a jury of his countrymen, which would not add to administrative convenience in country districts. From Bombay we have eight European opinions against the Bill, four for compromise of various kinds, and eight native opinions in favour of the measure. In Coorg there are four Europeans against the Bill and one for compromise, while two natives are for it, and a third approves it, but counsels caution and delay.

In the North Western Provinces we have five distinct condemnations of the Bill, and four very hesitating and qualified approvals. All the four would clearly have preferred never to have heard of the measure, and now aim at some compromise which may reduce its power for mischief. There is one native in favour of the Bill. In British Burmah five are against the Bill, one for it, and one for compromise. It must be understood that opinions are frequently given in terms so guarded as to make it extremely difficult to classify them. It is not always the writer's object to range himself definitely on either side. It must further be remembered that we have no absolute guarantee that the papers are before us in their integrity. In the Bombay Presidency in particular there is a great discrepancy between the opinions that have reached us and those mentioned by our Calcutta correspondent. Summarising the foregoing, however, we find that we have 127 European opinions against the Bill, four in favour of it as it stands, and twenty for some sort of compromise, modification, or postponement. Of native opinions, we have thirteen against the Bill, forty-one for it, and two for compromise.

## THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ZEMINDARS.

(Hindoo Patriot.)

Having, in two previous articles, given summaries of all the latest and most reliable statistics relating to the ownership and yield of zemindaries, we shall now inquire what economic inferences are deducible therefrom. We have three classes to deal with; 1st Zemindars, including Revenue-freeholders\*; 2nd Tenure-holders; 3rd Ryots. The first represent a body of 242,413 persons with an aggregate income of Rs. 5,21,10,286, giving an average of Rs. 214'9 per head. The second include a total of 11,35,222 owners with an aggregate income of Rs. 8,19,34,550, or an average of Rs. 72'1 per estate. The third remains unnumbered. According to the Report of the Famine Commissioners quoted by Sir Evelyn Baring in his speech on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, "there are 9,752,000 tenants in Bengal, of whom 2,789,000 pay a rent of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20, and no less than 6,36,000 pay a rent of less than Rs. 5," which latter rate, he adds, "implies a holding of from two to three acres." The word "tenant," we believe, is an English rendering of the Indian ryot. If so, we have therein the total of ryots; but the average of their rental remains undetermined, the loose manner in which the averages are given not admitting of definite treatment. The figures, too, are apparently unreliable, and probably include a large number of the lower class tenure-holders. In another part of the speech we have, however, a significant fact, which, if reliable, would afford a very fair datum for calculation. We are told that "in Bengal the yearly value of crops per head of population is Rs. 15'9; the payments Rs. 0'81; the balance Rs. 15'1." Now, the population being sixty millions, the total value of the agricultural wealth possessed by that population would amount to 60,000,000 + 15'9 = Rs. 95,40,00,000. Deducting from this sum Rs. 13,11,68,432 + 8,19,34,550 = Rs. 21,31,02,982, being the sum total paid by ryots to tenure holders and zemindars, the balance Rs. 74,08,97,018 would represent primarily the income of the ryots. This would give an average of Rs. 75'9 per head: to the 97,52,000 tenants. The figures would then stand thus: 2,42,413 zemindars at Rs. 214'9 per head; 11,35,222 tenure-holders at Rs. 72'1 per head; 9,752,000 tenants at Rs. 75'97 per head. This is, however, not a fair representation of the case. The profits of the tenants represent the wages of their labour, and the cost of seed, manure and cattle, whereas in the cases of the zemindars and the tenure-holders we have the income of their capital in the form of real property, and exclusive of their personal labour. The comparison between zemindars and the tenure-holders is also open to a serious objection, inasmuch as it brings down the revenue of a lac and more a year to the level of the tenure-holder of R. 1 to Rs. 10. A few owners of large sums swell the average of the many poor owners, and thus mislead the statistician. The figures given in Mr. Grote's report for 1852-53 afford us fair and very useful data; but upwards of 60,000 redemptions of small estates have since taken place, and it is not possible, therefore, to make them correspond with Mr. Harrison's cess returns of 1878-79. The latter, besides, are not so classified into groups as to afford materials for comparison group by group. They contain, however, two columns of figures which are peculiarly significant. We are told, in the first place, that out of the total of 2,42,413 estates, 35,871 contribute over Rs. 100 of revenue per annum each, and 2,05,542 contribute under that sum. And secondly, 83,873 tenures pay over Rs. 100 per annum each in revenue, and 10,51,349 under that sum. Now, if we omit the 4,782 rich zemindars who get each over Rs. 5,000, and among them a total of Rs. 2,61,20,499, from the total of 242,413 zemindary estates under the cess returns as quite exceptional, and not representing the character of the great body of the zemindars, numbering 2,37,651 we come to an average of Rs. 109-9 against Rs. 72, the average of the tenure-holders, and Rs. 75'91 the average of the ryots. In the present state of our knowledge the case cannot be pushed further, but as it stands it does not show that the zemindars swallow the bulk of the ryots' earnings in the way the advocates of the tenancy Bill would have the public to believe. Again, if we bear in mind that first-class tenures like large taluks and patnis, existed in the early part of the century in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, and are much more paying and profitable than most zemindaries, we shall find that, estate for estate, we have twice as many tenures as zemindaries, of equal average value, the relation being 83,873 to 35,871. In other words we have 2 tenure-holders for every zemindar of equal financial status. The term "equal" has to be understood in a technical sense with reference to the returns under notice. Those returns divide estates and tenures into two classes, those valued under Rs. 100, and those above that sum. The first class is right enough; but the second has a very wide range from

Rs. 101 to a hundred thousand or more, and the impropriety of lumping them all under one category becomes prominent. Had Mr. Harrison's tables been arranged on the model of those of Mr. Grote giving separate groups of 100 to 250, 250 to 500, 500 to 1,000, and so on, our comparison would have been much more satisfactory. According to Mr. Grote's zemindary tables, there were, in a total of 206,576, no less than 197,499 estates worth under Rs. 500 and barely 9,077 estates worth more than that sum in 1852-53. According to the income tax returns in 1860-61 there were 213,754 estates and tenures valued at over Rs. 200, and in 1863-64, raising the tax rate to 500, the total number brought under taxation was 51,279, showing that out of the total of 213,754, no less than 162,518 estates and tenures were valued at above Rs. 200 and under Rs. 500. Taking the zemindaries and tenures at 151,936 + 11,35,222 = 1,287,158, we have 213,754, valued at more than Rs. 200 a year, and barely 51,236 out of them worth more than Rs. 500 each. If returns could be had of the higher groups they would show that the fall is painfully rapid, and that of really rich classes the number is exceedingly limited. According to the cess returns the zemindary estates under Rs. 100 number 206,542, and the tenures of the same class represent a total of 1,051,349, i.e., for every zemindar of the lower class we have five persons of the same financial standing among the tenure-holders. Nor are the results here arrived at at all inconsistent with the general returns of the income tax operations of 1860 to 1864. From an abstract annexed below, it will be seen that out of a total of 60,000,000 of population there were in Bengal barely 992,587 persons in 1860-61 who from all sources of income, excepting Government service and interest on Government stocks, received more than Rs. 200 a year, and in 1863-64, only 76,584 received more than Rs. 500 a year. Out of the total no less than 209,743 reckoned between 500 and 1,000, and barely 79 got over a lakh. In taking into consideration these figures it should be remembered that if the returns are in any way unreliable they are so on the side of excess and severity, and not on that of leniency. The demand for was so universal against surcharges, and the people were so driven to despair, that the Government was driven to a corner, and obliged in very shame to abandon the tax. In England the "upper ten thousand" means the 10,000 or more persons who reckon their income at over £10,000 sterling a year, and the same class in Bengal is represented by seventy-nine persons.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM THE PUNJAB TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the Allahabad *Pioneer Mail* of the 2nd instant, page 210, we learn how a rapacious octroi tax is laid upon wheat in its transit to the sea. The extortions under the name of octroi are a disgrace to a Liberal Government, which boasts that it is bound for ever to the principles of free trade. As levied in India in open unvalled towns octroi is robbery. It falls with terrible weight on the poor; it offers great attractions to smugglers, who can easily evade it, and to men skilful in bribery, who can ignore it. England can draw for the sustenance of her sons enormous quantities of excellent wheat from the Punjab, but the trade must be made free: the cost of Punjab wheat is greatly increased as long as it has to pay a percentage in towns through which it passes: some of these octroi towns are unnoticed in gazetteers, and unrecorded in maps. How many of your readers can point out where Fasilka is?—Your obedient servant,  
September 28.

## MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—An article has appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for October, signed "Florence Nightingale," the style and matter of which are so peculiar, that it seems impossible that the paper should have emanated from the pen of the eminent lady bearing the above name, who has won universal respect and esteem from her devotion to the cause of humanity and justice. I would venture, therefore, to call the attention of your readers to the subject, in the hope of eliciting through some of them, whether the article was written by some other person bearing the same name as the distinguished lady I have referred to, or by one *freely* authorised to use the name of the latter. The purport of the article seems to be to support a Land Bill which is sometimes designated in it as the "Rent Bill," and at other times as the "Bengal Tenancy Bill."

The following extracts will suffice to show the writer's style:—

"The new Bill really carries out the Permanent Settlement. To read the Permanent Settlement is to have revealed to us peasants' rights we wot not of. We are yours, but the land is ours. No time is to be lost!"

"The illegal exactions levied on the ryots appear to be

\* The deduction made in our last article of 1-3rd for the revenue-free estates has caused some misunderstanding. The relation between the zemindary and revenue-free estates is as 2 to 5, and the deduction should have been 2-5ths and not 1-3rd; but we preferred the lower figure to provide for the average lower value of revenue-free estates. This should have been at the time explained to prevent misunderstanding.

suited to the fancy of the zemindars. We hear of asses extorted for their ladies' bracelets; asses for a zemindar's tooth powder.

"Not he who eats, but he who is eaten, payt. There is a Bengali proverb saying, 'The same love that a Mahomedan has to his fowl (he fattens in order to kill it), the same the zemindar has to the ryot.' Who stole the goose from the common? The common man. But who stole the common from the goose? The lord. Here are the wrongs, but where are the rights? Where is the remedy? To murder the land-lords? Certainly not. To use violence? Certainly not."

"Had a prophet like Nathan addressed the Englishman as he did David, and described the state of things as we know it to exist, would not the Englishman rise in his righteous wrath to redress the wrong and punish the wrong-doer?"

So much for the style. As for the matter, while the article entirely lacks argument, it is replete with glaring mis-statements. Its professed object is to protect the ryot, or cultivating tenant, yet it passes lightly over the clause of the Tenancy Bill which leaves the cultivators entirely at the mercy of the superior landholders, observing casually,

"A question started against the new Bill—that it may create middle-men who will grind down the ryots—is a very serious consideration. This hits the weakest part of the Bill. In Ireland the *feriiles* are given to the actual cultivators. In Bengal this does not seem to be so."

What benefit, then, does the Bill purport to confer on the cultivators? My object, however, is not to discuss the Bill, but to discover the author of the article, and to be able, if possible, to exonerate of serious blame the person whose name is appended to it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Oct. 1.

ALPHEA.

#### LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS AND THE ILBERT BILL. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I observe from a paragraph in the *Times*, that the Liberal Association of Bath has listened to an address from Sir Charles Hobhouse on current affairs in India, and has thereon passed a resolution in support of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Will you permit me, through the medium of the *Times*, to appeal to the sense of fairness of any other Liberal Associations who may think of following the example of the Bath Association, with the respectful suggestion that, before passing such a resolution, they should invite Mr. F. T. Atkins, of Allahabad, to address them on the other side? Mr. Atkins is (like the President of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association in Calcutta), a good sound Liberal. He has been formally, and by resolutions passed unanimously in public meetings, delegated by all or nearly all, the Working Men's Associations of India, to represent their views and interest in this matter to the people of England. The English love of fair play will surely grant him a hearing. Being a Liberal, he is naturally anxious to address himself in the first place to Liberal Associations; and he authorises me to say that he will gladly accept, so far as he is able to do so during his brief stay in England, any such invitations as those I have ventured to suggest. His address is, "care of Messrs. Keymer and Co., agents, 1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C."

Will you allow me, as Hon. Secretary of the London Committee of Anglo-Indians, formed to protest against Mr. Ilbert's Bill, to take this opportunity of laying very prominently before the British public the fact, that our committee is formed on a strictly non-political basis—that its executive consists largely of pronounced Liberals, as well as of Conservatives—and that we have (both by formal resolution in committee, and otherwise, scrupulously abstained from identifying ourselves with any of the great political parties in the State? Accordingly, we have felt ourselves precluded, as a body, from accepting the aid of any of the existing political organisations in our endeavours to put the merits of the case before the public. Trusting entirely to the just influence that the opinions and warnings of experience and practical knowledge will surely exercise on English public opinion, we have refrained, on similar grounds, from publishing any list of the numerous Statesmen and politicians, other than *bond fide* Anglo-Indians, whose sympathies are known to be with us. When Liberal Associations, as such, pass resolutions in favour of Mr. Ilbert's Bill—and when the supporters of that Bill publish lists of "Friends and adherents," consisting largely of the names of members of Parliament of undeniably extreme party views—it seems only fair that the above facts should be generally known. I feel confident that a generous consideration of them will induce many Liberal Associations to give Mr. Atkins a friendly and impartial hearing.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

No. 19, Clanricarde-gardens, W., Oct. 4.

The details of the 2nd, 3rd, and 12th Native Infantry Regiments which arrived at Kurrahee from Bombay by the Government steamer *Amberwith*, left on the 7th instant by the mail-train en route to join their respective corps in the Quetta District.

## MAIL NEWS.

The Secretariat Offices close at Simla on the 10th, and re-open at Calcutta on the 26th November. The Viceroy will leave Simla earlier and probably visit Cashmere.

The Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart) leaves Simla on the 24th October on his winter tour.

The protracted suit in which Miss Pigot, late superintendent of the Scottish Ladies' Association in Calcutta, sues the Rev. Mr. Hastie, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, for Rs. 20,000 as damages for defamation, came to a close in the week preceding the departure of the mail. The defendant's examination and cross-examination concluded on the 6th, and a large number of witnesses have since been examined for the defence, including Colonel Walker, head of the Small Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, and his wife, whose name has been so often mentioned in the course of the hearing of the case as the author of a leaflet referring to Miss Pigot. The cross-examination of Miss Pigot commenced on Wednesday and was concluded on Thursday. Our correspondent says that the witness was nervous, and that she hesitated and contradicted herself. One or two unimportant witnesses were examined, and Mr. Trevelyan then addressed the court for the plaintiff. He apologised for the manner of the plaintiff's evidence on the ground that she was not accustomed to courts; that the case had been weighing on her mind; and that she had been badgered, or at any rate pressed, by the defendant's counsel. The cross-examination opened up entirely new ground, and referred to plaintiff's acquaintance with immoral characters. When Mr. Trevelyan had concluded, Mr. Gasper addressed the Court, and in a very impassioned speech sympathised with Mr. Justice Norris in the conclusion to which he had been driven, that the plaintiff's case had completely broken down. He contended that the defendant's case was supported by disinterested and unimpeachable witnesses, and that their statements had been met by nothing but bare denial on the other side by witnesses who were bound to deny everything. In delivering judgment on Saturday before a crowded court, his lordship held that Miss Pigot had been guilty of adultery with Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee, Dr. Chandra, and Mr. Wilson. One of the charges of cruelty brought against Miss Pigot by the Rev. Mr. Hastie was, however, not proved, and his lordship, therefore, gave judgment for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at one anna, and ordering each party to pay their own costs.

The Ameer arrived at Cabul on August 30, and was received by all the chiefs and nobles, headed by Pur wanah Khan, Governor of Cabul. The Ameer is recruiting his army at Cabul, and will go to Khandahar to meet the Persian envoy.

The supply of ammunition which recently arrived at Peshawur, consisting of 1,100 muzzle-loading rifles and 61,000 cartridges, was despatched to its destination on the 10th instant.

An agent from the Ameer to take possession of the subsidy has also arrived at Peshawur.

Maharaja Dhuleep Singh has sent to India for two Punjabees belonging to the families of old retainers of his father.

Sirdar Thakur Singh Sindhuwalla, who has been asked by Maharaja Dhuleep Singh to go to England, has applied to Government to be declared unfit to manage his estate. The application has been sanctioned.

Government has bestowed a jaghir worth eight thousand rupees per annum, on the family of the late Nawab Sir Gholam Hassan Khan, Political Department.

The health of the Maharaja of Cashmere is reported to be somewhat worse.

Some interest has been excited in India in consequence of the sun presenting a peculiar greenish appearance at certain periods of the day. It is believed that the phenomenon is due to the passage across India of a tremendous volume of sulphurous vapour, arising from the recent volcanic disturbance in the Sunda Straits.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Donnelly Harrington, Bengal S.O., Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat, committed suicide last week by blowing out his brains.

Good rain had fallen in nearly every part of the country during the fortnight preceding the departure of the mail, and all apprehensions of scarcity have been entirely removed.

Cholera was rapidly decreasing in Bombay, the returns for both the city and the districts showing a substantial diminution in the mortality from the disease.

The Poona Races came to a close on Saturday, Sept. 15, after a very successful meeting, the entries having been unusually large, and the sport excellent.

Owing to the depressed condition of the Municipal finances, the Bombay Town Council have reduced the grant of Rs. 50,000, recommended by the Corporation for the festivities consequent upon the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, to Rs. 2,000.

Extensive frauds have been discovered in the Bank of Bombay. Two Parsee cashiers of the bank are in custody on charges of defrauding the bank of large sums of money. The head cashier was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 700 a month. An examination of the bank's cash has shown the total deficiency to be Rs. 63,000.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

## THE ABOLITION OF CONTRACT BY THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE appearance of Mr. Borlase, M.P., on the committee of an Indian Reform Association shows that the extreme section of the Radical party at home is preparing to support Lord Ripon's attack on the landholders of Bengal and Behar in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We hope and believe, however, that that support will only be given by the most violent and revolutionary "land-reformers;" for the mischievous and indeed fatal character of the legislation proposed by Mr. Ilbert and the Viceroy will clearly affect, not the landlords of Bengal alone, but in even a greater degree the actual cultivators, who will be left entirely at the mercy of the middlemen, whom Mr. Ilbert is investing with uncontrolled powers of oppression. The introduction of the principle of the transferability of occupancy rights will undoubtedly be equivalent to the establishment of serfdom throughout Bengal.

Mischief and suffering, hardly less grave, will also be inflicted on the ryots by the abolition of freedom of contract in agricultural transactions. "Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary"—that is a phrase that constantly meets the eye in this Bill, and is indeed so characteristic of the lawlessness and bad faith of the whole of the proposed legislation, that it might serve as a motto for the supporters of the Bill. It is declared by Mr. Ilbert, in his *Statement of Objects and Reasons*, to be "essential;" and we have no doubt that Mr. Ilbert, after the manner of his academic school of politicians, is "cock-sure" that, in insisting on this principle, he is doing the ryots a service. He condescends to give the reasons for his belief, by quoting from a letter of the Government of India, which doubtless conveys his own views at a somewhat earlier period. He says:—

"Such is the power of the zemindars, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the raiyats to accept agreements which, if history, custom, and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main

purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government, but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

The "almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers" is somewhat vague; and reminds one a little of the "overwhelming consensus of official opinion" with which, Mr. Ilbert last March assured the Viceroy's Legislative Council, another famous measure of his was supported. Most of the "opinions of Bengal officers" to which we have had access have happened to be exactly opposed to these "almost unanimous opinions;" and though it is, of course, quite possible that they may be exceptions that prove the rule, still, it is also possible that Mr. Ilbert may have generalised too hastily from a limited number of opinions before him, as he certainly did on another occasion. We doubt very much whether the practical and experienced officers of Bengal would support such a measure as the wholesale sweeping away of contracts, past, present, and future, as Lord Ripon now proposes. It is true that the ryots will be the chief gainers by Lord Ripon's application of the sponge so freely to *past* and *existing* contracts—simply because Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert take care to enact at the same time that all contracts in favour of the ryot shall still be strictly enforced, "notwithstanding any legislation to the contrary." But who, we ask, will be the real sufferers by the abolition of contracts in the *future*? Will it be the zemindars, who, according to Mr. Ilbert, already possess all the advantages enumerated above, which hardly need to be increased under contracts, and which ought to enable them to get on very comfortably without contracts? Will it not rather, and most obviously, be the ryot who will suffer by a provision that deprives him of the right of an intelligent human being to avail himself of the protection of the law, in settling the terms of his agreement with the landlord? To the landlord, the loss of the right to contract—though insulting and often vexatious—can seldom be a matter of the first importance. For instance, even in regard to the acquisition of occupancy rights by a settled ryot holding ryoti land—the case over which Mr. Ilbert shouts his war-cry of "Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary," with greatest gusto—a zemindar who is evilly disposed, or who thinks himself justified in treating his ryots with the same bad faith that is shown to himself by the Government, would be able, if sufficiently unscrupulous, to "walk round" the Act. But to the ryot it will often be a matter of great convenience, nay, of the highest importance, to be able to secure some considerable personal benefit in return for the relinquishment of his rights under this clause of the Act; and this, if the Bill passes, he will be absolutely unable to do. Often it will happen that the ryot, under this grandmotherly legislation, being unable to enter into a legal and binding contract, to obtain an advantage of great importance to him, will have to give vastly more in some one of those numerous illegal or circuitous ways which are always devised to meet the necessities of such cases. Every economist knows that usury laws mean ruinous interest for those who can least afford it, illegal understandings, and demoralisation. High customs-duties mean not only high prices, but also extensive smuggling; and so in everything. And the abolition of freedom of contract in agricultural negotia-

tions in Bengal will most infallibly produce a vast deal of utterly gratuitous suffering on the part of those whom the Government professes to wish to benefit, together with much underhand and illegal bargaining and wide-spread demoralisation. As the Maharajah of Darbhanga well put it, in the debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council last March, "Parties understand their own interests better, and it is idle for the Legislature to affect to protect their interests." It is, at any rate, worse than idle for the Legislature to attempt to do so, on the strength of such a limited comprehension of the real nature of those interests, as that displayed by Mr. Ilbert.

### THE SO-CALLED "INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION."

At the cost of giving a prominent advertisement to a movement that we regard as one of the most deplorable that has ever threatened the welfare of our Indian Empire, we publish elsewhere *in extenso* the prospectus of the proposed "Indian Reform Association," that has been issued by the Committee calling itself "the British India Committee"—together with the list of "Members and adherents" of that Committee. The curious composition of the Committee—which consists of a few fanatical humanity-mongers, a great many extremely violent Radicals of the anti-landlord school, some well-meaning and promising young Indian students, and the Raja Rampal Singh—reveals only too clearly the origin of the proposed Association, and the modes by which its aims are expected to be realised. It shows that the representatives of "Young India" in this country have now, despite the oft-repeated warnings of many of their truest friends, allowed themselves to be caught by the chaff of the smallest, noisiest, and least reputable party in English politics. Baited with the flattering imposture of the Ilbert Bill—which is seen through by statesmen of the calibre of Sir Madhava Rao and Sir Dinkar Rao, but may well deceive less experienced minds—the net of such astute fowls as Mr. Foggo and Dr. G. B. Clark has not been spread in vain, in the sight of these young gentlemen and their kind-hearted and too impulsive leader, Raja Rampal Singh. That the action of the students will be endorsed by any considerable section of their countrymen in India, we do not for a moment believe; and we sincerely hope that the young gentlemen themselves will take the earliest possible opportunity of reconsidering their position. We believe that, without a single exception, every front rank native politician in India agrees with us in most earnestly deprecating any attempt to attach the vast and ever-changing interests of India to the fluctuating fortunes of any English political party. Apart from the immorality of such a course, its political inexpediency must surely be obvious to every intelligent Indian. From the very low and time-serving standpoint of the political intriguer and wirepuller, it might, perhaps, be imagined that to stand well with the existing Government of the day, even at the cost of alienating the sympathies of other parties in the State, must be a good thing; but these short-sighted gentlemen ignore the fact that, in England, Governments do not last for ever. And in the present case, our young Indian friends have gone even further than this; they have deliberately joined themselves, in a political move-

ment, to the small and aggressive section of a party that is (from its very nature) disliked almost as much by the great body of Liberals as by the Conservatives, and that is certainly very unlikely ever to be in a position to offer the slightest effective assistance to its misguided allies. We do not think the responsible leaders of the native community, even in the least advanced provinces of India, are likely to fall into such a very unattractive trap as this; or to commit the egregious blunder of joining themselves to a band of political Ishmaelites, whose hand is against every man's, whose chief characteristic is a Catholic uncharitableness, and who join in attacking English "ascendency" in India in the same spirit that leads them impartially to loathe Mr. Gladstone's policy in Egypt, and to detest the very names of Pitt, Palmerston, and Beaconsfield. Happily for England and for the Empire, the very slight nature of the hold that this anti-English spirit has acquired, even on the classes most liable to be imposed upon by the cant and clap-trap by which it is propagated, has been made clearly manifest to the whole world in the result of the recent Manchester election.

With the aims professed by these young Indian gentlemen and their extreme Radical friends we have the most entire sympathy. We should gladly hail any movement calculated really and honestly to educate English public opinion on Indian matters. We already have two Associations, the East India and the National Indian, doing excellent work in this direction, each in its own sphere; and the activity of each of these Associations is capable of indefinite extension, and is at present limited only by the limited number and scanty leisure of the labourers willing to toil in this field of usefulness. In each of the existing Associations, every shade of English political opinion is represented and respected—a principle that is absolutely essential for the just and impartial treatment of Indian questions; and it would be a very serious calamity for India, if the revolt against this broad and liberal principle, indicated in the institution of the new "Reform" Association, and due to the narrow-mindedness of intolerant and undisciplined Radicalism, were to receive any support from native opinion. That narrow-minded intolerance characteristic of modern Radicalism,—which is never so entirely in its element as when it is setting races or communities by the ears—is well illustrated, in the circular of which we are treating, by the delicate terms of implied calumny in which the English in India, both official and non-official, are spoken of. Professor Markby's many friends and admirers will see with surprise and regret his name printed in the motley list of those who are responsible for this circular, under the chairmanship of Dr. G. B. Clark; and they will have every right to ask him whether he really endorses the cowardly (because decently-veiled) slander obviously implied in the following passages:—

"To such a court the people of India may come with confidence. They well know that in the English people at large they will find the sympathy and goodwill which they cannot always expect on the part of those who, in India, are their rivals and competitors. . . . It is not to be expected that either a governing class, or rivals in trade and commerce, can always judge impartially in reference to demands made by Indians of proved capacity and good social position, demands which are the necessary result of our past legislation and administration."

It is perfectly obvious that these words repeat, in rather a meaner and baser form, the very slander

against which Mr. Markby felt himself bound to protest when put forward somewhat more coarsely by Mr. Bright. And yet, here we find them in a circular that is being widely circulated, accompanied by a committee-list in which we find Mr. Markby's name!

The most significant name, however, on the committee of the new Association will at once be seen to be that of Mr. Borlase, M.P., the Chairman of the Farmers' Alliance, and the apostle of the most advanced school of English "land-reform." It is somewhat odd to note that the name of this redoubtable "exterminator of landlords" directly follows, on the list, that of Mr. Bhownagree, the gentleman who ably represents in this country the interests of H.H. the Maharajah of Bhownagree. English landlords will probably feel grateful to Mr. Bhownagree if he can induce Mr. Borlase to expend his destructive energies on the *corpora villa* of Indian landlords, in the campaign that has been opened (in the Bengal Tenancy Bill) against the Zemindars, and that must logically be extended subsequently to the Native Chiefs. But however that may be, we have no hesitation in expressing our deep regret that any body of Indian gentleman, however small, should have been so ill-advised as to admit to the councils of an Indian Reform Association such firebrands as Mr. Borlase and his friends, just at the present juncture when we are evidently approaching a great crisis in the Indian land question.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 8.)

SIMPSON, Deputy Surgeon General B., M.D., deputy surgeon general, Central Provinces, and officiating surgeon general, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as surgeon general, Punjab, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Deputy Surgeon General S. C. Townsend, C.B.

BALY, the Venble J., M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th inst.

LEE-WARNER—The services of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S., on special duty with the Education Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The following Brigade Order by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated Aug. 8, is confirmed:—

EDWARDS, Lieut. J. B., 2nd Regt., officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, with effect from Aug. 1, during the absence of Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner.

NELSON, Surgeon W. H., M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Erinpore Irregular Force, during the absence on leave of Surgeon J. Scully.

BERTRAND—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur E. Bertrand as Vice Consul for France at Aden.

SEDFIELD, Surgeon A. R. W., M.B., medical officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of the Western Malwa Political Agency, with effect from Aug. 7.

MASTERS, Captain A., squadron commander and officiating 2nd in command, and Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to be political assistant, Gooch, with effect from April 11.

TRAMENHEERE—The services of Mr. J. H. A. Trameneheere, M.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from Aug. 23.

JAMES, Mr. H. E. M., B.C.S., resumed charge of his duties as postmaster general, Bengal, from Major J. Dillon, on Aug. 27.

LOGAN, Mr. R., B.C.S., received charge of the offices of accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and deputy commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad, from Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., on Aug. 27.

The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from July 21:—

CONNOR, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, in the second ded list, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade, vice Mr. W. Stotesbury, but to continue in the second ded list while filling the post of draftsman in the Head Quarters Drawing Office at Calcutta.

DUNNE, Mr. T. H., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade, vice Mr. J. Connor.

VYALL, Mr. W. R., surveyor, 3rd grade, having availed himself, on August 1 of the furlough granted him, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from that date.

BOND, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade.

BARTELEY, Mr. E. F., is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st Sept. next, to fill an existing vacancy.

ROBERTS, Major A. W., assumed charge of the office of the assistant political agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, on Aug. 20.

KUAN-SMITH, Lieut. Col. C. B., C.S.I., availed himself, on Aug. 13, of the privilege leave granted to him.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned temporary promotions to executive engineers, 4th grade, with effect from the dates specified:—

BAILEY, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, British Burma, from July 1.

ST. CLAIR, Honourable L. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, from July 24.

BRERETON, Mr. C. H., traffic candidate, attached to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, is promoted to class 4 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from Aug. 8.

SHANAHAN, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant M., accountant, 3rd grade, is promoted to the honorary rank of assistant examiner.

#### MILITARY.

INGRIS, Lieut. E., Punjab Frontier force, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. J. B. De la P. Beresford, who retires, and to officiate as Adjutant.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G., 5th Punjab Cavalry, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, vice Lieut. E. Inglis, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

STEWART, Lieut. J. M., 1st Sikh Infantry, attached to the 5th Bombay N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

BROWNING, Lieut. A. R., 4th Punjab Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. S. W. Jarvis, appointed to the 1st Punjab Infantry.

EATES, Lieut. C. M., 5th Punjab Infantry, attached to the 24th Madras N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, and Lieut. A. A. J. Johnstone, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, with effect from Aug. 17.

QUINN, Lieut. T., 6th Punjab Infantry, attached to the 23rd Madras N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation; and Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, attached to the 15th Bombay N.I., to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

HOMFRAY, Major J. R. McK., General List, Infantry, is granted leave in India, on private affairs, for six months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the Bengal Staff Corps:—

STEWART, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) J. C., to be lieutenant colonel, Sept. 4.

WAVELL, Lieut. Col. L., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from July 18.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

CONOLLY, Major (Brevet-Colonel) A., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for sixty-eight days.

FORREST, Captain R. H., Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for six months.

FERRIS, Surgeon J. E. C., private affairs, for six months.

BOVILL, Surgeon E., M.B., private affairs, for fourteen days.

ANDERSON, Conductor A., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for three months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 4.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

POLLARD, Lieut. W. C., 7th Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.

CROFTS, Surgeon A. M., 11th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D. P. MacDonnell, proceeded to Egypt on special duty.

With the sanction of Government, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Quartermaster General's Department:—

GASELEE, Major A., deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general from April 6 inclusive, vice Lieut. Col. Kinloch, relieved on the expiration of his tour of service.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 6.)

ELLIOTT.—Under instructions from the War Office, Paymaster (Hon. Major) G. A. Elliott, attached to 1st Battalion Border Regiment, is directed to proceed to England by the first troopship of the ensuing trooping season.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz:—

Captain A. G. S. Wade, Adjutant R.A., British Burmah Division; Captain S. Watson, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division; Captain J. Temple, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division;

Captain W. F. Cleeve, O Battery 4th Brigade; Captain A. C. Railward, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division; Lieutenant K. J. W. Murchison, No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division; Lieutenant F. E. Sinclair, O Battery 1st Brigade; Lieutenant E. W. Briscoe, E Battery 4th Brigade; Lieutenant M. F. Fegen, F Battery 4th Brigade; Lieutenant P. B. Taylor, N Battery 3rd Brigade; and Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, M Battery 3rd Brigade.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DOWNE, Lieutenant H. R. B., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieutenant W. F. Percy, dated July 4.

GILES, Surgeon G. M. J., 9th N.I., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. H. Williams, appointed officiating medical storekeeper, Meera Meer.

TUCKER, Lieutenant F. St. G., 29th N.I., Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Aug. 26.

ROBINSON, Lieutenant J. G., and Gorkhas, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Wheatly, seconded.

FANSHAW, Captain G. D., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Agra, and rejoin No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division.

BAIRD—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. W. R. C. Baird, West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

KEMPSTER, Capt. F. J., Leinster Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been removed.

BLEWETT—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. A. Blewett, recently transferred from the West Riding Regiment to the King's Royal Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed from Nowshera to Ferozepore to join the 4th Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been posted.

#### FURLONGS.

GAWNE—The seven months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. J. M. Gawne, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, in G.O.C.C., dated May 14, 1883, is extended to May 31, 1884.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HARCOURT, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. P. H., Royal Artillery, for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

DUMA, Lieut. R. H. W., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

HOME, Capt. Hon. C. D., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
WOODFORD-FINDEN, Surgeon Major W., Indian Medical Service, (in medical charge and Gorkhas), to Simla, on private affairs, for one month from date of availing himself of it.

JARVIS-WHITE—The nine months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major H. J. Jarvis-White, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is extended to Jan. 23, 1884.

CLOUGH-TAYLOR—The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. L. G. Clough-Taylor, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, is extended to March 18, 1884.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HORNBY, Major J., 12th Lancers, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 12.)

LYON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sevan, Sarun, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district, during the absence of Mr. H. Lee.

CARLYLE, Mr. R. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the Sevan subdivision of that district, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. K. Lyon.

COLLIN, Mr. E. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hajepore, Mozufferpore, is vested with powers of a collector in that sub division.

POSFORD, Mr. J., to act as district and sessions judge of Sarun, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Stevens, from date on which he joined his appointment.

FASSON, Mr. W. K., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Sarun.

WHEELER, Mrs. M., inspectress of schools, is confirmed in third class of Bengal Sub Educational Service, from August 1, vice Mouhi Obaidullah.

TIERY, Mr. E. R. T., assistant inspector of schools, Pasna Divn, will continue to act in the third class of the Bengal Sub-Educational Service, vice Mr. G. Lorimer.

HARRISON, Mr. C. L., sub-deputy opium agent, Chupprah, leave for one month, from 20th inst.

RYVES, Mr. W. T. assistant sub-deputy opium agent, to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Chupprah, during absence of Mr. C. L. Harrison.

SIMPSON—The services of Dr. B. Simpson, officiating surgeon general, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

KEMBLE, Mr. W., officiating opium agent, Behar, to be a commissioner of the Patna Municipality, vice Mr. A. C. Mangles.

GATES, Mr. F. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Hazaribagh, is vested with powers of magistrate, 2nd class.

COLE, Mr. C. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railway Extensions, passed lower standard examinations in Hindustani on Aug. 6.

BEATTY—The services of Mr. T. Beatty, executive engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division for employment as divisional superintendent of district works.

#### FURLONGS.

WILLCOCKS, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, three months' privilege leave from Sept. 17, or subsequent date.

LEE, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, leave for two months, from 10th inst., or subsequent date.

MULLER, Mr. W. O., deputy magistrate and collector, Burdwan, leave for three months, from the date he may avail himself of it.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 6.)

NOVERRE, Major W. L., made over charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to Mr. Biresar Dutt, extra assistant commissioner, on the 29th ult.

NEDHAM-CAREY—Mr. W. A. Nedham and Mr. L. S. Carey, C.S., assistant commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of their duties at Harda on the 1st current.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Central Provinces Police:—

NAYLOR, Mr. F. A., to be district superintendent, 4th class, substantive pro tem., with effect from May 26, vice Mr. Acklom.

PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., officiating assistant district superintendent, to be assistant district superintendent, substantive pro tem., from May 26, and will continue to officiate as district superintendent.

MCKEILL, Lieut. Col., district superintendent, 3rd class, to be district superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from June 29, vice Col. T. B. Vandergucht, retired.

HAMILTON, Mr. R. H., district superintendent, 4th class, to be district superintendent, 2nd class, vice Lieut. Col. McKell.

NAYLOR, Mr. F. A., district superintendent, 5th class, to be district superintendent, 4th class, vice Mr. Hamilton.

STUART, Mr. H. R., assistant district superintendent, 5th class, with effect from June 19, vice Mr. Proby, reduced.

HANKIN, Mr. A. C., assistant district superintendent, to be district superintendent, 5th class, vice Mr. Naylor.

DODSWORTH, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted six months' leave, on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

WARDER, Mr. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Kanhan division, vice Mr. Dodsworth, executive engineer, proceeding on leave.

DODSWORTH, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, surrendered, and Mr. R. Warder, executive engineer, 4th grade, assumed charge of the Kanhan division, on the 5th idem.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 15.)

CONNELL, Mr. C. J., junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. Mackintosh.

MAIR—With effect from July 27, the date on which Surg. Major B. Franklin, superintendent Central Prison, Lucknow, lost his lien on his gaol appointment, Surg. E. Mair, officiating superintendent Central Prison, Benares, to be confirmed in that appointment.

SWEENEY, Surg. T. H., supernumerary civil surgeon 2nd class, is transferred from Bara Banki to Naini Tal, during the absence on deputation of Surg. Major A. Deane.

BAGSHAW, Mr. C., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade to be a special magistrate, and to be invested with the powers of magistrate of the 2nd class.

ANNESLEY—The powers of a magistrate of the 1st class conferred on Major R. Annesley, are hereby extended to the whole of the district in which he is serving.

ALLEN—DANSEY—With effect from Aug. 1, vice Mr. C. J. Ponsonby on privilege leave, Mr. W. G. Allen, deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 2nd grade; and Mr. E. P. Dansey, deputy conservator, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

PINDER, Mr. R. J. P., officiating assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Bahraich to the Kheri Forest Division of the Oudh Circle.

ROSE, Mr. A. E., district engineer, Basti, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd grade of assistant engineers for three months from the date of this order.

ORTEL, Mr. O., apprentice engineer, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani on July 2.

#### FURLONGS.

MACKINTOSH, Mr. J. S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Oct. 24.

PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., assistant magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, examination leave for two months from June 29, and eight days' privilege leave from date of the expiry of the examination leave.

CAMERON, Surgeon Major J., M.D., civil surgeon 2nd class, Fyzabad (officiating civil surgeon, 1st class, Lucknow), privilege leave for two months from Sept. 17, or subsequent date.

## BRITISH BURMA.

*(British Burma Gazette, Sept. 1.)*

- BURDERMANN, Mr. L., acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office from Mr. G. B. Avellino.
- FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assistant district superintendent of police, received charge of the police of the sitting subdivision of the Shwegyin district from Mr. W. G. Sneddon, officiating district superintendent of police, on Aug. 9.
- OLIVE, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, resumed charge of the police of the Moulmein town district from Mr. T. F. Florde, district superintendent of police, on Aug. 22.
- COLLINS, Mr. G. G., reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him, from which date Mr. R. Martin, officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd class, reverted to his substantive appointment as inspector.
- BATTEN—The Chief Commissioner invests Mr. H. G. Batten, assistant commissioner, with power to try suits, the subject matter of which does not exceed in amount or value Rs. 5,000.
- NAILER, Mr. R. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., received charge of his duties at Kyaukpadaung, from 1st class hospital assistant Ahmed Hussain, on Aug. 18.
- MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., received charge of the Tharrawaddy district from Lieut. Col. W. C. Plant, on Aug. 24.
- SAGE, Mr. E. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tavoy Division, reported his return to duty from privilege leave on the forenoon of Aug. 8.

*(British Burma Gazette, Sept. 8.)*

- WESTON, Mr. A., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as an assistant conservator, 1st grade, with effect from July 1, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Thellusson on furlough.
- MURRAY, Mr. J. C., officiating assistant conservator of forests, made over, and Mr. M. J. Slym, deputy conservator, received charge of the Attaran Forest Division, Tenasserim circle, on Aug. 6.
- PALMER, Mr. C. W., deputy conservator of forests, made over, and Mr. J. C. Murray received charge of the East Salween Forest Division, Tenasserim circle, on Aug. 10.
- APLIN, Mr. T. H., assistant conservator of forests, made over charge of the South Tenasserim Forest Division, Tenasserim circle, to Mr. C. W. Palmer, deputy conservator of forests, on Aug. 25.
- HENRY, Mr. J. W., honorary assistant engineer, Shwegyin division, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

## FURLONGS.

- OLIVER—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. W. Oliver, deputy conservator of forests, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
- THELLUSON—Furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, has been granted to Mr. F. W. Thellusson, assistant conservator of forests, with effect from July 1, 1883.
- HANDLEY, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted forty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 1.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

*(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 11.)*

- TWIGG, Mr. John, to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Salem, during the absence of Mr. Mullaly, on other duty.
- CHALNE, Assistant Surg. E. L., L.M.S., assistant to the district surgeon, Tinnevely, to be assistant in the district surgeon, Bellary.
- PATROAO, Mr. S., L.M.S., is admitted as an assistant surgeon, and is posted as assistant to the district surgeon, Tinnevely.
- INNES, The Hon. L. C., of the Madras Civil Service, judge of the High Court, Madras, has been permitted to resign the service from Sept. 9.
- COX, Major H. W. H., acting commissioner of police for the town of Madras, to be a justice of the peace, within the limits of the town of Madras.
- The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 2nd class:—
- FOSTER, Mr. H. W., assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddahpah.
- BRANDT, Mr. F., additional sessional judge, Coimbatore Division, is empowered to try all cases which may be committed to the sessions by any magistrate in the Nilgiri Hill.
- SHAW-STEWART, Colonel J. H. M., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.
- BURNETT, The Rev. Richard P., M.A., domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop, to act as chaplain of North Black Town.
- ELWES, The Rev. W. W., M.A., chaplain of Ootacamund, to act as domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop during the employment of the Rev. R. P. Burnett on other duty.
- PELLY, The Rev. C. H., M.A., chaplain of North Black Town, to act as chaplain of Ootacamund until relieved by the chaplain appointed to succeed Mr. Elwes. This appointment not to affect Mr. Pelly's title to hold one of the Hills by the chaplaincies in his turn for the regulated period.
- CALDWELL, Lieut. Col. J. F., commanding H.M.'s 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Secun-

derabad, in the place of Lieut. Col. E. Norie, who has left the station.

- McGRATH, Assistant Inspector Mr. A., is appointed to the charge of Kaunparti Circle during Mr. E. Green's absence on leave.
- SEEDLOCK, Mr. O. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, is posted to the Bezvada Hindupur State Railway Survey.

## FURLOUGH.

- GREEN, Mr. E., inspector, Salt Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days, with effect from Aug. 30.

## MILITARY.

- DOBSON—The services of Surgeon A. F. Dobson, M.B., Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.
- ROWE, Sub Conductor J., of the Quartermaster General's Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a retiring pension of Rs. 70 per mensem, dated Sept. 1.
- The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Commissariat Department:—
- WRIGHT, Lieut. Col. H. C., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary general, 2nd class.
- CLARK-KENNEDY, Major A., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class.
- GOMPERTZ, Captain B. T. M., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.
- CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieutenant A. H., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, Vice Colonel R. Q. Mainwaring, admitted to the colonel's allowances.
- SHERARD, Lieutenant R. C., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class.
- ROWLINSON, Captain S. R., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class.
- SWANSTON, Lieut. N. S., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, during the absence on furlough of Major W. H. M. Fracklyn, or until further orders.
- TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Bedfordshire Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of State a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and transferred from Bombay to Madras with the sanction of the Government of India, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of this Presidency, is admitted on the establishment, and placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief from July 21, the date of his arrival at Madras.
- KELAART, Captain G. T., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, having returned from furlough, the services of Lieut. R. H. Mahon, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 13.)*

- MORROGH, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, is transferred from Bangalore to Trichinopoly, at his own request, for general duty.
- DARLING, Lieut. C. H., Royal Engineers, whose tour of Indian service has expired, will proceed to England by a troopship leaving Bombay in Nov. next, reporting himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.
- GARNOTT-BOTFIELD—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Capt. W. D. Garnott-Botfield just promoted to that rank, has been posted to No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, but that he will remain at Shoeburyness until the completion of the long course of instruction in gunnery.
- GRIEVE—WOLFORD—Intimation has also been received from the Horse Guards that, with effect from Oct. 1, Capt. J. A. Grieve, No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the depot, Scottish Division; and that Capt. W. S. Wolford, depot, Scottish Division, has been posted to No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division Royal Artillery, viz., Grieve.
- The undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard test in Hindustani:—

Lieut. G. R. Ellis, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment; Lieut. T. B. Hawke, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment; Lieut. H. D. Merewether, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment; Surgeon R. E. S. Davis, Indian Medical Department; Gunner J. Gullett, 5-1st Brigade Welsh Division Royal Artillery; Surgeon H. K. Fuller, Indian Medical Department; Lieut. F. C. Rynd, Welsh Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. C. Hamilton, Bedfordshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. Duncan, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I.

The undermentioned officers have passed the test set opposite their respective names:—

STUART—GUILDING—Lieut. A. R. Stuart, Queen's 1st Royal Artillery, Higher Standard, Hindustani; Lieut. E. L. Guilding, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, Lower Standard Persian.

The following 2nd class apothecaries and assistant apothecary having completed five years' service in their present grade are promoted 1st class from the date marked opposite their names:—

GILLES—PHILLIPS—DOYLE—2nd Class Apothecary J. T. Gilles, 2nd Class Apothecary G. W. Phillips, 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary J. C. M. Doyle, from Sept. 1.

## FURLOUGH.

- WELMAN, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 13th Regiment N.I., is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for one year from date of embarkation.

Lieut. Colonel Bedford, R.E., is placed on general duty, Kirkee.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 13.)

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Belgaum, is invested with additional powers.  
CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., delivered over charge of the office of senior assistant judge at Broach in the district of Surat on Sept. 30. and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad on Sept. 31.

ANDERSON-FAULKNER—Surgeons J. W. T. Anderson and A. S. Faulkner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Aden gaol on July 28.

BURNES—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon F. Burnes, 18th Regiment, N.I., stationed at Satara, to perform temporarily the duties of civil surgeon at that station in addition to his own duties till relieved by Surgeon H. B. Briggs.

DAVIDSON, Surgeon D. C., assumed charge of the duties of executive officer of health, Bombay Municipality, on 28th July last.

WALLER, Lieut. E. A., R.E., is appointed to act as a temporary measure and until further orders, as executive engineer, Northern Konkan.

GOODFELLOW, Col. C. A., V.C., R.E., on return from furlough, is appointed executive engineer, Kanara.

WHITE, Mr. J. G., delivered over and Mr. G. C. Whitworth received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate and agent to H. E. the Governor, Surat, on the 7th inst.

## FURLONGHS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay is granted furlough to Europe for five months and twelve days from Oct. 26, or such longer period as may be due to him should his lordship postpone taking furlough until after Oct. 26.

STREETON, The Rev. G. B., M.A., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., C.S., assistant collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in Nov. as he may avail himself thereof, not later than the 15th.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., C.S., acting first assistant collector, Sattara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days.

WALLER, Lieut. Col. W. F. F., V.C., joint administrator of Sangli, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 27th inst., or such date as he may avail himself of it.

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., fourth assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, is granted an extension for fourteen days of the six months' extraordinary leave without allowances granted to him by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

## MILITARY.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. F., is appointed to be Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

FORDYCE, Lieut. A. D., 12th Regiment N.I., is appointed sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from June 8. With the approval of the Government of India, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotion:—

WYER, Capt. M. R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Major, vice Bayley, promoted.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

JOFF—JOYNT—Lieut. Col. J. Jopp, Staff Corps, and Brigade Surg. C. Joynt, M.D.

DANE—The services of Surg. A. H. C. Dane, M.D., I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government in India.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 14.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FORSTER, Lieut. H. J., Poona Horse, S.C., officiating squadron officer, 3rd Light Cavalry, to be squadron officer.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. C. A. S., 1st N.I., S.C., wing officer, 8th N.I., to be wing officer.

SARGENT, Surg. A. F., 3rd N.L.I., officiating in medical charge, 10th N.L.I., to the medical charge, vice Surg. Greany appointed civil surgeon, Kaira.

OWEN, Lieut. E. O., 12th N.I., officiating wing officer, 26th N.I., on probation, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

LEGH, Lieut. P. R., 26th N.I., officiating wing officer, 9th N.I., to be wing officer.

KOVAJI, Surg. R. N., 27th N.L.I., officiating in medical charge, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Henderson, appointed civil surgeon, Karwar.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. C. H., officiating wing officer, 7th N.I., on probation, is attached to the 10th N.L.I. as a temporary measure.

BEDFORD, Lieut. Col. J. H., R.E., attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is placed on general duty, Kirkee.

SIDNEY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards W.O., it is intimated that Lieut. the Hon. A. Sidney, I-B, has been promoted captain into 8th Brigade Scottish Division R.A., vice Skinner.

BLEWITT, Lieut. W. E., D-B, R.H.A., has been promoted captain into 6th Brigade Western Division R.A., and will proceed to Morar forthwith at the public expense.

PELLY, Lieut. H. G., 4th R.A., has been appointed to D-B, R.H.A., vice Blewitt.

OWEN, Lieut. C. C., A-2 R.A., has been transferred to N-1 Battery, 1st Brigade London Division R.A.

LYALL, Lieut. C. N., 5-1 I Division, has been transferred to N-1 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division R.A.

RANDOLF, Lieut. F. A., 8-1 Scottish Division R.A., has been transferred to No. 5-1 Scottish Division R.A.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BARTON, Lieut. L. C., Staff Corps, from date of being relieved of his appointment in the Civil Department, for five months, on private affairs in India, under rule 25 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

ROSS, Col. F. J. T., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 3.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY:

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., S.C., Capt. G. W. Martin, S.C., Deputy Surg. Gen. S. C. Townsend, C.B.

Bombay Estab.—Col. B. H. Mathew, R.E.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. H. Fisher (Cov.), R. Gordon, A. Ewbank, C. E. Cardew, A. D. Slater.

Madras Estab.—S. T. M'Cartho (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—L. A. Watkins.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. P. C. Dalmahoy, Inf., ninety-six days; Surg. F. J. Tuoby, M.D., six months; Capt. F. C. N. Goldney, S.C., four months; Major C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., three months; Major T. O. Wingate, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Major Gen. E. M. Playfair, R.E., six weeks; Major G. Tillard, S.C., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major J. T. Welsh, M.D., six months; Col. F. S. Iredell, Inf., three months.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. R. Colquhoun, special, two months; W. J. Kilby, ten months; H. Savage (Cov.), twelve months; J. J. Allen, special, one week; T. White (Cov.), two months one week; W. Williams, S.C., six months; H. Beverley (Cov.), one week; H. Marsh, S.C., six months; A. B. Sampson, four months; P. T. S. Large, nine months; B. W. Colvin (Cov.), four months; Lieut. H. A. Deane, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—A. M. Hayes, three months.

Bombay Estab.—A. H. Unwin (Cov.), three months; A. P. Young, eleven days.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E., Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Surg. Major C. J. M'Kenna, Major H. H. P. Cowper, Cav., Col. James Johnstone, C.S.I., Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., Cav., Capt. C. B. Wilkieson, R.E., Capt. O. V. Boddy, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, S.C., Capt. G. F. W. Macmahon, S.C., Major Walter Marshall, S.C.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. W. Neill (Cov.), M. S. Howell (Cov.), W. Wiseman, A. Hicks, T. E. Coxhead (Cov.), J. S. Hubbard, F. H. Barrow (Cov.), R. W. L. Hawkins, T. Smith (Cov.), O. S. Stack, J. Patch, J. J. Allen, A. Macmillan (Cov.), C. J. O'Donnel (Cov.), Lieut. M. J. Meade, B.S.C., W. T. Parry, A. K. Stent, F. J. Pope, R. Cantopher, H. H. Locke, J. Anderson (Cov.), W. A. Newnham, A. Ewbank, C. A. Kelley (Cov.), W. H. P. Sherman.

Madras Estab.—Professor G. Oppert.

Bombay Estab.—J. W. Walker (Cov.), A. F. Woodburn (Cov.), A. S. George, G. O. Dunn.

OCT. 5.

The Queen has approved the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List of the Staff Corps to the Effective List:—

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Major Frederick Lawrance Haleman.

The Queen has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List of the Staff Corps:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Charles Blenheim Porter.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Our correspondent writes:—News was received by the last mail of the death of Dr. G. A. Burn, Madras Medical Service, on the 22nd July last, in the Red Sea. Brigade Surgeon Geo. Alexander Burn, M.D. and M.A., in medical charge 4th Cavalry H. O., at Aurangabad, proceeded on furlough in the early part of that month. He had been connected with this service since April, 1856. His death will cause great regret in the Contingent service, of which he was Senior Medical Officer. He was much respected by all classes. By his death Surgeon Major Riddell (M.M.S.), 1st Cavalry H. O., Bolarum, becomes the Senior Medical Officer in the Contingent service.

## HOME NEWS.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—In bills on Bombay, Rs.50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7'562d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.4,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7'625d.; on Bombay, Rs.17,50,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7'639d.; and on Madras, Rs.1,00,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7'625d., or a total remittance of Rs.23,00,000. Tenders for bills at 1s. 7 9-16d. received in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. about 50 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently the Council disposed of a lakh and a-half of transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 21-32d. Between April 1 and Oct. 2 the total amount of bills and transfers sold reached Rs.9,44,47,150, and realised £7,652,042.

**THE SILVER MARKET AND THE EASTERN EXCHANGES.**—The directors of the Bank of Bombay have raised their discount rate to 8 per cent. This dearthness of money in India, coupled with short supplies of silver on this side, caused a recovery on Wednesday in the price of fine bars to the level quoted on Monday, some business having been done at 50 15-16d. per ounce. The allotment of Council remittances, considering that the Doorga Poojah holidays in Calcutta are close at hand, was also rather better than had been expected, and the market closed firm. Mexican dollars remained at 49 11-16d. per ounce, with little or no business. Indian rates for telegraphic transfers were quoted at 1s. 7 19-32d. in Bombay and Calcutta, the Hong Kong rate for four months' bills being rather higher at 3s. 8¼d. The advance in the value of money in India caused a fall in Four per Cent. Rupee Paper there. The same security here receded to 80 to 80½, but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were unaltered at 84½ to 84¾. On Thursday the market was quiet, and no alteration took place in prices. The exchanges from the East were unaltered. Telegraphic transfers on Calcutta to the amount of Rs.15,00,000, and on Madras to the amount of Rs.10,00,000 were sold at the Bank of England, the price being 1s. 7 21-32 per rupee. On Friday the position of the market was unchanged and stocks were very small. A little more business was done in bars and dollars at 51 15-16d. and 49 11-16d. per oz. respectively. Indian and China exchanges remained unaltered. The Doorga and Poojah holidays, which began in Calcutta on Saturday, will terminate on the evening of the 17th inst. Rupee Paper closed rather easier, at 84½ to 84¾ for the Four-and-a-Half, and 80 to 80½ for the Four per Cents.

**OBITUARY.**—General Andrew Macqueen, of the Vanbrugh-park-road, Blackheath, and of the Bengal Staff Corps, died suddenly on Oct. 3, at the house of Dr. Fegan, Westcombe-park, Blackheath. The deceased entered the Army in 1839 as cornet in the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry. He served throughout the operations of the Candahar force under General Nott in 1840-42, including the advance upon Ghuznee and Cabul and the capture of Istaliff. He served also throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, taking part in the battles of Moodhee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. He was likewise engaged during the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1857-59, including the relief of Lucknow, the defeat of Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the battles of Baree and Simree. The gallant officer obtained the brevet rank of colonel in 1870, and was promoted to major-general in 1881.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**—The directors recommend a dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

**THE ASSAM RAILWAYS.**—A telegram has been received by the directors of the Assam Railways and Trading Company (Limited) from the engineers in Assam, reporting that the rainy season having ceased, works have re-commenced; that the bridge over the Dehing river was practically completed; that the output of the coal from the mines reaches 2,000 tons weekly, and that it was expected that coal trains would be running between the mines and the Brahmapootra river within sixty working days.

**MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Friday, for the purpose of considering the report of Mr. Frank Taylor and Mr. Bell Davies on the condition of the company's property; Mr. Charles Tennant, M.P., presided. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the directors had been greatly disappointed at finding Mr. Taylor had formed an unfavourable opinion of the effect which the hard rock, encountered at so many of the deeper points during the operations of the past few months, had had on the quartz veins, and the hard rock was of such an unkindly nature as to be fatal to the continuity of the quartz vein. He entertained great doubts also as to there being true fissure veins. On the other hand, Mr. Bell Davies, after the perusal of Mr. Taylor's report, adhered to the belief that veins were to be found beyond the rocky obstruction, and that to stop going on sinking would be simply to throw away money. Captain Plummer who had long been connected with mining operations in the Mysore District, confirmed this view. The board attached value to

Captain Plummer's opinion. On the other hand, it was only fair to state that Mr. Fitzmaurice, the commercial manager of the mines, had expressed an opinion coinciding with that of Mr. Taylor, but as he was not an expert not much importance was attached to his views, more especially as prior to Mr. Taylor's report he had expressed himself hopefully with regard to the prospects of the mine. The shareholders, therefore, had to judge between these conflicting opinions. They had, fortunately, a little additional light thrown on their position as they had on the previous day received a telegram from the mine, stating that "In 173 ft. level south, 12in. wide, north 9 in. wide, the average assay for the last fortnight was 8dwt. 5 grains. Exploring rapidly and economically large extent of ground. Machinery in good order." That information appeared to him to be very satisfactory. But before the receipt of this telegram the directors had, after much anxious consideration, decided to go on with the exploration suggested by Mr. Taylor at the southern border of the property. The board were not without hope, and after their past experience they could not allow themselves to be sanguine, but they thought that to abandon the undertaking at this stage would be unwise. That gold mining was really a lottery all knew, but he inclined to think that, with sufficient funds in hand—say about £18,000—they should go on. In conclusion, he desired to say that none of the directors had parted with any of their shares, but that some of them had added to their holding. Mr. Webber, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Johns, and other gentlemen urged the importance of going on with the work of exploration. Ultimately a resolution, moved by Mr. Johns, requesting the directors to continue the operations, was agreed to, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**BURGESS**—Oct. 1, at Goldhawk-road, Hammersmith, W., the wife of Mr. G. Douglas Burgess, Bengal Civil Service, a son.  
**JARRAD**—Aug. 2, at The Grange, Bosham, Chichester, the wife of Staff Commander F. W. Jarrad, R.N., a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**HURFORD**—HOWARD-FORD—Sept. 27, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, Richard John Hurford, Esq., late of the Bengal Army, to Amilie, widow of G. Rupert Howard-Ford, Esq.  
**HOAR**—PROCTOR—Aug. 16, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, N., by the Rev. H. S. Chesshire, James Frederick Hoar, Bombay, to Louise Ada Proctor, Stoke Newington.  
**HOWELL**—LLOYD—Aug. 30, at St. Mary's Church, Brighton, Hugh William Howell, Solicitor, Aberayron, second son of the late Rev. Hugh Howell, Rector of Llanfrynach-cum-Penrith, Pembrokeshire, to Florentia Anne Charlotte, only daughter of Colonel Edward Pryse Lloyd, late Bengal Staff Corps.  
**INGLIS**—RYLEY—Oct. 3, at the parish church of St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Alexander Inglis, M.D., Cheltenham, to Margaret Helen Thornton Ryley, elder daughter of the late Colonel George Ryley, formerly of the 74th Bengal Native Infantry.  
**PERRY**—GALE—On St. Michael's Day, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Herbert, fourth son of the late Rev. Edward Perry, Vicar of Hangatock, Monmouthshire, to Annie Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Captain Curwen Gale, 18th Bengal Native Infantry.  
**SIMPSON**—GOLDIE-SCOT—Oct. 3, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the Rev. Michael Maude Simpson, Rector of Usworth, co. Durham, to Frances Elizabeth Lever, widow of Thomas Goldie-Scot, of Craigmie, M.D., 79th Highlanders, and daughter of the late A. W. Goldie, of York-place, Edinburgh, Esq.

## DEATHS.

**HOUGH**—Oct. 4, at Highshot House, Twickenham, Harriet, widow of the Rev. James Hough, late Vicar of Ham, formerly Chaplain to the H.E.I.C., Madras, aged 93.  
**SMITH**—Oct. 4, at St. Mary's-road, Westbourne-park, Catherine, widow of Colonel Fleetwood Smith, Bengal Army.  
**VOYLE**—Oct. 2, at Brightlands, Barnes, the residence of his son-in-law, Lieut. General Crommelin, C.B., Major General George Elliot Voyle, R.A. (late Bengal), of Ishapore Lodge, Guildford, aged 59.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**BABINGTON**—September 7, at Morar, the wife of Major C. W. Babington 27th P.I., a daughter.  
**BRUCE**—Sept. 2, at Quetta, the wife of R. I. Bruce, Political Agent Thal-Chotiali, a son.  
**CHIPPINDALL**—Sept. 9, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain W. H. Chippindall, R.E., a daughter.  
**CROUCH**—Sept. 11, at Sibsaagar, Assam, the wife of Charles Philip Crouch, District Superintendent Police, Bengal, a son.  
**DONOGH**—Sept. 2, at Mymensing, the wife of W. R. Donogh Barrister-at-Law, a daughter.  
**FRASER**—Sept. 5, at the Brewery, Naini Tal, the wife of J. Fraser, a daughter.  
**HARE**—Sept. 10, at Calcutta, the wife of David Hare, a daughter.  
**HALLETT**—Sept. 14, at Secunderabad, Mrs. Hughes, Hallett, a son.  
**LOCH**—Sept. 15, at Bombay, the wife of W. W. Loch, C.S., a daughter.  
**LOCKHART**—Sept. 6, at Gurkha, Chuprah, the wife of R. Stewart Lockhart, a daughter.

MANN—Sept. 6, at Rangamati Tea Estate, Nowsong, Assam, the wife of Alex. Mann, a son.  
 MIDWINTER—Sept. 3, at Dharwar, the Deccan, India, the wife of the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., Chaplain, a daughter.  
 MONIES—Sept. 8, at Mussoorie, Stella Villa, the wife of W. Monies, assistant engineer, a son.  
 NUGENT—Sept. 9, at Sakesar, Shahpur, the wife of the Rev. C. P. C. Nugent, a son.  
 RICHARDSON—Aug. 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. Pelham Richardson, daughter of Archibald Maclean, of Con., a son.  
 SALMON—Sept. 10, at Bankipore, the wife of A. M'D. Salmon, a daughter.  
 STONE—Sept. 24, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Stone, of Raghavapuram, a son.  
 WARD—Sept. 14, at Parel, the wife of Mr. O. Ward, Foreman, G.I.P. Railway, a daughter.  
 WARMINGTON—Sept. 12, at Lahore, the wife of H. W. Warmington, a daughter.  
 WRIGHT—Sept. 5, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A. J. A. Wright, H.M.'s 30th Regiment, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWN—CHILDS—Sept. 5, at Naini Tal, Lieutenant Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to Jessie, daughter of S. Childs, Blackheath, Kent.  
 WELCH—BRIGGS—Sept. 8, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, Malcolm Edward Halem Owen Welch, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to Ethel Flora Helen, eldest daughter of Colonel G. Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate.

## DEATHS.

BARKER—Sept. 11, Horace W. Barker, Chief Clerk Presidency Magistrates' Courts and Clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace.  
 CATELL—Sept. 5, at Lallakhall, Jaintia, Sylhet, Eugene Brownlow Cattell, aged 55.  
 CODD—Sept. 9, at Madras, Francis, son of the late Francis Codd, of Dublin, aged 30.  
 COLLINS—Sept. 6, at Darjeeling, Jane Elizabeth, wife of W. J. Collins, aged 19.  
 COLVIN—Sept. 11, at Allahabad, Phoebe, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Colvin, aged 7 days.  
 DE RHE-PHILIPPE—Sept. 4, at Simla, Clara Sophia Warwick, the wife of George Wm. de Rhe-Philipe.  
 DODSON—Sept. 1, between Bombay and Aden, Loretta Maria, the wife of John Dodson, B.B. and C.I.R., Bombay.  
 ELLIOT—Sept. 8, at Banjoewangie, Java, Henry Cecil, son of Mrs. and Mr. Hugh Maximilian Elliot, of Madras, aged 22.  
 JONES—Sept. 9, at the Retiring Room, E. I. Railway, Allahabad, Walter R. Jones, aged 22.  
 LANGHAM—Sept. 7, at Allahabad, Arthur Benjamin Langham, captain, E.I.R.V., aged 55.  
 MCGOWEN—Sept. 8, at Dinapore, Florence Eliza, wife of Mr. William McGowen, C.E., Guria, Tirhoot State Railway, aged 23.  
 MCLAGGAN—Sept. 8, at Poona, Alister Grant, infant son of A. McLaggan, aged 5 months.  
 MOORE—Sept. 30, at Bellary, Madras, Major F. G. F. Moore, Staff Paymaster 7th Fusiliers, son of the late Rev. E. L. Moore, Rector of Cong. co. Galway.  
 RING—Sept. 3, at Mussoorie, Emily, the wife of J. F. Ring, Military Works Department, aged 31.  
 SCOTT—Sept. 11, at Bolarum, Gladys Stewart, infant daughter of the Rev. W. Scott, Chaplain.  
 SPEEDY—Sept. 9, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Margaret Jennie Grace, child of Thomas and Grace Speedy, aged 3 months and 20 days.  
 WATSON—Aug. 31, at Delhi, George Watson, Government Pensioner, aged 93.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 27. Duke of Connaught, Gopaulpore.—28. Cascapedia (s), Bombay; Inchgarvie (s), Calcutta; Teresa Olivari, Rangoon; Luigia Roffo, Rangoon; Glengarry (s), Shanghai; Gertrude, Colombo; Karamania (s), Calcutta; Royal Sovereign, Calcutta; Suffolk (s), Calcutta; Golden Fleece, Java; Abercarne, Samarang; Savanas, Manila; Alessandro, Penang; Vineta, Rangoon; Clara, Bangkok.—29. Toledo (s), Karachi; Oasis, Moulmein; Vigilant (s), Rangoon; Neroe, Rangoon; Asia, Rangoon; Berkshire, Akyab.—30. Marima (s), Bussorah.  
 BOMBAY.—Sept. 10. Africa (s), London; Burmah (s), Bussorah.—11. Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—12. Bokhara (s), Trieste; Eden Hall (s), Cardiff.—13. May Queen, Mauritius.—14. R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; Wistow Hall (s), London.—15. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Canton (s), Marseilles.—17. Raunmoor (s), Cardiff.  
 CALCUTTA.—Sept. 8. Carthage (s), London; Glenmorven (s), Melbourne; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Cofila (s), Moulmein; Baghdad (s), Moulmein; Jorawur, London; Alexander Nicol, London; Glan-dinorwig, Singapore.—10. Shahjehar (s), Singapore.—11. Huzara (s), Singapore; Peter Stuart, Liverpool; British Empire, Cardiff.—12. Swordsman (s), Bombay; Baron Blantyre, Cardiff.—13. City of Cambridge, Liverpool; Adowa (s), Singapore; Earl of Beaconsfield, Liverpool; Allum Ghir, Linga; Ophir, Jeddah.  
 MADRAS.—Sept. 13. Sinclair (s), Glasgow.—14. Zenobia, Rio de Janeiro.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 27. Nostra Madre, Akyab.—28. Chittagong (s), Rangoon; Anglian (s), Capetown; Norham Castle (s), Capetown; Valuta, Singapore; Cousins Arbib (s), Colombo; Clan Ogilvie (s), Capetown; Agamemnon (s), Penang; Renfrew (s), Calcutta.—29.

Governor (s), Calcutta; Brandon, Calcutta; Sandal (s), Colombo; Hilda (s), Aden.—30. Radnorshire (s), Hong Kong; Sumatra (s), Java; Niagara, Colombo; Lorenzo, East London; Coronel, Capetown; Hesperia (s), Calcutta; Armenia (s), Bombay; Isla de Panay (s), Singapore.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 11. Goolpara (s), London; Ladakh, Calcutta; Mameluke (s), Liverpool; Hydaspes, London; Cydonia (s), Marseilles; Assyria (s), Persian Gulf.—12. Ellora (s), Calcutta.—13. Columbian (s), Jeddah; St. Bernard (s), Liverpool; Col. Fytche, Moulmein; Akola (s), Muscat.—14. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Scindia (s), Karachi; Castle Eden (s), Port Said; Colaba (s), Rangoon; Bertie (s), Port Said.—15. Altnacraig (s), Rangoon; Geelong (s), China; Clan Lamont (s), Jeddah; Clan Forbes (s), Jeddah.—16. Knight of St. Patrick (s), Liverpool.—17. Mount Tabor (s), Antwerp; Avoca (s), Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 7. Steamers Embleton and Pemba.—8. Coconada, Silverdale, Clan Grant, and Bassein.—9. Chanda.—10. Bouldana.—11. Colombo.—12. Tibre, Clan Macgregor, Curlew, Tyrone, and Medina.—13. Eldorado and Sacrabasco.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Sept. 12.—From Venice: Mr. Wilkinson. From Brindisi: Mr. Larmour, Mr. Duncan, Mr. G. B. Taylor, Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, Brigade Surgeon F. M. Wade, Mr. H. L. Mylne, Mr. Pickard, Lieut. Malcolm Little, Mr. and Mrs. Hales. From London: Col. and Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. W. L. Buyers, Major Maltby, Major J. de B. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Gregory, two sons, and two daughters, Mr. F. Cooper, Miss Turnbull, Mr. J. H. Griffiths, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. Gibbons, Miss Stewart. From Suez: Cassum Sulleyman. From Aden: Sorabjee Pestonjee, Inspector Kassinath, wife, and child, Nouroodeen and two friends, Mahomed Ally, Ebrahim Shaik Ally.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Siam*, Sept. 26.—For Calcutta: Mrs. Goodrice and child, Mrs. W. H. Grimley, Messrs. S. and H. Harraden, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper and children, Miss Wortley, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Veasey and child, Miss Tewson, Capt. and Mrs. Evans Gordon and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dewar, Mr. R. A. Wortley, Miss Gordon, Mr. C. A. Lane. For Madras: Mrs. W. F. Grahame and children, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Carter, Miss Carter, Rev. G. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. Hannett, Miss Hannett, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Rev. A. C. Watson and child, Mrs. Clogstoun and child, Col. Mullins.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Hydaspes*, Sept. 11.—For London: Lieut. R. H. Dunn and infant, Mr. J. Horn, Mrs. Hodgart, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. E. Adams, and Mr. Moore.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Cathay*, Sept. 18.—For London: Hon. C. J. Wilkinson, Hon. J. F. Norris, Hon. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, Mr. Harkishandass, Mr. Roolchund, Mr. H. Hiley, Miss E. Murray, Mr. C. J. Cole, Mr. C. Horsman, Mr. G. P. Walker. For Venice: Mr. A. F. Sleeman. For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr. Kekobad Cowasjee, Mr. Sorabji Cowasjee, Mr. Swaksha Cowasjee, Miss Aymai Cowasjee, Miss Serene Cowasjee, Mrs. Ruttonjee Dorabjee and infant, Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee, Mr. Rustomjee Dorabjee, Mr. Darasha Restonjee, Lieut. W. W. Baker, R.E.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Golconda*, to sail from London, Oct. 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Penton, nurse, and child, Mrs. Birch and infant. For Karachi: Mrs. Morley and two children.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Oct. 17.

For Bassein: Mrs. Robertson.

For Colombo: Mr. E. Barrs.

For Calcutta: Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hartland, Dr. Fox.

Per *Chyebassa*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. Stoker, Mrs. J. Field, Mr. Curtis, Mr. W. H. Brown.

For Suez: Mr. Cookson.

Per s.s. *Merhara*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Brisbane: Mr. T. G. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hyme, Mrs. and Miss Lester and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Wragge, three children, and nurse.

For Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. McKean.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail from London, Oct. 30.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Fraser.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Leach.

Per s.s. *Goalpara*, to sail from London, Nov. 7.

For Karachi: Miss M. Bothamley.

For Baghdad: Rev. T. R. Hodgson.

Per s.s. *Waroonga*, to sail from London, Nov. 19.

For Brisbane: Mr. H. P. Garland, Mr. L. Paul.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, Nov. 27.

For Madras: Mrs. Macrae.

Arrangements are being made for the immediate commencement of drills by the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers.

\*Invaliding Boards for British troops will assemble at Cherat on the 13th September next; at Peshawur on the 17th idem; and at Nowshera on the 20th.

The Officiating Commandant, Calcutta Volunteers, Calcutta, contemplates the formation of a Cadet Company for youths between the ages of fifteen and eighteen who are found on measurement to be below the standard of height for the corps, viz., five feet five inches, and to ask the sanction of Government to the measurement when forty have been enrolled; about twenty of this number have already joined.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Sept. 14.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent.                | Rs. 99½ to 99½ |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent.     | 103½ to 104    |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan | —              |
| Ten years                     | —              |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds | 108            |

## BANKS.

|                              | Paid-up | Rates |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Bank of Bombay               | 500     | 75½   |
| Bank of Bengal               | 500     | 860   |
| Bank of Madras               | 500     | 620   |
| Agra                         | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile         | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India            | 12½     | 94    |
| Oriental                     | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES

|              |       |     |
|--------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba   | 700   | 830 |
| Frere        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning | 1,400 | 335 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton           | 2,850 | 1,115 |
| Albert Ginning         | 500   | 495   |
| Albert, Karachi        | 1,100 | 1140  |
| Apollo (small shares)  | 2,200 | 415   |
| Bellary                | 2,000 | 550   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning   | 500   | 630   |
| New Indian             | 125   | 232½  |
| Broach Cotton Ginning  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dholera Ginning        | 300   | 220   |
| East India             | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Fort                   | 8,500 | 2,950 |
| French                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind                   | 750   | 570   |
| Mofussil               | 400   | 460   |
| Prince of Wales        | 500   | 665   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton | 1,700 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart                | 400   | 835   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad                      | 1,000 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian                   | 100   | 141   |
| Alfred Manufacturing           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning              | 500   | 340   |
| Shownagar Mills                | 100   | 41    |
| Bombay United                  | 1,000 | 1000  |
| Bombay Saw Mills               | 1,000 | 506   |
| Central India S. and W. Co.    | 500   | 750   |
| Cooria Mills                   | 1,000 | 935   |
| D. Spinning                    | 2,000 | 715   |
| Hindustan                      | 1,000 | 1,145 |
| Hyderabad Spinning             | 1,000 | 1,320 |
| Khandeish                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United                  | 1,000 | 3,675 |
| Manchester Spinning            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning               | 250   | 260   |
| National Spinning              | 1,000 | 1040  |
| New Great Eastern              | 1,000 | 1120  |
| Oriental                       | 625   | 750   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning       | 500   | 315   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills                | 1,000 | 1,550 |
| Victoria Mills                 | 1,000 | 880   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |       |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock    | 218-3-0  | 350   |
| Do. New 430 Shares                   | 100-14-6 | —     |
| Do. do.                              | 65-7-3   | —     |
| Do. do.                              | 21-14-1  | —     |
| Do New 61 Shares                     | —        | —     |
| B. B. & Cent. India (New 418 Shares) | 106-15-5 | 352   |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                       |          |       |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing             | 100      | 111   |
| Bombay Burma Trading                 | 1,500    | 4,350 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship          | 10       | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping         | 300      | 310   |
| Teacher and Co.                      | 500      | 1,150 |
| Thacker and Co.                      | 100      | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Sept. 14.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| % Promissory Notes            | Rs. 98 15 to 99 0 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885)             | 100 0 to —        |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. | Paid off          |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893)          | 103 8 to —        |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)  | 103 8 to —        |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882)     | Pd. off           |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) | Rs. 101 to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) | 101 8 to —   |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) | 102 8 to —   |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) | 103 4 to —   |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) | 107 12 to —  |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) | 108 12 to —  |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) | 108 12 to —  |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                             | Paid. | Price.     |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra                        | 610   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings                | 100   | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad                   | 100   | 175 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla           | 100   | 135 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal              | 500   | 840 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London            | 625   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussorie                    | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India           | 612½  | 93 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation      | 500   | 515 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) | 100   | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                   |      |           |
|-------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute      | 200  | 60 to —   |
| Bally Paper Mills | 100  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute    | 100  | 111 to —  |
| Bengal Coal       | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                |      |            |
|--------------------------------|------|------------|
| Bengal Mills                   | 100  | 120 to 130 |
| Bengal Silk Co.                | 100  | 90 to —    |
| Bonded Warehouse               | 445  | 325 to —   |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills            | 100  | 47 to —    |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills         | 80   | 124 to 125 |
| Burrakur Coal                  | 100  | 131 to —   |
| Calcutta Docking               | 100  | 160 to —   |
| Calcutta Hydraulic             | 100  | 160 to —   |
| Calcutta Steam Co.             | 85   | par        |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar | 100  | 122 to —   |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press       | 100  | 123 to —   |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway    | 100  | 97 to —    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills            | 100  | 65 to —    |
| Eastern Bengal Railway         | 420  | 300 to —   |
| East Indian Railway            | 420  | — to —     |
| Equitable Coal                 | 250  | 210 to —   |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory  | 100  | 77 to —    |
| Goswami Cotton Mills           | 200  | 220 to —   |
| Gouripore                      | 100  | 107 to 108 |
| Great Eastern Hotel            | 100  | 113 to —   |
| Howrah Docking                 | 500  | 150 to —   |
| Howrah Mills                   | 100  | 111 to 112 |
| India General Steam Navigation | 1000 | 1770 to —  |
| Kamrhaty Jute Mills            | 50   | — to —     |
| Labour Transportation          | 100  | 120 to —   |
| Landing and Shipping           | 100  | — to —     |
| Merchants' Steam Tug           | 500  | 150 to —   |
| Murre Brewery                  | 100  | 90 to —    |
| Naini Tal Brewery              | 100  | 104 to 105 |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press         | 30   | — to —     |
| Nanpore Indigo                 | 100  | 98 to —    |
| New Beerbrook Coal             | 100  | — to —     |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing    | 100  | 150 to —   |
| Oude and Rohilkund Railway     | 410  | 75 to —    |
| Rajmahal Stone                 | 100  | 101 to —   |
| Ramkistpore Press              | 100  | 71 to —    |
| Raneesunge Coal Association    | 30   | 102 to —   |
| Riverside Press                | —    | — to —     |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas     | 30   | 257½ to —  |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co.       | 58   | par        |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail   | 100  | 84 to —    |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing     | 100  | 111 to —   |
| Strand Bank Press              | 100  | 128 to —   |
| Watson's Patent Press          | 100  | — to —     |
| TEA COMPANIES.                 |      |            |
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling)    | 100  | 70 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam)               | 100  | 70 to —    |
| Amuckie                        | 100  | 95 to —    |
| Artcupore (Cachar)             | 100  | 96 to —    |
| Assam                          | 420  | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling)            | 100  | 95 to —    |
| Baree (Kangra)                 | 100  | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar)                | 100  | 65 to 66   |
| Do. contributory               | 80   | 50 to 51   |
| Bishnauth (Assam)              | 200  | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 100  | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam)                | 470  | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam)              | 100  | — to —     |
| Burkilla (Cachar)              | 100  | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar                 | 200  | 140 to 145 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling)      | 100  | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar)            | 100  | 101 to —   |
| Chota Nagpore                  | 100  | 70 to —    |
| Cinnatollah                    | 100  | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam)               | 100  | 50 to —    |
| Coocheella (Cachar)            | 100  | 78 to —    |
| Cutlacherra (Cachar)           | 100  | 100 to —   |
| Darjiling                      | 100  | 120 to —   |
| Debur Kosh (Cachar)            | 100  | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam)                 | 90   | 37 to —    |
| Dehra Doon                     | 100  | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam)      | 100  | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam)                | 100  | 67 to 68   |
| Eastern Cachar                 | 100  | 70 to 72   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar | 100  | 53 to —    |
| Giele (Darjiling)              | 100  | 95 to —    |
| Gowhaty (Assam)                | 100  | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam)                   | 100  | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra)                 | 100  | 93 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam)              | 100  | 100 to —   |
| Hoolungrie (Assam)             | 100  | 37 to —    |
| Indian Terai                   | 500  | 550 to —   |
| Jellapore (Cachar)             | 250  | 100 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)           | 100  | 30 to —    |
| Kalschera (Cachar)             | 100  | 68 to —    |
| Kangra Valley                  | 100  | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong)         | 100  | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar)           | 100  | 32 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling         | 250  | 153 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 200  | 137 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai             | 100  | 100 to —   |
| Kuttal (Cachar)                | 100  | 220 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet)             | 100  | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling)           | 100  | 105 to —   |
| Loohab                         | 100  | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam                    | 47½  | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam)             | 47½  | 60 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar)              | 100  | 65 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling)                | 100  | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar)            | 100  | 50 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90   | 38 to —    |
| Moran (Assam)                  | 80   | 30 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam)                | 100  | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory               | 90   | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam)              | 470  | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam)                | 200  | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory               | 125  | 73 to —    |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling)        | 100  | 50 to —    |
| New Gholia Ghat (Assam)        | 470  | — to —     |
| New Mutual (Cachar)            | 30   | 120 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar)             | 200  | 100 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar)               | 85   | 80 to —    |
| Punklabaree (Darjiling)        | 100  | 95 to —    |
| Puttarea (Sylhet)              | 100  | 55 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam)              | 100  | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat                        | 100  | 130 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar           | 56   | par        |
| Seemah                         | 100  | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murmah           | 100  | 107 to —   |
| Singell (Darjiling)            | 100  | 100 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling)               | 100  | 97 to —    |
| Springside (Darjiling)         | 100  | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong)      | 100  | 50 to —    |
| Teendara (Darjiling)           | 100  | 95 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling)      | 100  | 130 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling)          | 95   | 114 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling)             | 200  | 196 to —   |
| Upper Assam                    | 470  | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Sept. 14.

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Four per cents                        | 1 dis to ¾ dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879          | ¾ pre to ¾ do.  |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893)   | ¾ to ¾ do.      |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885)   | ¾ to ¾ do.      |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881)   | — to — do.      |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) | — to — do.      |
| Bank of Madras Shares                 | 28 to 29 do.    |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                  | BOMBAY.      | CALCUTTA.    | MADRAS.      |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Banks, demand    | 15 7 10-32d. | 15 7 10-32d. | 15 7 9-16d.  |
| Do. Tele.        | 15 7 10-32d. | —            | 15 7 10-32d. |
| Do. 6 mo. sight  | 15 7 10-32d. | 15 7 10-32d. | 15 7 10-32d. |
| Do. 3 do.        | 15 7 10-32d. | 15 7 10-32d. | 15 7 10-32d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight | 15 7 10-32d. | 15 8 1-16d.  | 15 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do.        | —            | 15 8 1-16d.  | 15 8 1-16d.  |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight | —            | 15 8 1-16d.  | 15 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do.        | —            | —            | 15 7 15-16d. |

## LONDON.—Oct. 6.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.       |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931           | 101½ to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888                 | 102 to 102½  |
| 4 India Enfranchised Paper             | 80 to 82     |
| 4 Do. do. 1885                         | — to —       |
| 4 Do. do. 1893                         | 84½ to 85    |
| 4 Do. Rupee Deb. 1882                  | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12)     | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice)    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 | 100½ to 100¾ |
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| 4 Do. Mauritius, 1882                  | 103 to 105   |
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| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887       | 100 | 101 to 109 |
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| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 | —   | 102 to 108 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900   | —   | 102 to 106 |
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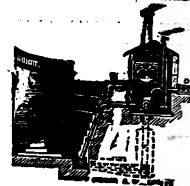
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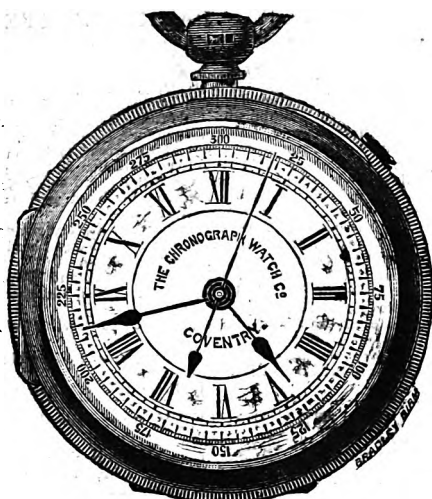
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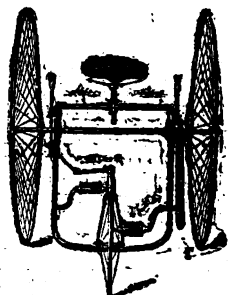
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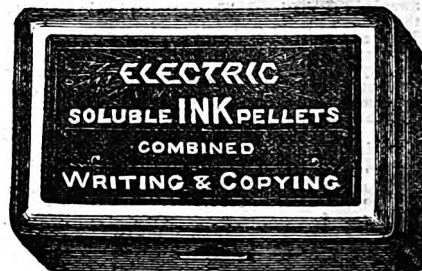
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# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

## THE LOCAL OPINIONS ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.—THE CHIEF COM-  
MISSIONER OF ASSAM.—THE COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM VALLEY DISTRICTS.—  
THE JUDGE OF SYLHET.—THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.—THE RESIDENTS AT MYSORE AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.—THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF RAJPUTANA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

### THE ILBERT BILL.

#### THE LOCAL OPINIONS ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

##### THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

From F. B. Peacock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,  
Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, to the Secretary  
to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Darjeeling, June 22.

Judicial.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to submit his opinion upon the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, to which his attention was called in your letter, No. 25 C., dated the 17th March last. On receipt of that letter a circular was issued to commissioners of divisions, inviting an expression of their views upon the subject, after consulting selected officers interested in the measure and qualified to express an opinion upon it. Copies of the replies received have already been forwarded from time to time for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. This is the first time that an opportunity has been offered to the Bengal Government and its officers to report upon the Bill; and though the Lieutenant Governor has little doubt that the impassioned controversy which has arisen since the intention to legislate was declared has strongly influenced opinions on both sides of the questions, the fact remains that the general result, as gathered from the replies received, is, both in the number and weight of judgment decidedly against the principle and policy of the proposal. It appears that, excluding the judges of the High Court in Calcutta, whose reply has been submitted direct to the Government of India, there were seventy-nine officers in Lower Bengal whose reports appear in the published replies; and from as fair an analysis of these reports as can be made, the result is that, while twenty gentlemen approve of the principle of the Bill, and would recommend its enactment, there are fifty-nine who are either entirely against it, or who, accepting the soundness of the theory upon which the Bill is based, object for one reason or another to its being passed into law. Of the twenty writers in favour of the measure, fourteen are natives, and one (Mr. Coldren) is a gentleman connected with the American mission in the district of Balasore. All but one of the nineteen natives are in the public service, and include the two covenanted civilians, now officiating as magistrates and collectors in charge of districts. The others, with two exceptions, one of whom is a Government pleader, are deputy magistrates and deputy collectors in Government employ. Mr. Coldren, to whom reference has been made, is an American; and though in his brief remarks he records his personal support of the Bill, he adds that from inquiries made he finds that a large majority of the leading members of the Christian community under him are not in favour of having native gentlemen to try Europeans. Out of the fifty-nine gentlemen opposed to the proposed legislation, it will be sufficient to notice that the list comprises the superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, all the commissioners of divisions, all the district officers and judges who were consulted, and includes Mr. Badshah, the covenanted native civilian in charge of the sub division of Goalundo, nine native officers of Government, eight of whom are in the uncovenanted service (most of them being deputy magistrates), and one a Government pleader, besides three native gentlemen in independent positions unconnected with Government employment. Besides these, it is evident that several other gentlemen, whose replies have not been forwarded, had expressed opinions unfavourable to the Bill, and that the non-official European community is unanimously opposed to it. If the Lieutenant Governor had had any doubts regarding the necessity or the policy of the contemplated legislation before, he must say that they would have been entirely

removed by the great weight and numerical superiority of the earnest arguments now adduced in condemnation of the Bill, and he has only, therefore, to say that the opposition which he has consistently maintained to the introduction of the measure from its first submission to the Executive Council of the Government of India in 1881 has only been confirmed and strengthened by the later developments of the discussion.

2. Before referring to the grounds upon which this opposition, in which Mr. Rivers Thompson regrets to find himself at variance with his Excellency the Governor General in Council, is based, I am directed to notice some points in the Bill which demand consideration. If the Bill, as it has been circulated for opinion, is passed—(1) all native sessions judges and magistrates of districts will, by virtue of their office, be empowered to exercise the same jurisdiction over European British subjects as now belongs to European officials in the same positions; and (2) any native magistrate of the first class who is a covenanted or statutory civilian, or who is an assistant commissioner in a non-regulation province, or a cantonment magistrate, may be invested, at the discretion of Government, with similar powers. Hitherto, the Government has widely exercised the power of appointing as justices of the peace many Europeans who, not being in the Government service, do not come within any of the classes above mentioned, and a great administrative convenience has been thereby secured. The withdrawal of this power, even if vested interests are saved, will, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, operate to the detriment of the administration of justice, because it may very well happen that in many places, such as the minor seaports, out-of-the-way sub-divisions, and occasionally, at railway stations, the services of an honorary (European) magistrate would secure all that was requisite, when neither covenanted nor statutory civilians were available for the duty. This omission, of course, might be easily remedied, but if it is remedied by the reservation of such powers in the hands of Government as now obtain, it is obvious that one principle upon which the Bill is based will be compromised, and the limitation of the grant of such judicial powers to European British subjects alone could not be defended. As the Lieutenant Governor understands, however, the Government of India is not prepared to go to the extent of conferring such powers upon natives generally.

3. Again, in the matter of cantonments, the observations of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, speaking with the authority of Government in the debate of March 9 last, seem to show that there was no intention of conferring the office of cantonment magistrate upon natives. It is not readily intelligible why, if race distinctions in judicial offices are untenable, such distinctions should be entertained in favour of the military, and not of the civil population of the country; but assuming that the decision is final (and the Lieutenant Governor is clearly of opinion that the decision is a right one) clause (d), section 1 of the Bill will have to be amended. But in this connection it is necessary to direct attention to paragraph 11 of the report received from the Commissioner of Orissa, where he points out that in Cuttack the joint magistrate, or, in his absence, the magistrate of the district, exercises the judicial powers of the cantonment magistrate, and "if neither of these officers should be a native, he would, as cantonment magistrate, under the Bill exercise the jurisdiction which his Excellency appeared unwilling to accede." However, supposing the Bill to be modified as suggested, the difficulty, though involving an anomaly, might be met by the executive arrangement of never appointing a native covenanted civilian to the magistracy or joint magistracy of Cuttack.

4. The Bill, as it proposes to enlarge the powers of assistant commissioners in non-regulation provinces, does not affect any of the districts under the Bengal administration, and the Lieutenant Governor may leave it to others to deal with this clause. He would only remark that it very often happens that an assistant commissioner is a native, in no respects different from the deputy magistrates of the Regulation Province, and with but a tinge of the experience which the older deputy magistrates possess in the administration of the criminal law. If the deputy magistrate is not to exercise jurisdiction over European British

subjects, there is a much more forcible reason why the native assistant commissioner should not have such a power. The case as regards the statutory civilians seems stronger still; and the Lieutenant Governor is constrained to refer more at length to the question as it concerns the officers appointed under 33 Vic. chap. 3, because his own judgment is here entirely in accord with the great majority of those who have commented upon and condemned the proposal. The system under which natives of India are thus admitted to the covenanted Civil Service of the country has been in force for three or four years. Altogether, up to the present moment, six gentlemen have obtained appointments to the covenanted Civil Service under the statute, and all of them are still assistants to magistrates and collectors, and four only out of the six have passed the preliminary departmental examinations which qualify them for promotion. It may be accepted, then, as certain that it will take at least seven or eight more years before any of these officers will be in a position to enjoy the dignity of an officiating magistrate and collector of a district. The chances of advancement to a sessions judgeship are even more remote. On the ground, then, of any immediate necessity for legislation on their behalf, even if the principle of the Bill be affirmed, no cause whatever can be shown. But this is only a very small part of the question. The system itself is in an early and experimental stage of its operation; and if it is to be continued, which the Lieutenant Governor considers is to evoke discussion very soon (because any system of nomination is objectionable, and, as against Europeans and Eurasians in India, one of the worst anomalies based on purely birth and race distinctions), it has not yet justified, and probably never will justify, the conclusion that the men so selected and admitted to a great service will be competent for other than subordinate positions in it. This is the common testimony, with a few exceptions, of all the reports upon the Bill. It is quite truly represented that these nominated officers, chosen very often more for their social connections than for any other qualifications, have given no guarantees of ability and character which should place them in the same category as the officers who have faced the difficulties and disabilities of a voyage across the seas, and have, by open competition in England, won their place in the Civil Service. What the Commissioner of the Presidency Division says upon this part of the subject is quite true—"The officers of the native Civil Service come from the same classes as those from which the uncovenanted service is recruited. They have the same race feelings as those of their brethren of the latter service; and, save that they are not so experienced or so hard-working, there is no difference, as regards race qualification or disqualification, between a deputy magistrate and a member of the native Civil Service under the statute 33 Vic., chap. 3." There is no magic in the words "covenanted service," which should be able to transform young men, taken from the same ranks as the general run of the subordinate executive service, into superior beings fitted for posts of high responsibility. If anything is gained by a temporary sojourn of some three years in England, which is claimed for the covenanted native civilian who enters the service by competition, the advantage is wholly wanting in the case of the statutory officers. There can be no kind of assurance that in their case they will be free from native thoughts and native prejudices; and ignorance of the ways and habits of Europeans is a distinct disqualification for dealing with criminal prosecutions against Europeans. The Lieutenant Governor would ask attention to the forcible remarks made by the magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs upon this point. Mr. C. C. Stevens, the officer in question, has had twenty years' experience in many districts in Bengal. His whole career has been marked with an intelligent desire for the promotion of native interests. He has had under him in his district work native civilians of both classes, and his report throughout expresses that sense of regret which every one must share with him at having to deal with a question of such invidious delicacy for such a cause as this Bill represents. Yet the fact is apparent, not from his report only, but from the reports of many other competent officers (and in this native opinion seems to be almost as decided as European), that there is an essential difference between these two classes of native civilians, and that if the large body of uncovenanted officers are to be excluded from having jurisdiction in cases against Europeans on the ground of unfitness, the disability extends with greater force to those of the covenanted service who enter it by nomination in India.

5. The Lieutenant Governor is quite willing to recognise that the case of competition native civilians stands on a different footing. They have made sacrifices to secure the honourable positions which they hold, and they are sacrifices of a kind which Englishmen, of all people in the world, are best able to appreciate. They have abandoned caste, they have surrendered religious feelings, they have broken family ties, and set themselves against the devout sentiments and doctrines of their ancient creeds. The sentiment may not be so strong now as it was fifteen or twenty years ago; but apart from the religious aspect of the case, the expenses incurred in such an undertaking, and the risks of a long sea voyage (exaggerated in its perils to every native mind) to a foreign country, where they must live as strangers, and encounter in the competition for the prize they are seeking a large body of English youth, who have enjoyed the advantage of the highest training and education—all these circumstances justify a claim to consideration on the part of the Government. There is weight, too, in the argument, which finds a place in many of the papers, that with the attainment of the *status* of a district officer, whether he be European or native, there should be no distinction on the ground of nationality in the powers and privileges to be exercised. As an abstract proposition the Lieutenant Governor assents to this; and, indeed, with much which Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter advances in his minute of May 25, 1883, the Lieutenant Governor would be willing to agree, if the promise could be accepted that to administrators and statesmen the policy of the measure was irrelevant and a matter of indifference. The learned Judge carefully excludes himself, as a judicial officer, from all such considerations in the opening paragraph of his memorandum; but it can scarcely be conceded that we are in India simply to make our laws symmetrical and to redress the sentimental grievances of an infinitesimal minority. They are high-sounding phrases which have appeared very frequently in the

discussions upon this controverted measure, which talk of the abolition of "race distinctions" judicially, and the suppression of what one officer has called the enormous force of argument that is supposed to lie in the word "anomaly." But it appears to the Lieutenant Governor that time at least as shown, if not the arguments of the opponents of the Bill, that the attempt to remove a single petty anomaly, which injures no one, reveals only the innumerable anomalies with which our whole position as the dominant power in India is surrounded; and that the Bill itself exposes that, so far from race disqualifications in judicial administration being abolished, this very evil becomes very greatly intensified and accentuated by the exclusion from the power, which it is proposed to assign to a few, of a large body of equally competent and meritorious public servants. The fact is that, with whatever sincerity finality may be pleaded, finality in such legislation is impossible if once the principle is yielded; and the Lieutenant Governor is inclined to suspect that very much of the vehemence of the agitation on both sides of the dispute arises from the knowledge that such is the case. The single question, then, is whether the time has come for the concession of the principle in any form and subject to any modifications of the Bill, and for the reasons to be immediately given, the Lieutenant Governor is certainly of opinion that it has not.

6. It has been put forward, not so much from any concession to popular sentiment in the matter as from the necessities of the case, that with the abandonment of much which now appears in the Bill as regards cantonment magistrates, assistant commissioners, and statutory civilians, the power to try European British subjects should be extended only to the covenanted native civilians who have entered the service by competition, and that the power should be restricted to such officers as district magistrates and district judges by virtue of their office. In presence of the extreme animosities which the question has excited, this seems rather a small object to be attained, and the descent from the original proposal suggests something of the trivial results of great efforts. In the first place, it may be noticed that such an issue would prospectively affect just nine individuals in India, and most of these at a distant period. Immediately, it would confer a privilege (if so it may be called) upon three native gentlemen, two in Lower Bengal and one in Bombay—and if legislation is justifiable only where a clear case is made out for recourse to it, the condition seems hardly to be fulfilled in this instance. But the objection seems to be valid still further, because of the two native gentlemen whom the Lieutenant Governor has had recently the pleasure of appointing to districts, one at least will, in all probability, be relieved of his charge in the course of next cold season by the return from furlough of senior officers, and the Bill, by the time it became law, would affect only the one native civilian in the Bombay Presidency, and possibly one in Bengal. It cannot be pretended, then, that there is any urgency for the legislation; or in the constitution of the office of the magistrate and collector of a district in Bengal is there any necessity for it. It may be asserted beyond contradiction that from the beginning of the year to the end a magistrate of a district rarely, if ever, thinks of dealing with criminal cases. He has the full power to do so; but his avocations are so numerous, and his responsibilities so various in the general supervision of district administration, and in the particular charge which he retains in his own hands in connection with revenue and fiscal matters, that he would never have the leisure to attend to work on the magisterial side, and as a consequence, the whole of this falls, by a necessary division of labour, and in the regular course of procedure, to the joint magistrate of the district and his native subordinates in that line. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt is now officiating as magistrate and collector of the Backergunge district. The Lieutenant Governor ventures to say that, with the extremely heavy revenue work of that district, he has no time, and probably, has no inclination, to touch any work in the criminal courts; and if any case arose there in which a European was involved, the parties would not be put, as Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt asserts, to "the hardship and inconvenience of travelling to a different district," but would find, in the European joint magistrate on the spot, an officer not only competent to deal with the case, but one who, in the ordinary course of business, would have to deal with it without the necessity of any interference from his superior. This is not always the case; there are some districts in Bengal where joint magistrates are not permanently stationed, but in such places not unfrequently there are European officers of the Uncovenanted Service, who, as the law now stands, can exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects. The argument based on "administrative inconvenience" is utterly untenable in the present constitution of the Civil Service; and if it is untenable in Bengal, where six out of the nine native covenanted civilians are employed, it can scarcely affect any other administration in the country. The consensus of opinion received from different provinces is very much invalidated by the fact that there is not a single member of the Native Covenanted Service, who has entered it by competition, in Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam, Scinde, or Coorg. There are two such officers in the Bombay Presidency; one, a very junior officer, under the Government of the North Western Provinces; and six in Lower Bengal. There is scarcely an exception in the support given to the irrelevancy of the "administrative inconvenience" theory among all the reports from local officers. At the present moment there are forty-five districts under the Bengal Government. At the same time there are two native civilians for whom, as magistrates in charge of districts, immediate provision has to be made; and the contingency may arise of a third being appointed in the course of next year to a civil and sessions judgeship. Executive arrangements will, it is obvious, quite easily provide, without detriment to the public interests or to the personal claims of these native officers, either that they should be in charge of districts where there are no Europeans, or, as regards the magistrates, that they should be in charge of districts where the presence of a European joint magistrate, or of a European deputy magistrate with full powers, would prevent any kind of inconvenience. Even if the time ever arrives when one-sixth of the magistracy of this province is in the hands of natives—though that is quite a different thing from one-sixth of the covenanted appointments being filled by natives, and is in itself very improbable—there could be no difficulty in

carrying on the administration of criminal justice without any change in the law; but as a question of very remote concern, it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the requirements of very distant circumstances.

7. The Lieut. Governor would have been glad if he could have stopped here. He is ready to admit that if everything which he has already urged against the Bill was conceded, but the competency of a native magistrate to exercise jurisdiction in European cases was admitted, the proposal for the present modification of the Criminal Procedure Code would render the position of the advocates of the Bill not unassailable, because many political considerations would still affect the issue, but much stronger than it is now. But the question has to be met whether the legislation contemplated is justified by the fitness of the native judiciary for the powers which it is proposed to confer upon them, and in the Lieutenant Governor's judgment the answer must be in the negative. He comes here to that part in the discussion which, as contained in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill, represents the aim of it to be to secure the fair and impartial administration of justice, and to the observations of the honourable member who introduced the Bill that these particular cases against Europeans were in India admittedly few and exceptionally troublesome. Now, the Lieutenant Governor has little sympathy with that section of the opponents of the measure which represents the possibility of unrighteous judgments leading to severe and unjustifiable sentences at the hands of native magistrates, who are supposed to be a corrupt body, biased against the European. If bias there might be in critical cases, there is little justification for any apprehensions from excessive punishments. If we have taught the natives anything, we have taught them to respect the purity of judicial administration, and in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, in these days of railways and telegraphs no wilful injustice could occur in the remotest corners of the country without being at once brought to light and remedied. Apart, however, from the main objection, which the Lieutenant Governor will presently avert to, there are other drawbacks which must be noticed. The surroundings of a Mofussil magistrate's court are not exactly the surroundings of a court at Westminster, or of the High Court in Calcutta. An Englishman, much more an Englishwoman, summoned to such a court (frequently, as evidence shows, on a false charge) has to undergo many indignities which a European officer can at once control and check, but which in a court presided over by a native, find free course amidst a sympathetic audience. There is no exaggeration in this, as most persons who have had to deal with such cases can testify; and the absolute distrust which the European in the interior has of such courts arises not so much from any positive want of confidence in the magistrate, if left to himself, as from the atmosphere of perjury, forgery, and intrigue, which is about him and around him. Beyond this, however, the Lieutenant Governor is bound to say that there is a much greater risk of the failure of justice from a want of nerve in the native to deal in the presence of public excitement with the kind of "troublesome cases" to which these papers refer. The experience of every officer in the country will supply illustrations in which this independent force of character has been found wanting in the natives, and the reports before Government show innumerable cases in which a constitutional timidity has led natives to shirk duty because it is difficult. In judicial trials it is a much easier thing to acquit, when the acquittal terminates all inquiry and disposes of a serious embarrassment, than to convict and punish in complicated cases against the resolute determination of a violent Englishman, backed by a strong local opinion in his favour. The Lieutenant Governor would ask if any head of an administration in India would place a native officer in independent charge of a frontier district. A Bengali in such a position, at any rate, might know all our Criminal Codes by heart, and be animated by the strictest desire to apply the law of evidence, and yet would certainly fail if a crisis impended from a sudden irruption of frontier tribes. In the recent discussions about appellate benches, one of the earliest, and, as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, the simplest methods suggested for limiting petty appeals was to constitute at capital stations a bench composed of the European and first subordinate judge to finally dispose of all such cases, and yet the objection came from the most competent judges of native character—the natives themselves—that on such a tribunal the native judge could exercise no independence. A good deal has recently been heard of local self-government schemes, in which the presence or absence of the magistrate of the district as president of the committee is considered a very material point; but the argument on which the natives' objection is based is that the presence of even a single official on a committee would stop discussion, would paralyse the action of the native members, and would imperil the object for which the scheme has been introduced. There is probably much more than this dislike of control, which repudiates the co-operation of English officers in the prosecution of a great reform; but, taking their own admissions, there can, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, be scarcely a stronger argument for the unfitness of natives to carry on such a measure alone than the incapacity which they allege in the presence of the European. These may not be all exactly apposite illustrations to the position of a magistrate discharging judicial functions; but they indicate what many passages in the report before Government describe, and what any practical experience of the country confirms, that the quality of courage, whether moral or physical, is not among the virtues of the people with whom we have to deal in Bengal. The disqualification referred to is further evidenced by the notorious fact, common to every district, that even native litigants in emergent and difficult cases will ask for the trial of their suits by an English tribunal. It can scarcely be a matter of surprise that what is an object of distrust to the natives themselves should be an object of distrust to Europeans.

8. The Government of India will scarcely need a more convincing proof of the unqualified repugnance which the European community throughout India entertain towards this Bill than the general reprobation of it which public opinion in various forms has expressed. The strong feelings which the measure has evoked here, it is to be regretted, found not unfrequent expression in unnecessary bitterness and hostility towards Government. The Lieutenant Governor would fain hope that this excess of feeling in the matter will not influence the judgment

which is to decide the fate of the Bill. If he urges himself its withdrawal, it is in the conviction that it is not necessary for the judicial work of the country, and that it takes away a privilege which Englishmen in India very highly value. In asking for the retention of that privilege, they ask for only what has been theirs since British courts of criminal jurisdiction were established in the country, and they ask it in no derogation of the claims of the natives, who, on their own side, enjoy privileges which, if the question of an impartial administration of justice is concerned, affect it much more seriously than the concession in favour of some half dozen native magistrates. The political issues are, of course, of much wider consequence. "The very bad thing about the Bill is its principle"—the principle, that is, that by a stroke of the pen we are to establish equality, ignoring race distinctions, among a people who repudiate the idea in their intercourses with each other with the utmost scorn and aversion. Our thoughts are not their thoughts, nor are their ways our ways; and it has been quite justly pointed out that as long as there is such a wide divergence between Englishmen and natives, as regards moral standards, social customs, and political status, any attempt to remove judicial disqualifications must be as dangerous as it is premature. They will not be removed, at least, by legislative enactment. "*Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.*" It will recur in hostility, and scandals, and contentions, whenever a serious case arises in which Englishmen are involved before native courts, and the result must be continuous agitation. Be it privilege or prejudice which the Englishman asserts here, there can be no question that among them the bare proposal to withdraw it has excited a fiercer and more perilous conflict races than was witnessed after the Mutiny of 1857; and so the work of twenty-six years, in which every true Englishman and native has welcomed the growth of a stronger mutual regard and toleration for each other, and in which a spirit of charity and forbearance was winning its way to a better understanding of each other's wants, has to be begun over again. It is the Lieutenant Governor's hope that the work may be accelerated by the abandonment of a measure which should never have been introduced, for its very abandonment will contribute, more than anything else, to the right union between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, in advancing, through the social reforms which are before us, our common interests in this great Empire.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. B. PEACOCK, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

The following is the report from the Government of Madras:—  
Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Sir,—I am now directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of the opinions of the Honourable the Advocate General, certain selected district officers and native gentlemen, on the provisions of the Bill which accompanied your letter of March 17 last, No. 23 C. The High Court has not yet furnished its opinion.

2. The present Bill, his Excellency in Council remarks, goes beyond the change that was proposed by the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, about which the Government of Madras was consulted, and which that Government approved (the two Civil members of Council dissenting), as expressed in my letter and its enclosures under date June 8 last year. To withdraw the Bill altogether, in deference to the opposition it has evoked in certain quarters, would, in the judgment of his Excellency in Council, be a grave political error; but he is of opinion that jurisdiction over European British subjects should be entrusted only to covenanted native civilians—i.e., those who enter the service after a competitive examination conducted in England.

3. I am to enclose a minute recorded by the Right Hon. the Governor and one by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. G. MASTER, Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, June 13.

The minute of the Governor, Mr. Grant Duff, follows those of other officials of his Presidency, and refers to their views:—

Minute by the Right Hon. the President, dated May 31st, 1883.

I do not believe that the passing into law of Mr. Ilbert's much-abused Bill would cause one anna of British capital to be removed from India—nay, I feel persuaded that five years hence the whole opposition to it would be forgotten, and that everything would go on as it has done for years.

2. What is meant by such phrases as those used by Mr. Logan about alienating the goodwill of the European community? How could the European community remain permanently alienated from that Government whose existence and overwhelming strength alone make the presence of the European community in this country possible?

3. I agree with Mr. Stokes in considering that the much-discussed measure is perfectly "innocuous." Half the clamour raised against it has proceeded from persons who do not know the law under which they are living, and who will read with surprise Mr. Webster's clear and telling exposition of that law.

4. It does not follow, however, that because a Bill is innocuous it ought to be passed.

5. To withdraw it altogether would be, as it seems to me, a grave political error—one of the gravest that has been made in the domestic politics of India for many years. To do so would be to give up to irresponsible people the government of a country, which should remain, where the law has placed it, in the hands of the Viceroy and his Council under the general superintendence of the Secretary of State and his Council.

6. When, however, this and other Governments were consulted a year ago they were not consulted about what has since been known as "Mr. Ilbert's Bill," but about a very different proposition.

7. Why should not the change be confined, as was proposed at that time, to covenanted native civilians only?

8. I daresay the Government of India had very good reasons for

enlarging the scope of the suggested change. But these reasons cannot have been such as to demand urgency.

9. Would it not be wise to be satisfied with [extending the proposed privileges to covenanted native civilians? It is idle to maintain that they have not had greater advantages than the nominated native civilians. In process of time we shall see whether the former are, as many think they will be, far superior in efficiency to the latter, or whether on the other hand, these show themselves the equals of their more highly-educated brethren.

10. *Alors comme alors!* This is not a country in which it is well to take very long views. Let us make those changes based upon our experience here and elsewhere, which, we feel persuaded, will produce pretty soon good effects, and let us give all reasonable satisfaction to the reasonable wishes of the people as brought before us by their authoritative spokesmen, up and down the land; but let us not be led to move at all quicker than we otherwise should, with a view to anticipate demands which may some day be made, and which it will be for our successors to grant or refuse.

11. I have no sympathy, nor, indeed, any toleration, for the distinction which I see drawn in one of the papers read above between what is theoretically right and practically right. If a thing is practically wrong it must be theoretically wrong, the theory being based usually on imperfectly apprehended facts.

12. I hold, however, that we have sufficient facts at our command to be certain that the covenanted native civilians will not abuse the powers to be entrusted to them, if the view which was taken by the majority of the Madras Government in May, 1882, finds favour with the Viceroy and his advisers. My personal impression is that the further changes suggested would do no sort of harm, but I should prefer to see one step made at a time.

13. I shall especially rejoice if this view is generally supported by my honourable colleagues, as I hope it may be, and if it enables the Madras Government to give, as it happily usually does give, after full discussion, a unanimous opinion.

May 31.

M. E. GRANT DUFF.

### THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

From C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Shillong, June 19, 1883.

Judicial Department.

Sir,—On receipt of your Circular, No. 30 C., dated March 17, 1883, copies of the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code were forwarded to the judges of the Assam Valley and Sylhet, and to all deputy commissioners of the province, with a circular letter, a copy of which is enclosed. The replies of all officers thus consulted have now been received, and I am desirous to submit copies of them to the Government of India, together with an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion regarding the Bill.

2. The provincial officers are, it will be found, in every case opposed to the Bill, and unanimously recommend its withdrawal. As their replies will, no doubt, be perused in their entirety, it is not necessary to enter on an elaborate summary of their contents, but it will be convenient to indicate as briefly as possible the nature of the argument recorded.

(1) Mr. Ward, commissioner and judge of the Assam Valley districts, would not have opposed the conferment of the powers of justice of the peace on native covenanted civilians when they rose to the rank of district magistrate or judge, and does not think such a proposal would have excited much opposition at first, though it cannot be adopted now in the present state of public feeling. But he objects to the Bill on the ground that the privilege hitherto enjoyed and highly valued by Europeans should not be taken away without grave reason, whereas no serious inconvenience can be alleged to arise anywhere from the present state of the law, and no inconvenience at all is felt in Assam. He holds that no strong native feeling exists on the subject, outside the native official class, and they have no reason to feel slighted; and, further, he objects to the power given to Local Governments to appoint, because it would be exercised in very different ways—sparsely here, liberally there.

(2) Mr. Muspratt, judge of Sylhet, opposes the Bill on the grounds—(a) that in removing one anomaly it creates another by its circumscribed application to particular classes, and its disqualification of European deputy magistrates and non-officials; (b) that Europeans, who are the persons most affected, are convinced that they would not get justice from natives, and their feelings should be respected; (c) that it is inopportune in time, because of the mental disturbance caused by the local self-government scheme, and other important measures now pending, and because the European and native races are not yet amalgamated in feeling or on a par in intelligence.

(3) Mr. Johnson, deputy commissioner of Sylhet, objects both to the details of the Bill—i.e., the distinction drawn between covenanted and other classes, and the disqualification of European uncovenanted officers, and to its principles on the ground that race distinctions cannot be ignored, and that the conquered cannot love the conquering race. He considers the arguments for and against equally feeble, and that being so, thinks the Bill should be withdrawn.

(4) Mr. Wight, deputy commissioner of Cachar, holds that the powers of a justice of the peace might gracefully be given to covenanted civilians and to any native who had reached the grade of district magistrate, but that it would be inopportune to do so now; that all natives other than these are unfit by prejudice and want of education to try Europeans; that it would be inexpedient to bring European ladies into the court of a native magistrate, either as witnesses or otherwise; that native magistrates do not wish for these powers, and would be afraid to convict Europeans if they had to try them, so that the result of the measure would not tend towards justice: that no administrative difficulty is caused by the present law; and that an anomaly is not necessarily objectionable in India, which swarms with anomalies.

(5) Mr. Driberg, deputy commissioner of Goalpara, thinks the Bill

good in principle, but desires its withdrawal on account of the hostility with which it has been greeted.

(6) Mr. Campbell, deputy commissioner of Kamrup, holds that there are no sufficient grounds for introducing the Bill, which is met by universal hostility; and that the privileges of Europeans should be respected as much as if they were Hindoos or Mahomedans, who would resent the withdrawal of any of their present privileges.

(7) Mr. Williams, deputy commissioner of Darrang, objects to the conferment of the powers on classes (b), (c), and (d) of the Bill, but not to their conferment on class (a), at any rate as far as the persons hitherto appointed to that class are concerned. But he thinks the Bill, generally speaking, to be unnecessary and bad, and as it is bitterly opposed, he recommends its withdrawal.

(8) Colonel Lamb, deputy commissioner of Nowgong, thinks the hostile tone of the native press proves that the class to whom the new powers would be given are not fit to receive them; that Europeans would be overwhelmed with false accusations; and that it does not follow that because natives have been found able to try natives, they should be able to try Europeans.

(9) Colonel Campbell, deputy commissioner of Sibsagar, holds that a native magistrate cannot understand the feelings, or in many cases the speech, of Europeans, and that Europeans would be worried by false cases. Race distinctions cannot be ignored as long as they exist.

(10) Major Peet, deputy commissioner of Lakhimpur, is opposed to the whole line of policy of which the Bill is a part—i.e., the tendency to put the races on an equality by levelling up or levelling down; and further holds that, whether bad or good, the Bill should be abandoned on account of the unprecipitated excitement it has awakened.

(11) Mr. McCabe, deputy commissioner, Naga Hills, approves only the extension of powers to class (a) of the Bill. He objects to it as unimportant, and states that non-official Europeans feel hostile to natives, and think all native magistrates dishonest.

(12) Colonel Clarke, deputy commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, thinks the Bill impolitic and unnecessary. Anomalies must exist in India; and this one can only be remedied some time hence, when the two races have been amalgamated in thought and feeling.

(13) Captain Maxwell, deputy commissioner, Garo Hills, opposes the Bill on the ground that Englishmen are better capable than natives of judging Europeans, and this is a substitution of the worse for the worse for the better. He thinks that Europeans will not, after the agitation of the last few months, submit to be tried by natives.

3. These replies are written with the frankness and independence which the Chief Commissioner anticipated, and which become the character of the gentlemen who have written. Much as he disagrees with some of the opinions, the Chief Commissioner would not have wished them to be in any respect modified, or to be anything but the genuine expression of the views of the writers; and he is satisfied that the Government of India will share this feeling. Something has been said in the course of the controversy which has raged over the Bill, about the subservience of Government officers to the known wishes of the head of the Government. Mr. Elliott is glad to record his belief that he has not an officer serving under him who, when asked for his opinion on any subject, would not give free and unbiased expression to it regardless of the views entertained, or supposed to be entertained, by a higher authority; and who, if that opinion was overruled and the question decided against him, would not loyally and cheerfully carry out the orders he might receive.

4. I am now to submit the Chief Commissioner's own opinion about the Bill.

5. First, with regard to the details of the Bill. It will be remembered that the proposal originally circulated was to give the power of trying European British subjects to covenanted native civilians, either before or when they have attained the position of a district magistrate or judge; and Mr. Elliott, in my reply, recommended that such power should be given to native covenanted civil servants on the same terms as to their English compeers, and to statutory native civilians when they had attained the rank of district magistrate or judge, but dissuaded the Government from abolishing altogether the race-distinction between European and native magistrates, as a step for which the time is not yet ripe. The Bill has gone far beyond that recommendation. It would make it possible for statutory native civilians to try European British subjects when they have attained the powers of a first-class magistrate, and it would give the same authority to native assistant commissioners in non-regulation provinces. (I omit all mention of cantonment magistrates, because there is no probability of a native cantonment magistrate ever being appointed except as a coadjutor to a European cantonment magistrate; in which case the latter, and not the former, would receive the powers of a justice of the peace.) The Bill further disqualifies European non-officials and uncovenanted European officials from receiving these powers. Mr. Elliott could not support any of these modifications. In the case of the statutory native civilian he does not think that the test of having received the powers of a first-class magistrate is sufficient; these powers are ordinarily given after a comparatively short term of service, and an officer's worth hardly begins to be known till it is seen how he exercises them. A much longer and severer test should be applied before powers are given, the misuse of which would cause so serious a scandal and would discredit the class to which such an officer belongs; and Mr. Elliott would certainly postpone their conferment till the Local Government, by appointing the civilian to the post of district magistrate or judge, had asserted its complete confidence in his capacity, honesty, and discretion. Again, with regard to native assistant commissioners, there are none in Assam; but from his acquaintance with some of those in Berar and Mysore, the Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the same rule should apply to them as to the statutory civilians, and that they should not receive powers to try European British subjects unless the Government has a sufficiently high opinion of them to appoint them deputy commissioners of districts. Lastly, with regard to the disqualification of European extra assistants and deputy magistrates, Mr. Elliott would regret to see such a change. There are five such officers in this province who have powers of a justice of the peace, and they have exercised the

powers with credit and discretion. It would be an administrative inconvenience if, for the sake of a scientific classification, such officers were debarred in future from exercising these powers.

6. If, therefore, in May, 1882, the Chief Commissioner had had this Bill before him, he would have been obliged to dissent from the details to which exception has been taken; he would have recommended the omission from the statement of objects and reasons of the passage about removing at once and completed every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions; but he would have advised that, if the power of trying European British subjects were confined to natives being—(a)—Covenanted civilians invested with the powers of a first-class magistrate, (b) Statutory civilians appointed to be district magistrates or judges, the Bill so amended should pass into law. Many things have happened since May, 1882, and in the face of those events it does not necessarily follow that the same advice should be given now which would have been given then.

7. It will be in the recollection of the Government of India that the Chief Commissioner, in May, 1882, drew attention to the race antagonism and to the prejudice which is still felt by non-official Europeans against native magistrates, but expressed his belief that the prejudice was dying out, and that the measure then under discussion would not excite any great opposition. He admits now that he was mistaken in his prognostication, and that the feelings of mutual distrust appear to be as active as ever. Whether the storm of hostility with which the Bill has been met is entirely due to the Bill itself, or whether any such hostility would have been awakened had the Bill been confined to the provisions previously circulated to Local Governments, is open to question. But whatever may have been the origin of the excitement, there can be little doubt that the opposition now embraces all and every provision of the Bill, and that no compromise, such as a return to the proposals originally circulated, would satisfy the European public or lead them to look on the Bill with favour.

8. The question which the Government of India have to decide is, how much weight should be attributed to this opposition, and how far they would be justified in compelling one section of the community to submit to an enactment which they vehemently dislike, for the sake of improving the administration or raising the status of another section. And, in deciding this question, they must take into consideration, not only the arguments for and against the Bill, but also the weight and volume of the proposition and its possible effects on the course of Government.

9. As to the arguments against the Bill, Mr. Elliott holds that they are for the most part based on an inaccurate appreciation of the facts, and are tinged by prejudice rather than by reason. He repudiates altogether the assertion that natives of the class who would be selected for such office are unfit, by reason of the difference of race, to understand the motives or arguments of an accused person of European birth, or that there is the slightest reasonable probability of their misusing their power through malice. The whole history of the working of the Civil Courts in Assam seems to him a refutation of such arguments. These Courts have largely to deal with the interests and quarrels of European tea-planters and landowners; they are resorted to with no apparent disinclination; the results of appeals from their decisions show that the native judges of these Courts exercise their functions, and hold the balance between European and native, with discretion and justice. No doubt a Civil Court has not the same powers over the person as a Criminal Court; it cannot order immediate arrest; the consequences of a miscarriage of justice in it are not so serious to the individual as they would be in a Criminal Court. But still the powers of a Civil Court are considerable. It can mulct a man of his property; it can brand him as untruthful and dishonest; it can commit him for contempt of court or imprison him for insolvency. If, then, there are no complaints about the conduct of these Civil Courts, but the comparatively inferior native officials who preside over them are admittedly efficient and independent, it is not reasonable to suppose that the few men who might be selected from these on account of their special ability and high character would, when sitting in a Criminal Court, misconduct themselves in cases where Europeans are concerned. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that the matters which come up for decision in a Civil Court, such as questions of trading custom, of bonds, of loans, and of contracts are, as a rule, more intricate, and require more knowledge of the habits and feelings of the litigant class than the questions which are raised in a criminal trial; and, therefore, the whole series of objections which are based on the supposed inferior ability of native magistrates to try such cases seem to Mr. Elliott to be wholly mistaken. He does not accept as probable the idea that Criminal Courts would be flooded with false charges, when Civil Courts are not so flooded. Indeed, he has no hesitation in adopting the opinion expressed by Mr. Johnson—that the decisions of an able and experienced native magistrate would probably be much more sound and accurate than those of a young English civilian during the first few years of his service in the country.

10. But though the arguments against the Bill seem weak, there remains the weight and volume of the opposition to it, and that appears to Mr. Elliott a much more serious matter. There is probably no province in India in which it is as serious as in Assam. There are, perhaps, more European settlers in Bengal (outside of Calcutta) than in Assam, but they bear a smaller proportion to the mass of the population, and their interests, important as they are, are rivalled or overshadowed by other interests. In Assam they form a larger number, relatively to the population, than in any other part of India, and their interest in the country is more influential and important than the interest of any other class. They are the one intelligent, energetic, improving class in the province; they are the natural allies and assistants of the district officers; and any event which should set them in determined opposition to the Government would be in a high degree disastrous. The deputy commissioner, who should be on bad terms with his tea-planters, would probably deserve to be condemned for want of tact and managing power, and would find himself hampered at every turn, in court and out of court. Already since this Bill was introduced, the Chief Commissioner has painfully felt the estrangement it has produced, and the delay it has caused in carrying out useful reforms and improvements

where in progress. He thinks, therefore, that it would require a very strong case to justify any enactment which should exacerbate and perpetuate the alienation which at present exists.

11. No such case can, in his opinion, be made out for the Bill under discussion. The argument from administrative inconvenience is allowed to be a weak one; it does not exist in Assam at all, and nowhere can it become serious for several years. The Chief Commissioner's view is that the Bill, if modified as he has suggested, is a good one, and one which it was right to introduce; but that it is not one of much practical importance, and events have shown that it had better be withdrawn. The step was a step in advance, but not a great one; and it is not worth while to take it when we see the injurious effects which it has produced, and is likely to go on producing, in other unexpected directions.

12. This recommendation to abandon the Bill is not made without regret, for the necessity of making any concession to overpowering hostility—any retreat in the course of policy which has hitherto been a continuous and successful advance—is a regrettable incident. But the Chief Commissioner feels that much larger issues are at stake than the success or failure of this particular Bill. The most painful part to him in all this bitter ebullition of feeling has been the conviction that it has not been evoked by the Bill alone, but is the expression of a determined hostility on the part of non-official Europeans to the general scheme of raising the natives of India to a political equality with ourselves, and to a fair share in the government of the country. He fears that it is the principle of local self-government that is being struck at under the guise of the "Ilbert Bill;" and if that is so, it is a cause for poignant regret that any provisions in the Bill should have been so drawn as to awaken opposition to the principle on which the morality of our tenure of the government of India is based. Mr. Elliott believes he is in harmony with the feelings of most of his district officers when he declares that, in recommending the abandonment of this Bill, he does not mean that the Government of India should in the smallest degree retreat from the general lines of policy on which the Bill was based. No one can hold more emphatically than he that our *raison d'être* in India rests on the gradual elevation of the natives of the country to share its government with us, and to take a larger and still larger share in that government as time goes on. He has no sympathy with the argument about the conquering and the conquered race; no permanent government can possibly rest on such a basis. If the conquest of India was guided by Providence for the good of the country, it can only have been in order that we might introduce a system of government which shall by degrees obliterate the memories of the conquest. The only postulate is that reforms should be gradual and tentative, and that nothing should be done which, on a general survey of the whole, seems likely to produce more harm than good. It is Mr. Elliott's opinion that the measure under discussion will, on the whole, produce more harm than good, and he advises its withdrawal. He has seen, during his service in India, many measures of reform taken, and a general advance all along the line. In every case these measures have been successful, and the worst thing that could be said of them is that they might have been stronger, or have been taken earlier. It need be no cause of shame to the Government of India to admit that one step in advance has been proposed too soon, and should be receded from; nor need it be taken as an indication of any change in the general policy, or any relaxation of the desire to govern the country through and for the people of the country, as soon as it can be safely and conveniently done. —I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. J. LYALL, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

#### THE COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM VALLEY DISTRICTS.

From W. E. Ward, Esq., Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

I have the honour to reply to your circular letter No. 21, dated the 5th April, 1883, in which my opinion is called for upon the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. It is difficult to say anything on this subject which has not been said before by others whose opinions are entitled to more weight than any that I can give; but, as I am decidedly opposed to the Bill, I think I am bound to state fully the grounds upon which my opposition is based.

3. The effect of the proposed amendment if carried, may be stated thus. By the law as it now stands, no Mofussil Magistrate or Judge, who is not himself a European British subject, can be appointed a Justice of the Peace; and no one but a Justice of the Peace can try a European British subject on a criminal charge. In other words, no one but a European British subject can try a European British subject on a criminal charge. The Bill proposes—(1) to give Local Governments the power, if they think fit, to appoint any covenanted civilian, assistant commissioner or cantonment magistrate, who has first-class magistrate's powers, to be a justice of the peace without any regard to their nationality; (2) to make all sessions judges and district magistrates *ex officio* justices of the peace, whether European British subjects or not, and without regard to their fitness to try European British subjects.

All native sessions judges, therefore, and native district magistrates *ex officio*, as well as all covenanted civilians, assistant commissioners, and cantonment magistrates, who have first class powers, and whom the Local Governments think fit to appoint Justices of the Peace, will have the following powers conferred upon them with respect to the trial of European British subjects, over whom hitherto they have exercised no jurisdiction whatever:—

(a) If a judge, the accused may be sentenced to one year's imprisonment or fine, or both.

(b) If a district magistrate or mofussil magistrate of the first class, the accused can be sentenced to three months' imprisonment or Rs.100 fine, or both.

4. It is scarcely necessary for me to refer to the strong European public feeling which has been excited all over India, and in this province in particular, against this proposed change in the law; and, although I by no means adopt the view that, in India, Government measures should be made subservient to public feeling, I think it must

be admitted that the European public have, in the present instance, some ground for alarm. I would recommend, therefore, that, in deference to the strong and not altogether unreasonable feeling that exists against the Bill, it should not be proceeded with, at any rate in its present shape, unless it can be shown that strong administrative grounds exist for doing so.

5. With reference to the question of administrative necessity as a ground for proceeding with the Bill, I do not think it can be said that any such necessity at present exists in any part of India. It certainly does not exist in this province. What inconveniences may arise twenty years hence may be considered when they do arise, but I do not think we need legislate now for possible inconveniences that may arise in the next generation.

The sole question to be considered now should be whether, having regard to public feeling on the subject, any such serious inconvenience exists at present, or is likely to arise in the next four or five years, from the present state of the law as would justify the Legislature in altering the law, I think it cannot be disputed that this question must be answered in the negative. In the first place, it will be a long time before any appreciable number of natives will have risen to be district magistrates or sessions judges; secondly, I do not anticipate any appreciable inconvenience even when the maximum proportion of one-sixth of the Civil Service is composed of natives; for, long before that maximum is reached, it must be borne in mind that our communications throughout India will be considerably improved, and thus the inconveniences to parties and witnesses arising out of transfers of cases from one district to another will be considerably lessened. It is, moreover, very seldom that a Mofussil judge is called upon to try a European (I have had only one such case in this division during the seven years I have been here); and, with regard to district magistrates, it can always be arranged that, where the district magistrate is a native, the joint magistrate or senior assistant commissioner at the headquarters of the district shall be a European British subject and a justice of the peace with first-class powers. In cases, therefore, against European British subjects with which a magistrate is competent to deal, there is no reason to anticipate that any inconvenience whatever to witnesses and parties will ever arise by maintaining the law as it now stands. Thus the inconveniences, which I understand it is one of the objects of the Bill to remove, seem to me to be inappreciable, and do not, I think, afford sufficient ground for proceeding with the Bill in face of the very strong public feeling which has been excited against it.

6. In speaking of public feeling, I refer, of course, solely to European public feeling. Native feeling I leave altogether out of consideration, because I do not think in a matter of this kind it has any claim upon our consideration. The mass of the people certainly have no feeling whatever on the subject one way or the other, and with regard to the upper non-official class of natives I do not think there is any ground for supposing that they ever wanted a change in the law until the present Bill was published. Even now they do not pretend that the Bill will do them any good. Many respectable natives are against the proposed change; others only support it because they think it affords another manifestation of the present benevolent policy of Government in granting them extended powers of local self-government. These latter have also taken up the view (which, I think, has rather been suggested to them by the discussions that have taken place on the Bill than by any original feelings entertained by themselves on the subject) that the privilege which the European now enjoys of being tried by his own peers is invidious and casts a stigma on the character and qualifications of native magistrates.

7. This brings me to the feelings of the native official class upon the subject. As regards these, I must say that, if, before the Bill was published, they ever felt (which I very much doubt) the invidiousness of the distinction which prevents their trying Europeans, I cannot understand the feeling. I can conceive nothing more natural than that a European should prefer to be tried by one of his own race. Rightly or wrongly, he distrusts the native magistrate, whether we call the latter a covenanted civilian or by any other name. He has had practically no experience of the covenanted native civilian, still less of the statutory civilian (a native cantonment magistrate has, I understand, never been seen); and, as regards the native assistant commissioners, it cannot, I think, be said that they are entitled as a class to any special confidence on the part of the European public, although no one will deny that there are many able officers to be found belonging to that class. Seeing, then, what European public feeling is in the matter, I cannot understand the desire of any native magistrate or judge which prompts him to move the Government to disregard and crush that feeling. I cannot conceive any native of education and right feeling, or possessed of any pride in his constitution, claiming the right to try a man who with or without reason does not expect justice from him. Indeed, I refuse to believe for a moment that any such native feels in the least degree slighted at the thought that he can only try a man of his own race. It would be as reasonable to suppose that I feel slighted because the Criminal Procedure Code gives a Judge of my experience, with the power to sentence a Native to death subject to confirmation by the High Court, and to transportation without such confirmation, power only to sentence a European British subject to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine. No doubt, there may be a few Native Magistrates whose vanity prompts them to think they should be empowered to try Europeans. The feeling, however, is a bad one; and it is not towards gratifying the vanity of the few that legislation should be directed.

Then, again, I have not yet found any answer to the argument that, in the matter now under discussion, it is not the feelings of the Judge that we should consult, but those of the people whom it is proposed to place under his jurisdiction. I see that one honourable member in the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, replying to this argument, said that he saw no reason why that which did not hurt the feelings of Europeans in Presidency towns should hurt them in the Mofussil; but I would submit that, whether we appreciate or not the reasons on which public feeling is based, we must, when legislating for the good of the people, recognise the fact that the feeling does exist.

8. I do not lose sight of the fact that, except in the case of judges

and district magistrates whom the Bill declares to be *ex officio* fit to try Europeans, it is not proposed to give jurisdiction over Europeans to any but selected native magistrates. The Bill, however, gives unlimited discretion to Local Governments to select; and I do not think that public confidence in a magistrate is likely to be enhanced by the fact that a Local Government has selected him; and any Bill which renders it possible for a European to be subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of a native in whom the European public have no confidence is, I think, wrong in principle, and will, I fear, if passed into law, be not only productive of much bad feeling between Europeans and natives all over India, but will probably also lead to many scandalous scenes in courts presided over by native magistrates. It must also be remembered that a Local Government is a very variable abstraction. It possesses no very fixed ideas as to the fitness of persons or things. The head of a Local Government to-day may think that its powers of selection under this Bill ought to be rarely exercised; his successor to-morrow will think that they ought to be rarely withheld. In short the action of Local Governments under the special powers conferred upon them by the Bill will, I am afraid, vary very much according to the individual views of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Commissioner upon the general question now under discussion. The practical effect of the Bill, therefore, if passed, will simply be to shift the responsibility of deciding the general question from the shoulders of the Government of India to those of the Local Governments. This, I think, the European public are entitled to object to. The subject under discussion is of sufficient importance, I think, to require that the Imperial Legislature shall settle it one way or the other, and not leave it to less responsible shoulders. Moreover, the decision of the general question is one which should affect all European British subjects in India alike, and should not be left to be decided by Local Governments in such a way that the Europeans of one province may find themselves deprived of privileges of which those in a neighbouring province are in full enjoyment.

9. It is unnecessary to go into the question as to whether the European can claim the right to be tried by his own peers; it is sufficient to find that he has enjoyed the privilege of being so tried for many years and in many countries, and that he values that privilege highly. We as rulers, cannot fail to appreciate this feeling, nor can we disregard it, even though we may think that it is based more on sentiment than on reason; or we know well that many of our existing institutions continue to exist mainly by reason of the sentiment which attaches to them. This privilege, then, which the European values so highly, should not, I think, be taken away from him on any other ground than that of administrative necessity. When the matter is looked at in this light, it seems to me that the stigma theory has nothing to support it.

10. Upon the question as to whether native civilians and assistant commissioners can ever be trusted with the powers it is proposed to give them, I do not wish to give any decided opinion. I should be sorry to say that none are to be trusted, and, so long as there are any fit to exercise these powers, it can of course be said that Local Governments may very well be trusted to find out these men. I have myself never yet seen a native covenanted civilian who has been to England, and I have only come across one statutory civilian without seeing any of his work. I am scarcely, therefore, in a position to judge of the powers and qualifications of a native civilian. I would deprecate, however, any *a priori* theory that supposes that a native who has been to England and competed for the civil service is, by reason of this fact alone, competent to try a European. Much more than this is required before any native can enter into our feelings and motives, and appreciate or even understand our family and social relations. That he does not understand these things no native would, I venture to think, attempt to deny; and I think the European may well ask without being necessarily accused of stigmatising the native character or raising invidious distinctions, "Is any man fit to try me, whose entire habits of life, thoughts, feelings, opinions, are so entirely distinct from my own, and who may therefore frequently be led to pronounce a wrong judgment upon me by reason of his want of sympathy with me or a proper understanding of the real merits of the case against me?" Of course, if the validity of the arguments is admitted with respect to the covenanted civilian proper, it applies with greater force to the statutory civilian and the native assistant commissioner, who has never visited England at all.

11. No doubt, it may be said that the present Bill can do no harm if the number of cases in which a European will be tried by a native will, as is anticipated, be so small; but I think legislative action should have something stronger to support it than the mere allegation that it is harmless. Moreover, I think the Bill, if carried into law, will do much harm; for, as already stated, it will, I have no doubt, produce an amount of bad feeling between natives and Europeans, especially among the lower classes, which it will take many years to eradicate. Nor do I think the fact that the punishing powers of judges and magistrates over Europeans convicted by them of a criminal offence are small any ground for giving those powers. This, of course, is merely another form of the argument that the Bill may be supported on the ground that it can do little or no harm.

12. A good deal has been written and said to the effect that, if the Bill is carried, European capital and enterprise will be driven out of the country, or, any rate, will receive a severe check. I do not believe this for a moment, for the simple reason that cases will, I am sure, whatever happens to this Bill, be exceedingly rare in which a native will ever sit in judgment upon a European; and European enterprise and capital are not so easily frightened from a country where such large profits are to be found as in India.

13. In conclusion, I would only add that, had the Bill confined itself to carrying out what Mr. Gupta originally proposed, namely, that covenanted civilians (excluding the statutory civilian) who rose to the position of a district judge or chief magistrate of a district (deputy commissioner as he is here called) should have *ex officio* powers to try Europeans, I do not think any one would have seriously objected; and, were it not that the present Bill has excited so much bad feeling, I should have been inclined to propose that it be modified to meet Mr. Gupta's proposal, and nothing more; but, in view of the present state

of public feeling, and seeing what little real necessity there is for such a modified Bill, I should prefer seeing the present Bill withdrawn altogether without anything being offered in substitution for it. As an alternative proposal, however, I would suggest that the privilege which the European now enjoys of being tried by his own peers be continued to him, but that he be allowed to waive the privilege and submit himself to the jurisdiction of any native magistrate of the first-class, whether he be a covenanted civilian or assistant commissioner, extra assistant commissioner, honorary magistrate, or deputy or even sub-deputy magistrate. I am quite certain that if a Bill of this kind was passed, many Europeans would, for their own conveniences, waive their privileges in many cases, and assert them only in cases of difficulty or importance. It would be well also if, at the same time, Europeans were, by the amendment of the code, allowed to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of European judges and magistrates in cases which, under the present law, these latter cannot now try. It is a serious thing for a European planter in Assam, and also for witnesses here, to feel that in a certain class of cases they must all, whether the accused or complainant wishes it or not, be sent up for trial and examination to the High Court at Calcutta, because the judge has no power to pass a sentence exceeding one year's imprisonment and fine.

14. I notice that the Bill excludes extra assistant commissioners, the deputy magistrates of Bengal and honorary magistrates, and this, too, whether they be European or native, from being selected by Local Government's as fit to try Europeans. I do not understand why they should be excluded. If it be held that there must be some assistant commissioners with first class magisterial powers who are fit for selection to try Europeans, the same, I think, may certainly be said of any class of magistrates who have first class powers.

### THE JUDGE OF SYLHET.

From H. Muspratt, Esq., Judge of Sylhet, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam :—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Circular No. 21, of 5th ultimo, giving cover to a copy of the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the Chief Commissioner for permitting me to express my opinion on the said Bill frankly and independently.

3. (1) I think the Bill should never have been drawn up in its present form, as it is very circumscribed in its application, and is totally opposed to the views given in the second ground of Objects and Reasons.

4. (2) I think the Bill was a mistake, as it is proposed to remove an anomaly and to confer new powers on some ten Government officials, without any consideration being given to the feelings of the thousands who will be affected by the amended law.

5. (3) I hold that the Bill has been introduced at a most inopportune time. The minds of the people are in a very unsettled state in consequence of the introduction of local self-government throughout India, by the proposed law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, and by the proposed land regulation in Assam.

6. (4) The proper time has not arrived for introducing a Bill to do away with race distinctions. Very startling changes are proposed before the masses of the native population are sufficiently advanced to understand that the object of the Bill was to raise the status of the Native civilians, and not to lower the status of all European officials, whether covenanted or uncovenanted.

7. With reference to my first ground of objection, I notice the Bill proposes to give jurisdiction over European British subjects to (a) members of the covenanted civil service, (b) members of the native civil service, (c) assistant commissioners, and (d) cantonment magistrates. The Bill thus excludes all the subordinate magistrates, whether European British subjects or Asiatics, as though they were not only inferior in position but also in judicial acumen.

8. It would, I consider, be most unjust to debar European subordinate magistrates altogether from holding jurisdiction over European British subjects. Numbers of those officers have for many years held such power, and no one has ever charged them with acting unjustly when their fellow countrymen have been tried in their courts.

9. It may not be intended to deprive those already entrusted with the powers of justices of the peace; but why, I would ask, should not those that come after them (if be fitted) invested with similar powers? They must surely be quite as experienced, able, and trustworthy as the members of classes (b), (c), and (d).

10. If it is the desire of the Government of India to remove from the code at once, and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based on race-distinctions, why should a new anomaly be created, and the powers already held by a large number of officers be taken away, in order to give more powers to a very small number not holding similar powers outside the Presidency towns?

11. It appears to me that the proposed change in the law would, in a very short time, create many instances of administrative inconvenience, and injured parties would have to travel to the Sadr stations to prosecute petty charges that might, as hitherto, be tried by fully qualified European deputy magistrates at the sub-division.

12. I purpose, in the next place, to consider why (2) the Bill was a mistake.

13. In the statement of objects and reasons it is stated—"It was thought anomalous that natives of India should be deemed incompetent to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency towns."

14. It appears to me that the greatest anomaly was in the granting of such powers to natives of India in the Presidency towns. I do not remember to have heard that the appointment of non-Europeans in Calcutta was ever considered a success. No member of the council in the debate on the proposed Bill named any one of them as a proof that the powers granted to natives in Calcutta should be extended to the Moussil.

15. The Government of India calls the proposed change the removal of every judicial disqualification based merely on race-distinctions, and asserts that it is an anomaly that natives of India competent to discharge

the highest judicial duties should be incompetent to be justices of the peace. Why, then, would the Government give the powers to natives holding certain posts, and debar others of the same race who have long sat in the courts as magistrates and have earned the confidence of the governors of provinces by their integrity and upright conduct?

16. When the English obtained possession of each portion of the Indian Empire, the courts of the country were found to be so venal and corrupt that it was found imperatively necessary to legislate that European British subjects should only be tried by their fellow countrymen. They have continued to try them. Why, then, should that power now be withheld from them unless they are members of classes a, c, and d?

17. I consider that the distinction raised in the selection of officers to be empowered to try Europeans is a great mistake.

18. Mr. Elliott states in the circular that the proposed Bill has been, and is, vehemently opposed by the influential body of non-official Europeans in the country.

19. I maintain that they have just grounds for their opposition to the Bill, and their assertions clearly prove that the time is not yet arrived for the proposed change.

20. European British subjects are convinced that they should not be tried by natives of India, who do not understand their manners, customs, and feelings; who do not entertain any respect for their own women, and who would prefer to have their women steeped in ignorance.

21. It cannot possibly cast any slur on those native gentlemen who have won high positions in the covenanted and uncovenanted services that they should not be asked or compelled to try charges brought against European British subjects. I have been a member of the Bengal Civil Service for thirty-three years, and I never heard such an assertion made before I read the speech of the honourable Durga Churn Laha.

22. I can point out a stronger anomaly than the one that has led to the introduction of the present Bill, but I do not consider that it imposes any disparagement or casts any slur on me as a judicial officer. The present Deputy Commissioner of Cachar is under eleven years' service, and had not even arrived in the country when I was appointed sessions judge at Cachar; yet he is empowered, under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, to sit alone to try any offence not punishable with death, while I have to try similar cases with the assistance of assessors.

23. Europeans are truly afraid of being tried in the courts of natives, whose fellow-countrymen daily prove that their chief weapon of offence against a rival or an enemy is to bring against him a false charge backed up by perjured witnesses. Both Hindus and Mohammedans institute false charges, and it is not confined to the poor and ignorant of these two races.

24. In Assam, 2,336 false cases were detected in 1880, and 2,105 in 1881, or nearly ten per cent. of the cases instituted in each year, and over 25 per cent. of the charges brought were rejected. Of persons brought to trial, the numbers acquitted in 1880 and 1881 were respectively 4,862 and 4,956.

25. How, I would ask, can the Government expect that any European (man or woman) would consent to be tried by a court when the prosecutor, witnesses, investigating officer, magistrate, mukhtars, and vakils are all aliens to him or her in race, feelings, and religion, &c.

26. It is very unfortunate that the Government of India did not consult some of the officials who are daily hearing cases, and who could have understood both sides of the question, and would not have treated it as a matter solely of State policy and convenience.

27. This is the first time that the feelings of any class of officials have been consulted. It is a great mistake to pander to such sensitiveness. Government should rather have considered the feelings and antipathies of those who would be affected by the proposed Bill.

28. I cannot but feel that the determined opinion of Government, stated in their objects and reasons, has given rise to much of the strong language used in discussing the proposed changes in the law.

29. I next proceed to consider whether the Bill should have been introduced at the present time, and what effect it is likely to have on the native races in Lower Bengal and Assam.

30. In 1882, the Government of India decided that local self-government should be started throughout the length and breadth of India.

31. It is unnecessary for me to specify what great changes were thus introduced, and how it has given importance to many things, many places, and many people. The majority of the people formerly took no interest in the matter of roads, education, &c.

32. Government are now desirous that the masses should think for themselves on the subject of self-government, and they have been called on to assist in the election of the members of the committees. The laws for carrying out self-government were only under discussion when this amendment of Criminal Procedure was notified.

33. The Code of the Criminal Procedure was passed in March last year and came into force on the 1st of January of the present year. The introduction in February of a radical change in selecting the officers to be appointed to try European British subjects by an amending Bill must arouse feelings in the natives of India that the code contained a very glaring error, which should not have occurred while the code was before the Council of India. They would naturally inquire what changes were proposed; and what must they think of the announcement that Government had determined at once, and completely, to remove from the code every judicial disqualification based merely on race distinctions?

34. The only conclusion they could arrive at would be this, Government have held incorrect views, and have assigned a higher status to European judges and magistrates than they were entitled to hold, and that henceforth those officials were to be reduced to the same level as the native magistrates and judges.

35. The natives of India will learn that the proposed amendments disqualify all uncovenanted European magistrates, and place in their stead certain native officials about whose fitness or abilities very few of them know anything.

36. What, then, can the masses think of the proposed changes, and

the hurry with which an amending Bill has been introduced before the Council?

37. This amending Bill, to my mind, strikes a heavy blow at the foundation of the structure of criminal courts in India, and lowers all magistrates and judges in the eyes of the masses. No longer will they respect those officials. The administration of justice will be carried on under considerable difficulties (signs of these are already cropping up), and the hitherto smooth working of the Government officials in their intercourse with the masses of the people will be seriously affected.

38. The people do not feel respect for the civil courts. They pay heavily for the privilege of using them, and they consider that those courts have been created for their convenience, to enable them to recover their rights, and in many cases to injure their enemies.

39. But the criminal courts have been revered, as they are backed up by enormous powers, namely, by the police and by the terrors of the gaols and of transportation across the black waters. It is impossible at the present time to convince a villager that he will get the same justice before a fellow-countryman as before a "sahebth" and until the mass of the people feel assured they will get equal justice before Asiatic and European magistrates, the time has not arrived to introduce the proposed changes into the Code of Criminal Procedure.

40. In the present year, a Bill affecting landlords and tenants in Bengal has been discussed in the Council. It has given rise to very conflicting opinions, and the landlords are as deeply moved by that Bill as the Europeans by this amending Bill. Silhat is convulsed by the proposed Land Regulation for Assam.

41. Heretofore the Government of India have felt their way, and have introduced changes in the law singly and cautiously. But now no less than three laws making vital changes are being started at one time in Lower Bengal and also in Assam.

42. I maintain that the present was a most inopportune time for the introduction of a law that must bring to the surface antipathies that were slumbering, but which might have ceased to exist in process of time.

43. In conclusion, I would most respectfully urge that this amending Bill should be withdrawn, and I sincerely trust that the hostility which it has elicited may be calmed down, and friendly feelings between all classes and races be restored.

#### THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

The minutes in which the residents at Hyderabad and Mysore have recorded their opinions upon the Criminal Procedure Bill have much in common. They are both agreed, to begin with, in the great and cardinal point, that each disapproves of the Bill and would recommend absolute withdrawal. But there is a further likeness in the line of argument by which in either case the conclusion has been reached. Mr. Cordery commences with a quotation of the celebrated sentence that the object of the Bill was "to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." So far as these distinctions are founded on ignorant prejudices, Mr. Cordery agrees that their abolition claims nothing but approval. But if they are the outcome of differences of character, of training, of opportunities, for acquiring knowledge and the like—such distinctions are recognised all the world over, and he does not see how it is possible to abolish them except on paper. The opposition to the Bill proceeds from a deeply seated conviction that native officers have not yet acquired the qualities essential to a fair exercise of the judicial powers which the Bill would entrust to them. Mr. Cordery then passes to an analysis of the grounds that give support to this belief. The qualities requisite in a judge or magistrate are a sufficient knowledge of the character and ways of both parties to the suit, and the possession of the confidence which comes to him from the knowledge, that he is trusted by both sides and occupies a position which precludes the necessity for any sort of self-assertion. Now, the native officer can never have the same experience of Europeans that a European official possesses of natives, nor as he reasonable chance of acquiring it, as in any event the European cases which may be brought before him will be exceedingly few; while the European judicial officer spends the best part of his days in sitting in judgment upon the people of the country. It is in the presidency towns alone that the native officer has any chance of attaining the requisite knowledge, and it is only necessary to bear in mind the importance which the "intention" carries in criminal charges to estimate the necessity of this knowledge, and the reasonableness of misgivings where it is suspected of being absent. As to the quality of confidence or nerve in the judge, Mr. Cordery reckons up the great anxieties which would be felt by a native officer in hearing criminal charges against Europeans, and the pressure he might be subjected to from his own countrymen, as forces which must tell against the efficient administration of justice. Upon other grounds he can see no reason whatever for the change, and while admitting the difficulties of withdrawing the Bill in the face of the present agitation, and admitting, too, the importance of the principle of the advancement of natives, he believes that an acknowledgment of the prematurity of the proposal, coupled with a strong assertion of that principle, would meet the case more satisfactorily than a piece of prospective legislation which would create a bad precedent and satisfy nobody.

#### THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

Mr. J. B. Lyall, resident at Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, explains that though he is now totally opposed to the Bill, he was not always so. When he was consulted on the measure a year ago, being then financial commissioner of the Punjab, he gave a qualified assent to it, as far as district magistrates and sessions judges were concerned, for reasons of administrative convenience. But now that he has given more serious attention to the Bill, and has seen what there is to be said against it, he is not disposed to go even as far as this. Mr. Lyall has arrived at the opinion that the administrative inconvenience is still in the far distance, and as to the advancement of natives in the public service, he believes that the alteration of the law is more likely to hinder than promote it, both because of the likelihood of some mis-

carriage of justice and a consequent reaction, and because the Government might be less ready to appoint a native civilian to the post of district magistrate if there was chance of his having to try Europeans. We have already remarked upon the resemblance between Mr. Lyall's minute and that of Mr. Cordery, and the arguments and illustrations by which the former goes on to show that the native official must be a less efficient judge in mixed suits, or in suits entirely between Europeans would be almost a repetition of those which we have summarised above. There is the same contention that the native is placed in such cases, in a very unfavourable position to start with as compared with the European justice. The stronger influences exerted by his countrymen on the one hand, and by the position of the accused on the other, are pointed out with equal earnestness in both. As to the partialities of the English civilian, Mr. Lyall holds that they are oftener with the natives than with the non-official Europeans, whose roughness and want of outward respect for the court seldom creates a favourable predisposition. Like Mr. Cordery again, Mr. Lyall sees no great obstacle to the withdrawal of the Bill in the supposed concession to menace which would be implied thereby. It is only the occasional manner of the opposition, and not the opposition itself, that deserves to be called unreasonable, and he believes that the non-official Europeans are as much alive as any other section in the community to the progress of the natives, and the necessity of recognising it on good occasion, even to the detriment of their own class interests. The native agitation, on the other hand, is, in Mr. Lyall's opinion, confined to the educated, dissatisfied class, who will remain equally ill affected to the Government, whatever concessions are made to them, and whose interest in the Bill is solely derived from the fact that it is unpalatable to Europeans. Although it is difficult for native gentlemen to express an opinion against the Bill at the present time, for fear of being thought indifferent or unpatriotic, Mr. Lyall does not believe that it is popular with them as a rule, and, like every other officer of any experience who has thought it worth while to say so, he believes that the attitude of the masses in the matter is one of absolute indifference.

#### THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN RAJPUTANA.

Colonel Bradford does not think that there is anything invidious in the exemption at present possessed by Europeans in criminal cases, nor does he believe that it has been regarded by the native population as a grievance. On the contrary, he anticipates that many native judicial officers would look upon their new powers as anything but a boon. Even if the Bill were withdrawn now, his opinion is that the counter-agitation among the native minority would very soon be found to subside. Justice would probably be administered equitably enough by the native magistrates in the majority of cases, but there are others, such as those in which religious prejudices are brought into play, in which it would be difficult to put confidence in the impartiality of the most eminent native. As to Rajputana Colonel Bradford shows that the European population consists mostly of railway employees, a class that as a whole is ignorant and prejudiced against the natives, and he fears that a revival of antipathies, such as is likely to be brought about by the Bill, will tend to disturbances. If the Bill is passed at all, he would suggest that it be partially and locally applied, like so many other of the measures of the Government of India; but his final recommendation is that legislation should be postponed.

**LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.—FRIDAY EVENING.**—The markets in Mincing-lane have not improved this week, and occasionally, when there has been any pressure to sell on the part of the importers, prices have shown weakness. Beet sugar for prompt shipment and to the end of the year has more than lost the small advance last quoted, but a fair amount of business has been done. Cane-grown sugar continues inactive, but crystallised Demerara at auction to-day met with good competition at firmer rates, limited quantity offered. The tea market remains very dull, and the public sales still chiefly absorb the attention of the trade. Of Indian the catalogues have comprised even a larger supply than during the preceding week, and prices have further given way, the fall in some cases being rather heavy. A considerable quantity is also declared for the ensuing week. No change has occurred in coffee, the tone being flat. Stocks in some of the Continental markets have again increased during September, and the total for Europe is far above the usual average. East Indian growths are depressed, as well as common plantation Ceylon. Colory kinds of the latter are, however, steady. Foreign coffee sells slowly. Rice is excited, and advancing for cargoes to arrive, and extensive transactions have been effected. Colonial cocoa firmer. A public sale of cinnamon is announced for Wednesday next, being out of the regular course. Cassia lignea has declined. Pepper maintains a high value, and white is again dearer. The following are to-day's quotations:—Coffee.—Current qualities plantation Ceylon, 72s. to 79s.; good Channel Rio, afloat, 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. in bond. Tea.—Common to fair Congou, new crop, 6½d. to 10d.; medium to finest, 11d. to 2s. 4d.; Indian common to good, 6d. to 1s. 6d.; fine and finest, 1s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. in bond. Sugar.—Refining West India, 17s. to 21s.; crystallised Demerara, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; low brown East India, 13s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt., duty free. Black pepper.—Singapore, 6 15-16d. to 7d. per lb. Rice.—Rangoon, to arrive, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt., open charter.

**INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY.**—On the 17th inst. a petition is to be heard for the winding-up of this company, by the Court of Chancery, or in the alternative that the voluntary winding-up of the company might be continued, under the supervision of the court.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, OCT. 18, 1883.

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|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
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| City of Oxford ..     | W. Miller ..   | Friday, Nov. 16 |
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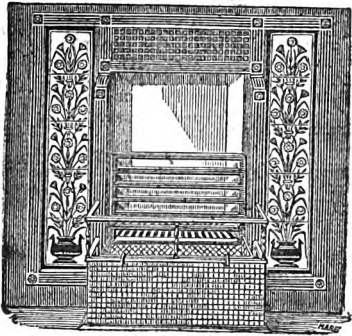
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Sept. 28; Madras and Allahabad, Sept. 27; Calcutta, Sept. 25.

We receive to-day a ten days' mail—as usual at the change of the monsoon.

The first meeting of the executive committee of the Anglo-Indian Association, formed to oppose Mr. Ilbert's Bill, that has been held since the publication of the local reports on the Bill, took place on Wednesday afternoon week, at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in the chair. The following resolution was moved by Surgeon-General Partridge, seconded by Mr. Lethbridge, and unanimously passed:—"That a memorial be addressed to the Secretary of State, directing his attention to the great balance of Indian opinion, both official and non-official, recorded against the Ilbert Bill, and requesting that further proceedings be postponed until the members of both Houses of Parliament and the public generally have had the fullest opportunity of deliberately weighing and carefully considering the reports submitted to the Government of India."

The *Manchester Courier* says, of the recent change in the headship of the India Office:—

"The announcement will be read with surprise that Sir Louis Mallet has not been awarded the full pay usually granted to distinguished civil servants on retirement. Considering Sir Louis's long and eminent services both at the Board of Trade and the India Office, which were especially referred to in the House of Commons during the debate on Indian affairs last August, it appears invidious not to confer on him the highest position permitted by the terms of the Superannuation Act."

By the side of this, we may set the announcement in Tuesday's papers that Sir Henry Norman has been appointed Governor of Jamaica. Need we say it is generally understood that Sir Louis Mallet is anything but "spund upon the goose," whilst General Norman is believed to have discovered that his future happiness depends on the passing of the Ilbert Bill? Of a truth it may be said that, with the present Government, "Godliness is great gain." And yet there are some who expect the Legislative Council to vote according to its convictions, and throw out the Viceroy's darling Bill!

We fear that, with the present constitution of the Council, and in view of the careful teaching of the Government, this hope may prove to be founded on too optimistic views of poor frail human nature. Still, if anything could give colour to such optimistic views, it would be the noble vindication of the honour and independence of English officers and gentlemen, afforded by the recently published official reports. In this respect the courageous utterances of the whole body of the administrative officers of India—especially in the Punjab, where local as well as Imperial fanaticism had to be faced—will command the admiration of the world. To sacrifice one's chance of a Governorship or a Chief Commissionership for an opinion indicates a degree of heroism probably higher than that which wins a Victoria Cross.

The meetings in India against the Ilbert Bill naturally become more bitter, as Anglo-Indians begin more generally to appreciate the gross insults offered by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright and their friends to a loyal and honorable body of English citizens. It may confidently be stated that hundreds of Anglo-Indians who have hitherto "voted Liberal" all their lives, will never do so again—or, at any rate, will never vote "Gladstonian" again—after the Premier's shameful sneers about the "ascendency" of Anglo-Indians, and the necessity for checking that ascendency.

We are glad to see that the tea planters are taking up in

right earnest the question of the iniquitous Bengal Tenancy Bill, and the allied changes proposed by Lord Ripon in the Rent Law of other provinces. As these changes, if forced into law, will place every landlord in Bengal and the Assam Valley at the mercy, not so much of his tenants as of his capitalist enemies, it is not to be wondered at if the English planters of Assam object to these "monstrosities of Radicalism" as warmly as the zemindars of Bengal and Behar do.

The general strife and uproar, which seem to be Lord Ripon's dearest objects in life, have now extended even to the serene heights of the Supreme Council. Mr. Ilbert and Lord Ripon—*par nobile fratrum*—are said to be engaged in savage warfare with the Commander-in-Chief and the rest of the Council, on the question of the age of admission to the Civil Service.

One of our contemporaries in Bengal maliciously hopes that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, when, at last, they shall have succeeded in quarrelling with everybody else, will conclude the brilliant performance by falling out and eating each other up.

Our Indian news regarding Afghanistan may be summed up in the telegram about the arrival of the Persian Envoy at Cabul. "No special information is as yet available." As yet! Does Lord Ripon hope to get "special information" within the present century? And meanwhile, the telegrams from St. Petersburg show clearly that the disastrous policy of the Gladstone Government, and the disastrous speeches of Mr. Gladstone himself, are about to produce their natural results; and that Russia is preparing for the inevitable onward move that always marks Russian appreciation of the blessings of a Liberal Ministry in England.

WE are exceedingly glad to learn that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has been elected an honorary member of the Italian Institute for the Advancement of Knowledge. India is honoured by the honour thus done to its foremost scholar.

A SUKKUR telegram, dated the 7th ult., to a contemporary, says:—

"An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Sukkur General Library to protest against the passing of the Ilbert Bill. The hall was crowded, and standing room was not available. Several ladies were present. Resolutions were passed condemning the measure, and deciding to support the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association."

THE *Pioneer* points out that in the *Gazette of India* Supplement, containing the Ilbert Bill opinions, the great indignation meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall on February 28 is dismissed in twenty-eight lines, the resolutions only being given; whereas the report of the meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay, held on April 28, in favour of the Bill, occupies twenty pages, every word printed in the local papers, even to the "enthusiastic cheers" and "great applause" being reproduced.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—

"Our disappointment, however, is not due so much to the smallness of the official number in support of the Bill as to the language made use of by some of the opposing officials. Non-officials might indulge in such language. Irresponsible writers might be excused for the vehemence and bitterness of partisan spirit. But such language from responsible authorities, officers paid from the public exchequer for their support of State policy, appears to us to be highly objectionable. No one who knows Mr. Rivers Thompson could help cherishing the liveliest regard for him personally; we say this in spite of what Bengal papers have been writing of him. It is the more disappointing, therefore, to find the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal among the few rabid irreconcilables. His Honour is welcome to his opinions, but he might have been more guarded in expression. Surely, such a worthy man and high official might have set a better example to his subordinates. His attitude cannot be easily accounted for, unless the hand of Providence is at work in the matter—to show that official opposition from Bengal and Assam is neither meant to be relied upon nor followed. But we must not speculate on probabilities. The facts are sufficiently discouraging."

BABU LALMOHUN GHOSE thus accounted for the excitement which has seized the Anglo-Indian community in India:—

"It was significant that at the time it created no excite

ment in the minds of Europeans in India, but when the proposal was introduced in the legislative assembly six months ago, a change has come over the spirit of Europeans in India. Why was this? Because by that time it was found that the intention of Lord Ripon's Government was to mete out even-handed justice between all classes. If there was one thing more than another disliked by advocates of monopolies and upholders of privilege, it was even-handed justice. The official classes of India deeply resented a scheme of local self-government propounded by Lord Ripon, which proposed to transfer from that civil service to local bodies the transaction of municipal affairs, members of such bodies, however, to be under the control and supervision of the central Government. This gave mortal offence to the civil servants of India. Then admirers of Lord Lytton—the Jingo of India—were displeased with Lord Ripon for freeing the Native Press from the shackles formed for them by the previous Administration. Certain appointments of Lord Ripon proved that he was anxious to recognise the legitimate and just claims of the natives of the country. The appointment of a native chief justice of Bengal, and of another of standing counsel to the Government, gave terrible offence to the Calcutta lawyers, who were to a large extent responsible for the present agitation. He was sorry to say this feeling did not stop with the bar, but had spread to the bench. These various causes produced a certain amount of irritation among certain sections of the Anglo-Indian community against the administration of Lord Ripon, and when the Ilbert Bill was introduced, it was felt it presented a splendid opportunity for making an attempt to discredit the Indian Government by raising the cry of liberty, and appeal to the passions and prejudices of the bulk of the Europeans in India, which was likely to be echoed in some parts of England. The result was an agitation of a most persistent and vehement kind that had ever been set on foot in India."

WITH respect to the Indigo Market, we quote the following from the Price Current of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. :—

"We have now the pleasure to hand a detailed estimate of the result of the season's manufacture, amounting to 138,000 maunds against a crop of 150,278 last year. Compared with the figures given a fortnight ago, we have slightly increased our Lower Bengal estimate, whilst, as regards Behar, the Khoontee returns have been much more favourable than was at one time expected, so much so, that the estimated outturn for the district is but little under the final figures for last season. Our estimated figures for the Benares Provinces and the Doab will, as regards the European factories, be found fairly correct, whilst more than the usual uncertainty exists as to the native production. In the early part of this month our reports from the North West were most discouraging, but since then heavy and seasonable rain is reported to have done much good, and this fact, coupled with the undoubted increase in the native cultivation, leads us to expect the figures given below will be realised :—LOWER BENGAL, estimated crop for 1882-83, 16,000 maunds. BEHAR: Monghyr, 2,350; Tirhoot, 24,000; Chumparun, 16,300; Ghuprah, 13,350. BENARES PROVINCES: Europeans, 8,000; Natives, 8,000. DOAB: Europeans, 5,000; Natives, 45,000. Total factory maunds, 138,000 maunds."

THE same firm thus report on the positions of the Tea Market :—

"The usual weekly sales have been held since we last wrote, amounting to the large quantity of 31,644 packages, and of these 30,491 found buyers, viz., 14,043 on the 13th and 16,448 chests on the 20th September, 1883. The demand continued good throughout, particularly for low and medium qualities of Pekoe Souchongs and Broken Teas at, and under eight annas, which were quite half an anna per lb. dearer. Desirable Darjeeling descriptions were well competed for at fully previous rates; on the other hand, good and medium Assam and Cachar Teas were occasionally a shade easier. Our manufacturing reports are not particularly good; floods and blight have been very prevalent in Cachar, and both there, and in Darjeeling and the Terai the outturn promises to be under last year. In Assam a good deal of Tea is being made, and it is possible that estimates may nearly be realised, but at present it appears to us that the total crop will be considerably under the estimate, even if it exceeds that of last season."

THE *Englishman* gives the following with respect to the Freight Market :—

"Our rates of freight during the past week have fluctuated considerably, especially by sailing vessels, which, after experiencing a considerable decline, have recovered, and exceeded even those of last week. By canal, rates have steadied slightly, but cargo is not freely offering. Jute, which is our principle article of export at this time of the year, is very scarce, and if the general expectation of an unusually short crop is realised, the prospects for freights for the next six months will be anything but brilliant. Four vessels have been chartered during

the week, one for London, and three for New York. Our unfixed tonnage amounts to 40,000 tons."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the ten days ending Sept. 28 :—Lieut. Col. Walter Musgrave, commandant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Richard Ellis Wilson, sub-engineer of the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway; Mr. Shaik Dawood, Talukdar of Aurangabad; Mr. E. B. Cottell, of the Lallaklall tea gardens; Mr. C. T. Winifred, headmaster of the Hindu High School, Trichinopoly; Mr. John Francis Fernandez, retired Treasury Deputy Collector, South Canara; Mr. A. Anthony, Deputy Accountant General of the Punjab; Mr. James Cameron Dunbar, of Messrs. R. Steel & Co., Calcutta; Captain T. W. Marten, Retired List; Prince Mahomed Ali Mirza, *alias* Amir Sahib, third son of the ex-Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 18th September :—

"In the Carnatic Travancore, and parts of the Southern Mahratta Country the rainfall of the past week has been somewhat deficient, and more rain is wanted for unirrigated crops; otherwise the prospects in Southern India are fair. There has been a slight rise in the river in Sind, but it remains below its usual level; at Kurrachee, however, it is reported to be higher than last year. In Hyderabad and the Berars the crops are generally in excellent condition, and throughout Central India and Rajputana good, and in some places abundant rain has greatly benefited the kharif and improved the pasturage. In Burma, Assam, and Bengal crop prospects are on the whole favourable, although some damage has been done by past floods, and more rain is wanted in parts of Behar and Central Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces the rice crop has suffered from the long break in August, but other crops are doing well, and the rainfall of the week under report has been generally and very beneficial. Hardly any rain fell during the week in the Punjab but prospects there have materially improved. Harvesting is still in progress in Madras. Ploughing and sowing for the rabi have begun in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and the early kharif crops are being out. Reaping of early rice and jute continues in Bengal, the outturn being generally fair. In Burma rice sowings have been finished, and transplanting is nearly completed. Cattle-disease in mild form is reported from most districts; in Burma the mortality has slightly increased. Cholera still exists in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Northern India, but is decreasing. The usual autumnal fevers prevail. Prices are keeping steady."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Oct. 8, did not arrive in time for our last issue :—

"The Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association assembled a few days ago to consider the present attitude of the Government regarding the Ilbert Bill, and passed a series of resolutions. As those resolutions very accurately represent the feeling of the Anglo-Indian community, and have met with general approval from the Press and the public, I shall quote them *in extenso* :—

"1. That in the opinion of this council every legislative measure, in however modified a form, which seeks to render European British subjects liable to the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates and judges is vicious and obnoxious in principle, and cannot but prove oppressive and disastrous in practice."

"2. That this council have reason to believe that any further endeavour to force a measure of this description into law would be viewed as a high-handed and inequitable exercise of arbitrary power, and a wanton and deliberate affront to the collective public opinion of practically the whole European and Anglo-Indian community."

"3. That it is the duty of the Defence Association and of the whole European community to maintain an attitude of strenuous opposition to every legislative enactment which shall seek to validate the principle of subordinating European British subjects to the criminal jurisdiction of natives."

"4. That the legal power of the Indian Legislature to pass such an Act has been challenged for valid reasons by some of the ablest lawyers in India, and such power has never been affirmed by any decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and that, moreover, whether such power be vested in the Legislative

Council or not, special class legislation of this character, when divested of the sanction of the community against which its provisions are directed, would necessarily, in public estimation, be deprived of political, moral, and equitable obligation, and, as a measure of public utility, would stand self-condemned as morally inefficient and politically inoperative.

"5. That in the event of any such measure being enacted it will be the duty of the Anglo-Indian community until such time as such measure shall have been duly repealed to endeavour to minimise its injustice by collectively aiding with funds and moral support every member of the community, whatsoever his position in life, who shall exercise his right of refusing to plead to a criminal jurisdiction which has been all but universally condemned by collective Anglo-Indian public opinion as an unprovoked, inequitable, and capricious invasion of the existing status of European British subjects in India."

"The European community of the Cachar district held a crowded and enthusiastic meeting at Silchar on the 29th ult., when a number of resolutions were passed condemning the want of consideration for the opinions of Europeans shown by the Government, and pledging the community in the event of the Bill being passed to resist it individually and collectively by all legal means.

"The tea planters of Jorehaut in Assam followed suit last Tuesday and passed similar resolutions, adding an emphatic protest against the party spirit displayed by the Home Government throughout the controversy, and the manner in which the real interests of India had been ignored, for the purpose of gaining credit by carrying out what was mis-called liberality at the expense of the European residents.

"Meetings have also been held during the past week at Allahabad and other places.

"The Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore division in his administration report makes the following remarks regarding public feeling on the subject of Mr. Ilbert's Bill:—'It has only created interest among Europeans and educated natives. The former, official and non-official, are to a man dead against the measure, and of the latter only the most advanced and English-speaking section are for it.'

"It is currently reported, but on somewhat doubtful authority, that the Bill will not be further considered till March.

"The committee lately appointed to consider the reorganisation of the Public Works Department has recommended the adoption of the Secretary of State's proposal with certain modifications. Among these are the payment of pensions in conventional sterling, increased pensions to executive engineers who are compulsorily retired, and the extension of the new furlough rules to all the members of the department. The committee express the opinion that the emoluments of the civil and military members of the department should be equalised, and the department reconstituted on a purely civil basis.

"Largely attended meetings to protest against the Rent Bill have been held at Jorehaut and Burdwan.

"Mr. Gibbs will act as President of the Council during the Viceroy's absence in Cashmere.

"A strange and fatal accident is reported from the Central Provinces. Dr. Jackson, civil surgeon of Pachmarree, while out tiger shooting with a friend, was attacked by hornets and received over 200 stings. Erysipelas set in and proved fatal. His friend was saved by the presence of mind of his servant, who dragged him into the jungle, but not before he had been stung severely. In this case, however, no evil consequences followed."

The following is the usual weekly telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Darjeeling, Oct. 14:—

"The newspapers continue to devote a large portion of their space to accounts of meetings held in various parts of the country for the purpose of protesting against the Ilbert Bill. The opinions expressed at these meetings generally follow the lines of the resolutions passed by the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which were last week telegraphed to the *Times*. The persistent efforts of the advocates of the measure at home and in India to misrepresent the attitude of its opponents are strongly denounced. The intrusion of party politics into the question is deprecated, and care is taken to make it clear that the opposition is not actuated by any general dislike to Lord Ripon's policy, or by any wish to debar the natives from the opportunity of attaining to high office. The avowed intention of the Government to disregard the majority of the official reports, and the sneering language used by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright concerning Anglo-Indians, are always mentioned with indignation, and the meetings invariably wind up with a resolution binding those present to resist by every legal means the passing of the Bill and to oppose its working if it should be passed. It is very evident that the agitation, far from dying out, is daily gathering fresh strength, and that the Viceroy has only succeeded in exasperating the European and unsettling the native community.

"The proposed changes in the rent law seem likely to cause an excitement second only to that aroused by the Ilbert Bill.

At a meeting of the Jorehaut branch committee of the Indian Tea Association the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That, the draft of the proposed rent law for the Assam Valley being highly prejudicial to the interests of the entire body of Europeans connected with land, this committee strongly urges that the Europeans in all the districts of the Assam Valley, though absorbed in the all-engrossing subject of the Ilbert Bill, should take this important matter into careful consideration, and send representations on the objectionable provisions of the Bill to the authorities as soon as possible.

"The Chief Commissioner for the Central Provinces held a Durban on the 4th inst. for the purpose of inaugurating the District Council of Nagpore, under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Jones assured his audience that there was no intention of making the grant of local self-government an excuse for adding to local burdens. He further observed that the Act effected no radical change of policy, but merely declared that the time had come when the tutelary guardianship of the Government officers might cease and the people be left to walk alone.

"The question of altering the standard of age for the Indian Civil Service competition has recently been reopened in the Executive Council. It is believed that the Viceroy urges a return to the standard which prevailed before the changes made by the late Ministry, his object being to remove the difficulties alleged to affect any natives desirous of entering as competitors. Mr. Ilbert is said to support Lord Ripon, but the majority of the Council strenuously oppose the making of any change in the present rules; and it is reported that the Commander-in-Chief has recorded a strong minute of dissent. According to a rumour prevalent at Simla, however, the Viceroy is determined to move the Ministry on the subject.

"Yesterday's Government *Gazette* contains an Order organising the officers of the Indian Marine. Commanders will rank with lieutenant-colonels, and first grade officers with majors. Military forces appointed to serve as Marines will be detailed from the native army on the requisition of the Director of Marine. The vessels of the Indian Marine, with the sanction of the Admiralty, will hoist a blue ensign, with the Star of India in the fly as a distinguishing badge. The commanders will have the official title of captain, such title carrying no precedence.

"The Committee appointed to consider the best means of extending the shipping accommodation of the port of Calcutta has presented a report. This document states that the trade of the port urgently requires an immediate extension of the accommodation, especially for exports, and the principal recommendations made are an extension of the wharves for loading boats on the Howrah foreshore, and the construction of wet docks at Kidderpore and of a railway bridge connecting the East Indian and Eastern Bengal lines at Cossipore. The members of the Committee believe that these works will be financially successful if the trade of the port be restricted to its present limits, and that they will yield a large profit in the event of a further development of that trade.

"Some rain fell in Bengal last week, but much anxiety is still felt concerning the late rice.

"Mr. Graham, the Alpine climber, has been deserted by his coolies. He has sent to Darjeeling for fresh coolies, and is believed to be awaiting their arrival near the base of the Kinohinjunga.

"The Ameer, besides occupying Shighnan, as reported from St. Petersburg, has also occupied Wakhan, placing an Afghan governor in charge of both provinces. The former Governor of Wakhan, Ali Murdan Shah, has fled, taking refuge in Yassin. The late Mir of Shighnan is a prisoner at Cabul. Both Shighnan and Wakhan owe allegiance to Badakshan, and hence the Ameer's action is entirely within his right.

"The Jellalabad district is tranquil, and there is increasing quietude in Zurmud and Kalaway.

"A Persian envoy arrived in Cabul on Sept. 26. No special information is as yet available regarding the objects of his mission."

The following telegram from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* is dated Oct. 15:—

"Telegrams continue to arrive from Central Asia with reference to the new territories which the Ameer of Afghanistan has recently annexed to his dominions. The latest published here reports that another small region, that of Wakhan, ruled over by a Bek, and continuous with the first reported acquisition of Shighnan, has been occupied and incorporated into Afghanistan. The ruler of Wakhan is said to have fled with all his property, herds, and followers. The Bek of Shighnan, before he was captured by the Afghans and sent to Cabul, went on Russian territory, and solicited Russian shelter and protection. His request was refused, and he had to fall back into the hands of his enemies.

"The territory of Wakhan has always been regarded as dependent upon Badakshan, and was finally accepted by Prince Gortchakoff as part of Afghanistan, although it seems that the

Russian Government considered this arrangement as cancelled by a speech Mr. Gladstone subsequently delivered in the House of Commons. According to Schuyler, Shignan was never intended by Russia to belong to Afghanistan.

"The subject is as yet obscurely treated by the Russian Press, and there is a dispute as to whether the new Afghan frontiers actually touch those of Russia or not. The St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* insists that as Russian troops were pushed right up to the border of Shignan in the expedition of 1875-1876 the two frontiers must touch at this point. The British Government, according to all accounts, must have been aware of these movements of the Afmeat a month or two ago."

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S LESSON ON ANGLO-INDIAN "ASCENDENCY" EXPOUNDED BY THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

MR. GLADSTONE is reported to have said that "they (Anglo-Indians) were inclined to indulge in a spirit of ascendancy, which must be checked." There is no doubt that Anglo-Indians are growing into a power, both in this country and England, and a true English statesman cannot fail to discern in them a source of danger to English constitution. The Anglo-Indians, though many of them are born and brought up in England, lose many of the noble qualities of an Englishman, by a long residence in this country. An average Anglo-Indian may be described as a hybrid production of irresponsible despotism and oriental Nihilism, and, as such, possesses a good deal of the vices of a mongrel race. He is an object of terror and dislike generally to the Indians, who will avoid him as if he were a ferocious animal, while a free-born Briton will hardly recognise him as one belonging to his own race.

There is no doubt that India is a useful field for the employment of superfluous manhood of England, but the occupation of India and its Government by English agency is doing mischief to England in a most vital part. Every thoughtful Englishman should take note of this fact and ponder on it seriously. The Anglo-Indians are now settling down in England by hundreds and thousands, and making their influence felt there. In one sense they are useless in England, because, virtually they are strangers to the land. Their modes of thought, and training are different from those of an Englishman. A Japanese can scarcely be a useful member of English society. Why should then an Anglo-Indian be? He is almost as much a stranger to England as a Japanese or a Chinaman. A trained archer cannot be of any service in a modern regiment. He will feel himself out of element there, as an Anglo-Indian feels himself in England.

An Anglo-Indian has no accurate idea of the principle of a constitutional Government. If he is, therefore, entrusted with any public business in England, he will find himself beset with difficulties on all sides. He finds too much law to entangle him at every step, and in despair he prefers to lead a private life to serving a country which is so different from that in which he has been trained. Would you employ an Anglo-Indian as a political in Europe? He will spoil everything at once; for he has learnt in India that the heart of diplomacy lies solely in bullying a foreign State. Would you appoint him as an engineer? He has no local experience. A magistrate? He will soon come to grief by over-riding the law. As a merchant he has a different training. As a public officer he is either too rich or too proud to serve on a pay which England allows. He is too imperious and selfish to form a useful or general member in private society. You can no doubt make him a Member of Parliament, but he will prove a veritable bore there.

In Parliament one must have the patience to bear what his opponent has to say. Now fancy Sir Ashley Eden in Parliament! And Sir Ashley is a typical Anglo-Indian ruler! He makes a proposal which is laughed at by the members present, and do you think Sir Ashley will stay another moment in the House—Sir Ashley whose wish was, perhaps, never crossed during the whole course of his official life? An Anglo-Indian has a scanty knowledge of domestic politics and a scantier knowledge of the affairs of the foreign States. His notions of right and wrong cannot exactly agree with those of an Englishman. And such a man can do as little in Parliament as in public office.

But the Anglo-Indians are now threatening to overrun England. If they gain an ascendancy in the Councils of England which they eventually must do, if India continues to send them back laden with gold in the numbers that she is doing now, then they will have all in their own way, at no distant period. We have noticed this threatened danger to the constitution of England several times in our columns, and we believe many Englishmen are gradually coming to perceive it. If England sends her manhood for service in this country, we send there now and then young men for education. These young men return from England completely denationalised. They have been trained in different modes of thought and life, and are threatening to form themselves into a strong community.

If they go on strengthening their ranks by new recruits every year, they shall, no doubt, be able to exert their influence upon the Hindu Society. Whether their views on social or political matters are correct or not is a matter of opinion. But this much is certain, if they ever gain an ascendancy in this country they will make it a *tabula rasa* for respectable men to know English and to go to England for general education. They will introduce forbidden meat, make beads, coats, and hats fashionable, abolish caste, the "Zemina system," &c. In short, they will try to introduce these novelties which they had met with in England.

"In another article in the same paper, the same lesson is still further developed:—

The English people have an instinctive love for that form of government in which the will of many persons prevails as opposed to the form in which the will of one person prevails. They have a horror of absolute monarchy. They cannot see the people of this country, because they cannot point to any past epoch at which they had a popular form of government and not a despotic one. They are puzzled to understand how possibly any Hindu or Mahomedan could think of the form of the Russian Government without alarm.

There is a grand mistake underlying these sentiments and thoughts. The fact is, the absolute despotic form of government is not in all cases worse than mixed and complicated forms. By absolute despotic form of government we mean government by one man. By mixed form we mean government by a number of men. Now, as a matter of fact, the government of the man may, in many cases, be infinitely superior to government by many. A representative form of government by many is no doubt the best. But, at the same time, a non-representative form of government by many is the worst of all. A simple and pure form of government by one, though inferior to a representative popular government, is undoubtedly far better than a non-representative government by many.

#### RENT-BILL MEETING AT HUGHLI.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the principal landholders of Hughli was held at the hall of the Serampore College on the 1st ult. Babu Jankissen Mukerjee was elected to the chair. The Chairman explained to the meeting the salient features of the Bill. Several speakers followed him and the following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Baboo Chunder Kant Mukerjee. Seconded by Baboo Abhay Chandra Nundy.

1. That this meeting views with anxiety and alarm the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill which involve a direct breach of the terms of Permanent Settlement and a great threat to vested rights of property acquired for large and valuable considerations.

Proposed by Baboo Buddon Chunder Chowdhry. Seconded by Babu Nundlal Goswain.

2. That while the effect of the proposed measure would be to impoverish both the landholders and ryots by taking away valuable rights from them and setting them against one another at every step in their ordinary transactions, it would create a class of middlemen whose influence on the agricultural interests and on the social economy would be of a most pernicious character.

Proposed by Babu Annoda Prosad Dey. Seconded by Babu Rajkristo Banerjee.

3. That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy submitting the views of the meeting on the provisions of the Bill, and that a sub-committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add to their number to draw up and submit such memorial:

Baboo Joykissen Mukerjee, Chunderkanto Mukerjee, Belbykristo Mukerjee, Nundlal Goswain, Kisorilal Goswami, Suddodoyal Banerjee, Rajendrakrishna Nundy, Buddon Chunder Chowdhry, Annoda Prosad Dey, and Nolit Mohun Singh.

#### COLONEL OSBORN (OF THE INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION) ON INDIAN CIVILIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECHO."

SIR,—The Indian mail which arrived this morning brought to this country the opinions of the collectors, judges, and other covenanted civilians in the Lower Provinces, i.e., Bengal, Behar, and Orissa—upon the (so-called) Ilbert Bill. It will be seen that the officers whose opinions have been solicited are unanimously against the passing of the Bill. This unanimity will certainly be made the most of by the opponents of the Bill in this country. Actually it shows that the opinions of these gentlemen are quite worthless. If the unanimity had not been so complete—if only a man here and there had come to a conclusion favourable to the passing of the Bill—then, by making believe very much, it might have been possible for a credulous man to credit these gentlemen with coming to the consideration of the subject with candid and unbiased minds. But this parrot-like repetition of objection—this perfect harmony of condemnation—establishes conclusively to my thinking that these gentlemen have had in their minds something

quite different from the merits or demerits of the little measure on which they effect to be giving an opinion. What that something is will be a mystery to no one who has been in India, and who has observed the Indian civilian from a standpoint outside of the Covenanted Civil Service. With the rarest exceptions, it is a moral impossibility for an Indian civilian to look at any question of Indian policy except from the standpoint of his own interest, and that of the service of which he is a member. To preserve to this service its gigantic emoluments, its absolute power, its monopoly of all the most lucrative appointments in India, ninety-nine civilians out of every hundred have honestly persuaded themselves it is precisely the same thing as to preserve the highest interests of the people of India. A century ago Edmund Burke described the Constitution of the Indian Civil Service, and his description is as true to-day as it was when it was first spoken. "The English in India," he said, "are nothing but a seminary for the succession of officers. They are a nation of placemen; they are a commonwealth without a people; they are a State made up wholly of magistrates. There is nothing to be in propriety called people—to watch, to inspect, to balance against the power of office. The power of office, so far as the English nation is concerned, is the sole power of the country. The consequence of which is that, being a kingdom of magistrates, what is commonly called *esprit de corps* is strong in it. The spirit of the body predominates equally in all its parts; by which the members must consider themselves as having a common interest, and that common interest separated both from that of the country which sent them out and from that of the country in which they act. No control upon them exists—none, I mean, in persons who understand their language, who understand their manners, or can apply their conduct to the laws. Therefore in a body so constituted confederacy is easy, and has been general. Your lordships are not to expect that that should happen in such a body which never happened in any body or corporation; that is, that they should in any instance be a proper control and check upon themselves." The narrowing and blighting effect of an Indian career, no matter how distinguished it is officially accounted to be, is shown by the pitiful figures presented by our great Indian administrators the moment they return to the bracing political atmosphere of a free country. Gentlemen who, if we are to trust the accounts of "the service," have exhibited in the East political qualities of the highest order, are no sooner transplanted to this country than they sink into utter obscurity, or, if they manage to get into Parliament, scrupulously abstain from being of the smallest national advantage. And this result is only natural, if we consider the life-long training of an English civilian in India. He goes to that country when still young; when he is practically unacquainted with the working of free institutions, when he has had little or no opportunity of measuring his own capacity against that of others, and finds himself all at once called upon (to quote Edmund Burke once more) "to exercise functions at which a Statesman here would tremble, without any theoretical study, and without any of that sort of experience which in mixed societies of business and converse form men gradually and insensibly to great affairs." Whether he discharge those functions well or ill makes no difference. In either case he is surrounded by a circle of obsequious native underlings, who burn incense before him, do him homage, and flatter his self love in an infinite variety of ways. As he rises in the service, the quantity of incense that is burnt before him becomes proportionally greater, with the result that he becomes altogether intoxicated with a sense of his own manifold perfection, and is quite honestly convinced that so marvellous a Statesman and administrator as he has rarely been born into the world. But your Indian civilian, if he desires to rise rapidly in the service, must also be a persistent incense-burner himself. Obsequious as may be the native underlings around him, he is bound to be not a whit less obsequious to those greater magnates who sit in high places, with an immense deal of patronage at their disposal. The first—the quite indispensable—requisite for getting on in the Indian Civil Service is that a man should have no convictions of his own. He must learn to regard himself and to act as a piece of machinery, to be set in motion, and to grind out results according to orders received from above. After a few years of persistence in this line of conduct it is really surprising to observe how completely a rising civilian will have succeeded in emptying himself of the attributes of a reasonable being. He is good for little else except to glorify the service to which he belongs, and to revile and calumniate the people from whom he derives his subsistence. There is at present in India (I speak of that which I know) a hearty—nay, a passionate—loyalty to the Government of Lord Ripon, combined with an equally passionate dislike of the rule of "civilianism." How just and reasonable that dislike is may be ascertained by anyone who cares to read an article in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* by Sir Lepel Griffin, agent for the Governor-General for Central India. This article (on which, with your permission, I shall make a few remarks in a second letter) is filled from beginning to end with vulgar and indecent abuse of the native princes,

by whom the stipend of this vituperative personage is paid. The article is as gross an outrage upon the princes and the people of India as if one of our ambassadors, while in residence at a foreign Court, should make use of a London periodical to revile the Government and the nation to which he is accredited. That neither the official decency required by his position, nor other considerations should have availed to restrain Sir Lepel Griffin, shows how completely the English civilians have lost "touch" of the people. They regard them as creatures, without abilities which seek scope for their exercise, without a sense of honour which can be wounded, and without resentment which can wait for a day of retaliation. They are, in fact, according to the civilian conception, soulless things, to be ruled and reviled by highly-salaried civilians, and to be thankful for both.—I am, Sir,

Oct. 8.

ROBERT D. OSBORN, Lieut. Colonel.

#### THE "WESTERN MORNING NEWS" ON INDIAN CIVILIANS.

Our administration of India is a perennial theme for criticism and condemnation on the part of a certain class of politicians. We are told that as we won India by the sword, so we hold her, and so only can we retain her. The inhabitants are represented as utterly devoid of affection for us, as detesting our rule, and as groaning under the despotic sway of English officials, who arrogant, supercilious, and scornful—treat the natives as an alien and conquered people, whose sympathies and feelings are not worthy of consideration, and whose prejudices are beneath contempt. Even though he may be above the temptation of a bribe, and does not "sell the justice" he is appointed to administer, yet he metes it out unequally to the European and the native—the former finding him a gentle judge; the latter stern, severe, and oftentimes cruel. This is no overdrawn picture of the ideal Anglo-Indian official as portrayed by Englishmen in England. Now let us compare it with one of an actual official drawn by Hindoos in Hindostan. "As a judge . . . he was careful, impartial, patient, and merciful, so that his decisions gave universal satisfaction; to all his numerous subordinates of every grade he was unaffectedly considerate and courteous; towards his native friends he uniformly exhibited an effability and generous freedom from race prejudices that were extremely gratifying, and rendered him highly and deservedly popular; whilst generally towards all classes of the people such was the charity and kindness of his heart—sympathising in their troubles and co-operating liberally in all movements for their welfare—that the honoured name of 'Phillpotts Sahib' was as familiar to all as a household word, and will, we feel sure, for years to come be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance." Such is the language used by the committee representing the native citizens of Ahmedabad, in a letter of condolence sent to the Ven. Archdeacon Phillpotts on the death of his son, Mr. Sextus Howard Phillpotts, sessions judge of Ahmedabad, who died of cholera after only a few hours' illness. Mr. Phillpotts had had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, and, according to native testimony, had won "a reputation for unswerving impartiality, unimpeachable integrity, and great kindness of disposition." In the populous city where he died his death was "lamented as a public calamity," and a large and influential meeting of natives resolved that some useful and fitting memorial should "keep in perpetual recollection the cherished name of 'Phillpotts Sahib.'" No more eloquent proof of esteem and affection could be borne in respect of any man; and that it is deserved is shown not only by the record of past services, but by the fact that in his will Mr. Phillpotts had made liberal provision for the needs of the poor among whom his lot was cast. It is of such men as he that England has cause to be proud. Quietly and unostentatiously they have built up and consolidated our great empire, and have done, and are still doing, truer, nobler, and more lasting service for their country than many a much belauded and rewarded general, the glamour of whose ephemeral achievements divert our attention from the invaluable labours of that numerous band of civilians who are the envy and the admiration of the whole world.

#### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

##### THE BATTLE OF PORT SAID.\*

THIS is, as the author puts it, a chapter in the history of the future, similar to the famed "Battle of Dorking." It forcibly shows, that if we allow affairs in our Navy to go on exactly as they are, and keep it at the same strength, in the course of a very few years we must be completely over-matched by a combination against us that might easily occur at any time. It is a strong corroboration in a popular form of the views that are held by Captain Bedford Pinn, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord George Hamilton, and others who have done their best to call attention to the vital error of allowing our Navy to fall behind in the struggle for supremacy.

\* The Battle of Port Said. Printed at the Office of Engineering, 31 and 33, Bedford Street, London. 1883.

## THE "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

THE *Army and Navy Magazine* for October contains an account by Colonel Malleson of the battle of Lützen, and the death of the great Gustavus Adolphus. Mr. Keane brings to a conclusion his series of articles on "Indian districts during the Revolt," narrating the state of affairs in Rohilkhand, and giving a brief summary of the causes of the Mutiny. In an article on "Royal Marines and our Coast Fortresses," Colonel Parnell, R.E., makes a suggestion with regard to the formation of a regular fortress service, and partial amalgamation of the three branches of the service, that seems well worthy of consideration. A "Voluntary Student" writing of the Royal Naval College, shows that that institution, which should be so valuable to the Naval Service and the country, is in danger of having its practical training stifled by undue prominence being given to Mathematics. It may be remembered that the Military Staff College was at one time in that case, and that it was only after the strongest representations that the Mathematical course was reduced to moderate limits, and that practical training for service requirements took its place with great advantage to all. The incidents during the Mutiny year, narrated by Captain Taylor are very interesting; and Major Graham's article on "Pre-eminence in War," which closes the Magazine, shows much erudition in military history well applied to the subject in hand. We must, however, object to his statement that Napoleon's generals were possessed of what he calls "instinct of battle" enabling them to form up troops quickly for attack; it is far more probable that the quality was due to practice in the field without which no man can become a good general, and of that practice Napoleon's generals had a considerable amount.

## MAJOR GOWAN'S INDICES TO MARVIN'S WORKS ON CENTRAL ASIA.

MAJOR W. E. GOWAN, of the Intelligence Branch at Simla, who has made a reputation as a Russian scholar by his translations of General Kouropatkin's "Kashgaria" and Ivanoff's "Russian Grammar," has taken upon himself the useful task of publishing in India a series of indices to Charles Marvin's works on Central Asia. The voluminous character of Marvin's writings on the subject is well known to the reader. Since 1880 he has published on the Russian advance five distinct works, consisting collectively of 1,879 pages of printed matter, besides innumerable articles, pamphlets, &c. As these works are largely composed of original Russian data, of value to the military and political authorities in India, Major Gowan is of opinion that they would be rendered all the more valuable if a general index were published of their contents. He has, therefore, taken in hand the compilation of one, which he will issue in parts, each being distinct in itself. The first part issued deals with "The Russian Advance towards India," and bears every trace of careful and conscientious compilation. Major Gowan has introduced a good feature in giving prominence to facts of special importance in excess of chronicling them in their proper order. Thus, for instance, under "Turkestan" we find Marvin's definition given in full—"Whatever may be the etymological meaning of the words Turkestan, Turkmenia, or the Turkoman region, Turkestan signifies exclusively the Russian territory in Central Asia, administered from Tashkent and Turkmenia, or Turkomania, the country of the Turkomans administered from Tiflis." We are glad to see officers in India taking up actively the Central Asian Question, and trust that the Government will not lose sight of such useful labours as that of Major Gowan's.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL DENOUNCED BY A RADICAL JOURNAL.

"A CONSTANT READER" in our correspondence columns calls attention to what he deems to be an inconsistency between our present writings on the subject of zemindar rights in these provinces, and the opinions expressed by us in the *London Statesman* on the same subject in 1880. If the writer, instead of quoting very elliptically from what we then said, will read the whole paper attentively, he will find that we assumed all through that paper that both the zemindar and the middleman possess contract rights under the Cornwallis settlement for which the State must compensate them, if it intends to withdraw them by legislation on the subject. We stand by what we have been writing for the last twenty-five years concerning the settlement. Our views generally is that a "survey" of the land is peremptorily needed, and a record of rights. The "middlemen" should be bought out once for all, and as many of the zemindars as can be induced to surrender their lands, but there must be no confiscation on the ground that what was done a hundred years ago ought not to have been done. It is sufficient at this lapse of time that it was done. But what was done cannot now be determined by legislation. It belongs to the courts of law alone to determine what the rights of the zemindar under the settlement really are. All parties will agree that what the State did by the Permanent

Settlement Regulations, and what it intended to do, was to hand over to the zemindar every claim upon the soil which it believed the State itself to possess, and to have been accustomed to assert therein. And the consideration for which it did this, was the settled perpetual annuity which the zemindars bound themselves to pay the State for all time, for the transfer of these rights. All that the State had the right to exact from the land, and had been accustomed to exact therefrom, it sold, we say, to the zemindar for the perpetual annuity which the latter agreed to pay for these State rights. It will not be asserted by anyone, that Lord Cornwallis intended to sell to the zemindar rights which the State did not itself possess, still less that it intended to include in the sale, the right which from the nature of things is inherent in every State, and of which it cannot divest itself—the right to legislate for the welfare of the country. Lord Cornwallis, with full knowledge of what he was doing, resolved to transfer by sale to the zemindar every right whatever that the State possessed to share in the produce of the soil, the price being the perpetual annuity which the zemindars agreed to pay for these rights. It is, we think, strictly right to describe it as a contract, although there was no freedom in the contract. The agreement was imposed upon the zemindar: not negotiated with him. He had no choice in the matter. He had either to accept the terms imposed upon him, or to surrender his position as zemindar, without compensation of any kind. Now it is admitted that the terms proved to be so onerous, that a large proportion of the zemindars were ruined in their attempt to fulfil the engagements imposed upon them by the regulations. They failed to fulfil the terms forced upon them by what was declared, or held to be, their "contract," although they had no part in framing it whatever; and they were made to pay the full penalty of the failure by the sale and forfeiture of their lands.

The zemindars and their successors have thus very strong ground for affirming that they hold these lands by "contract." They are not landlords by any right of antiquity, or descent, or of inheritance. They say with perfect truthfulness, we think, to the Government: "You imposed this contract upon us by force. We neither sought for it, nor desired it. We were not consulted by you in the framing of its terms. You settled the terms yourselves, and required us to accept them, or to surrender our position as the penalty of refusal. It would have been infinitely better for many of our fathers if they had refused your terms, and surrendered their office as zemindars into your hands. Having forced the 'contract' upon us, and compelled us to pay the price you exacted for it, when it was actual ruin to us to fulfil it, you must not turn round now that the 'contract' has become profitable to us, and deprive us of it, unless you are prepared to pay us 'compensation.' If you dispute the construction which we put upon the contract, you cannot settle its meaning by legislation which we complain violates its terms. You must proceed against us in the Courts before H.M. judges. It is *they* only who can determine what the 'contract' means. You say it means one thing. We say it means another. And you propose to decide the matter in your own favour, by making a fresh law upon the subject. Where was this ever heard of, under righteous rule? If your interpretation of the 'contract' is right, the judges will uphold it; if ours, they will uphold ours. The rights of all parties will then be clear so far. Should the decision go against you, and you deem it necessary, in the interests of the common weal, to modify the contract and change its terms adversely to ourselves, you will have the full right to do so. It will be your duty to do so, and we shall submit loyally and humbly to have our 'rights' revised and circumscribed accordingly, and to any extent that you may believe the interests of the common weal demand, because any such legislation will be attended with compensation to us for your breach of a contract that you yourselves imposed upon us, and that you forced us to respect when it was ruin to us. You must not now repudiate the contract by arbitrarily interpreting it in your own way, in your own favour, or in the favour of the ryot, or of any other class whatever." Is there any answer to this appeal? We are inclined to think there is not: and that the Legislative Council is not the tribunal before which the quarrel should come at the present stage of matters. We have done so much harm in India and so much wrong by incessant and hasty legislation that we are inclined to think it would be far wiser for the Government to settle, in some way, the issues upon which the two parties are at variance as to the "contract" of 1793. The quarrel cannot, it seems to us, be properly dealt with legislatively at this stage because there is a vital difference between the parties as to the interpretation to be put upon the contract. If the judges in the last Court of Appeal decide that the Zemindars are right, it will not stop our legislating, while it will remove all heart-burning by making "compensation" a first principle in any changes we may make in the fortunes of the Zemindar. Should the judges on the other hand, declare against the Zemindars' construction of the contract, we can give effect to the proposed changes without injustice of any kind. It is not the first time that we have made this suggestion of an appeal to the Law Courts to determine the rights of the zemindar and the State

respectively, under Lord Cornwallis's regulations. It certainly seems that the time has now come when we are bound to do so. The best legal talent that can be commanded should be employed on both sides, to settle the precise issues to be argued before the judges, and finally on appeal before the Supreme Courts in England. If the zemindars are wise they will memorialise the Government, we think, in this sense, praying that before legislation is attempted, with the avowed purpose of "interpreting" the regulations of 1793, the true meaning of those regulations on the great issues which this legislation will raise should be determined by suit in the High Court of Calcutta. It is of little consequence whether we legislate now, or two years hence. What is greatly to be deprecated is the haste which has so generally marked and marred all our past attempts to improve the law. Do not common sense and ordinary justice suggest, that as the zemindars and the Government are at issue as to the meaning of the regulations of 1793, the Courts should be asked to interpret authoritatively the points at issue, before anything else is done? Meanwhile we shall take an early opportunity of stating the ends that we think should be kept steadily in view, in any changes which the Government may make as to the occupancy of the land.—*Friend of India and Statesman.*

#### THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

THE Behar zemindars and landholders have also drawn up a petition to the House of Commons regarding the new Bengal Rent Bill, which is the most powerful and carefully argued document yet prepared on the subject. It seems, however, a pity that discussions on this Bill should deal so largely with the history of land tenures in the past century, of which little is known, and nothing can be proved. The two main points about which zemindars in Bengal are concerned are that the new Bill will deprive them of all rights of property in their land, and also that it will fix their rents at one-fifth of the gross produce. The first change is certainly one of the strangest outcomes of the Radicalism of the present day. Should a man invest his savings in stocks, shares, houses, or ships, he may sell them, destroy them, lease them, or treat them in any other way he pleases; but let him sink his money in land, and his fate is sealed. Any pauper or vagrant may then come in the night time, and erect a shed or umbrella over the land, and as long as he pays a certain proportion of rent, he can never more be turned away. And if he chooses to remain twelve years, the entire ownership of the land will have passed into his hands, without the smallest consideration having been given for it, and he will be able to sell his right of occupancy to whomsoever he pleases, without consulting his so-called landlord. To the ordinary mind, this seems spoliation of the most deliberate kind. If this one principle were withdrawn, the Bill might probably be otherwise modified and passed with comparative ease; but if it is insisted on, the zemindars will rather part with their land to Government for a cash payment than hand it over to objectionable and troublesome tenants for no payment at all.

#### MAIL NEWS.

His Excellency the Viceroy was to leave Simla on Oct. 10, sleep at Penjore, a few miles from Kalka, leave Umballa by special train for Wazeerabad on the night of the 17th, and, arriving there the following morning, was to proceed to Sealoke, and reach Jummoo on the morning of the 19th.

The Viceroy's party on the Cashmere trip will, according to present arrangements, consist of Her Excellency Lady Ripon; Mr. Frimrose, private secretary; Dr. Anderson, the Rev. Father Kerr, Captains Lord Alwyne Compton and St. Quintin, aides-de-camp, and Capt. Hope, of the Foreign Office. The Maharajah of Cashmere will receive the Viceroy at Jummoo.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay was to leave Poona for Bombay on the 1st October, and after staying in the city five or six days, will proceed to Mahableshwar.

The stay of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Bombay will probably not exceed two or three days.

Mr. Grant Duff has been confined to his room for several days, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism affecting the eyes, neck, and shoulder. According to latest reports his Excellency's health had improved.

H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts intended proceeding on a tour of inspection of the military stations in Southern India and on the Western Coast, on the 29th ult.

The Hon. Mr. Rivers Thompson arrived at Darjeeling on the 15th ult. His honour leaves Darjeeling for Calcutta towards the end of October.

The Maharajah of Cooh-Bihar attained his majority on the 4th of October, when charge of his State was to be handed over to him.

At a recent meeting of the Calcutta Missionary Conference it was resolved to submit an appeal to the Government of India with reference to the Indore Mission difficulty.

It is stated that an appeal has been filed by both the plain-

tiff and the defendant in the Calcutta defamation case. A subscription is being raised by some influential natives in Calcutta to enable Miss Pigot to prosecute the appeal.

¶ The Persian Envoy left Kandahar for Cabul on the 3rd ult.

The three English daily papers in Calcutta unite in condemning Mr. Justice Norris's judgment in the Calcutta defamation case.

An action for libel arising out of some comments made on the case has been brought against the *Statesman* by the Rev. Mr. Hastie's solicitors.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the expenditure by the Calcutta Port Commissioners of a sum of Rs. 1,26,503 for providing double lines of rails for their tramway. His Honour has also appointed the Port Commissioners conservators of the navigable channels of the Mutlah, leading to Port Canning.

So far the offer of bounty to time-expired soldiers in India has been eminently successful, over 4,000 men of all arms having accepted it up to date.

The inquest held on the body of the late Col. F. D. Harington, deputy commissioner, Gujrat, who recently committed suicide by shooting himself, has resulted in a verdict of temporary insanity.

Lieut. Parkyns, of the Royal Irish Regiment, has been cashiered by a general court-martial. The sentence has been upheld by the Commander-in-Chief.

The British ship *Scottish Chieftain*, which left Calcutta for London on the 27th August, with a cargo of linseed, wheat, and jute, was wrecked on the night of the 8th September, on the Middle Andaman Island. The captain and crew were saved, and subsequently returned to Calcutta.

The Hon. Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., has circulated a scheme for the establishment in the Punjab, of a society for sending promising Mahomedan youths to England, in order to enable them to compete at Civil Service examinations.

The Government of Bombay have disapproved of the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry which sat to investigate the circumstances attending the wreck of the s.s. *Knight of the Bath*.

An extensive scheme of works, estimated to cost about ten lakhs of rupees, has been prepared, with a view to the improvement and extension of the Kurrachee harbour.

The Board of Health informed Government on Tuesday, Sept. 25, that cholera is no longer epidemic in Bombay. There were twenty-three deaths from cholera in the city during the week ending with Tuesday.

It is rumoured that the Nagpore and Chattisghur Railway will be sold very shortly, if it has not already been disposed of, to an enterprising London firm.

A notice is about to be issued that telegrams will henceforth be received at every post-office in India and forwarded by the first post, registered to the nearest telegraph-office for transmission. No charge will be made for either postage or registration.

#### HOME NEWS.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The board of directors have declared an interim dividend, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after November 1 next.

INDIAN TEA TRADE.—The trade in Indian tea has materially improved of late, for while the recent arrivals have been much better in condition, compared with last year, the general competition has been greater, and sales have considerably increased. It is reported that during the month of September 60,000 chests were sold, while in the same period last year only about 52,200 chests were disposed of. The amount of tea afloat on the ocean represents 5,693,000lb. against 3,478,960lb. at about this time last year. The deliveries for September were also favourable, being 4,660,836, compared with 4,236,744 in 1882, and the stock was smaller, the figures being 14,987,136 against 15,205,880 in the previous year.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 33,000, average rate 1s. 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>3d.; Bombay, Rs. 6,65,000, average rate 1s. 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>3d.; and Madras, Rs. 10,000, average rate 1s. 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>3d.; in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 7,00,000, average rate 1s. 7<sup>6</sup>/<sub>2</sub>5d.; on Bombay, Rs. 15,00,000, average rate 1s. 7<sup>6</sup>/<sub>2</sub>7d.; and on Madras, Rs. 2,00,000 average rate 1s. 7<sup>6</sup>/<sub>2</sub>5d.—or a total remittance of Rs. 31,08,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 7<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at 1s. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. and above in full. Between April 1 and October 9 the total amount of bills and transfers sold reached Rs. 9,69,97,150, and realised £7,860,681.—Yesterday tenders for Rs. 25,00,000 in bills on India and also for telegraphic transfers were received at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—In bills—on Calcutta, Rs. 60,000, average rate 1s. 7<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>2d.; on Bombay, Rs. 2,50,000, average rate

18. 7.562d.; on Madras, Rs.10,000, average rate rs. 7.562d. In telegraphic transfers—on Calcutta, Rs.21,50,000, average rate rs. 7.648d.; on Bombay, Rs.6,50,000, average rate 18.7.625d.; on Madras, Rs.1,50,000, average rate rs. 7.625d., or a total remittance of Rs.32,70,000. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at rs. 7 9-18d. will receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers on all Presidencies at rs. 7 5/8d. 50 per cent. above in full. Between April 1 and October 16 the total amount of bills and transfers sold reached Rs.10,01,05,150, and realised Rs.8,114,653.

**OBITUARY.**—The Admiralty have received intelligence of the death of Mr. William Hounson, who, after serving many years as an Admiralty draftsman, went out to Bombay about six months ago as acting constructor. It appears that the deceased had sustained a serious accident to his leg, and while the injured limb was being amputated on the 7th inst. he died under the operation. By the new Admiralty organisation scheme Mr. Hounson would have become constructor at Chatham Dockyard.

**THE INDIA OFFICE.**—During the Louis Mallet's period of administration at the India Office he introduced several important changes with a view to the more efficient and economical working of the several departments of that branch of the public service. The last change proposed by him, which has just been sanctioned, is the formation of which is practically a new department by the combination of the department of the Superintendent of Records with that of the Registrar. This has only now been rendered practicable by the retirement of the Registrar, Mr. F. Thompson, after a service of nearly fifty years. The new department of Record and Registry has been placed in charge of Mr. F. C. Danvers, who was for some time assistant secretary in the Public Works Department, but who was selected on the retirement of Mr. C. R. Markham, C.B., to succeed that gentleman as assistant revenue secretary. It is also arranged that Mr. A. N. Wollaston, at present of the Political Department, and a well-known Oriental scholar whose "Persian English Dictionary," brought out by Messrs. Allen and Co. last year, supplied a long-felt want, will take over the post in the Revenue Department which Mr. Danvers now vacates.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

MILLER—Oct. 7, at 26, Norland-square, London, the wife of Henry Cleveland Miller, Bengal, a son.  
RENDLE—Oct. 7, at 5, Osborne-place, Plymouth, the wife of Aston W. Rendle, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.  
SAWYER—Oct. 2, at Sutherland House, Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Captain Herbert A. Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.  
WILLOUGHBY—Oct. 13, at Deesa, the wife of Major J. F. Willoughby, 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Cavalry, a son.

### MARRIAGES

CAREW—RAYMOND—Oct. 10, at Bulmer, Robert G. Hallowell Carew, eldest son of Major R. Hallowell Carew, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B., of Beddington Park, Surrey, to Ellen Margaret Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. O. E. Raymond, curate of Bulmer, Essex.  
MASON—BARRETT—Oct. 4, at St. John's, Pembroke Dock, A. H. Mason, Educational Department, Bengal, to Emma D. Barrett, youngest daughter of Henry Barrett, Pembroke Dock.  
PEED—WYNN—Sept. 25, at St. John's Church, Hampstead, Thomas Thorpe Peed, of Belgrave House, 51, Haverstock-hill, last surviving son of the late John Peed, Solicitor, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, to May Theresa Madelaine Sassoon Wynn, eldest daughter of John Wynn, Esq., C.E., Mazagon, Bombay.  
WELLS—LANE—Oct. 16, at Christ Church, New Zealand, Charles Alexander, second son of W. W. Wells, F.R.C.S., of Cheltenham (Retired List, Bengal Army), to Florence, daughter of W. H. Lane, Esq., of Fayrestowe, Christ Church, New Zealand.

### DEATHS.

DUNDAS—Sept. 19, at Southsea, the wife of Major Dundas, East York Regiment, D.A.A.G., Bombay, a daughter.  
FOWLER—Oct. 6, at Bangor, County Down, Ireland, James Fowler, late of Palghat, Madras, eldest son of the late Alpin Grant Fowler.  
HENDERSON—Aug. 17, at Inglewood, Victoria, Australia, Robert Charles Henderson, second son of the late Major General R. Henderson, C.B., Royal (Madras) Engineers, aged 35.  
MARTIN—Oct. 5, at 72, Addison-road, Kensington, W., after a long and painful illness, endured with Christian patience, George Louis Martin, late of the Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of the late Rev. Joseph Martin, Rector of Keston, Kent.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BURKE-ROCHE—Sept. 18, at Meean Meer, the wife of Acting District Sergeant Major Edward Burke-Roche, R.A., a daughter.  
BLEHINSOP—Sept. 14, at Bellary, the wife of Surgeon Major F. H. Blehinsop, 25th Regt. M.N.L., a daughter.  
CANE—Oct. 11, at Poona, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Cane, a daughter.  
CASSIDY—Sept. 22, at Craig Lodge, Bandora Hill, the wife of J. A. Cassidy, a daughter.

CHILL—Sept. 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. N. Chill, inspector, Northern Indian Salt Revenue Department, a son.  
COLES—Sept. 18, at Mazagon, the wife of Albert Coles, G.I.P. Railway, a daughter.  
COOK—Sept. 17, at Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon Major H. D. Cook, a daughter.  
CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—Sept. 17, at Ahmedabad, the wife of A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Esq., Bombay, C.S., a son.  
CRUICKSHANK—Sept. 19, at Calcutta, Mrs. W. D. Cruickshank, a daughter.  
DANE—Sept. 14, at Simla, the wife of Louis W. Dane, B.C.S., a son.  
DAVIS—Sept. 16, at Cuttack, the wife of H. H. Davis, deputy conservator of forests, a son.  
D'ESPERANCE—Sept. 16, at Bhuj, the wife of J. D. D'Esperance, superintendent, School of Art, a son.  
DODSWORTH—Sept. 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. T. L. Dodsworth, a son.  
DYER—Sept. 11, at Simla, the wife of A. E. Dyer, a son.  
DAVENPORT—Sept. 23, at Calcutta, the wife of John Davenport, Jun., a son.  
DUNCAN—Sept. 4, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Colonel John Duncan, Commanding 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a daughter.  
GILDER—Sept. 22, at 147, Middle Colaba, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Gilder, a son.  
GUBBAY—Sept. 26, at 159, Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. E. S. Gubbay, a son.  
HAMMOND—Sept. 23, at Manmad, the wife of J. Hammond, G.I.P. Railway, a son.  
HILLS—Sept. 21, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. Col. G. S. Hills, 28th P.N.I., a daughter.  
HOLLWAY—Sept. 18, at Kurrachee, the wife of Clinton Hollway, Lieut. Lincolnshire Regiment, a daughter.  
HERBERT—At Mount Aboo, Rajputana, the wife of Lieut. Charles Herbert, Assistant Agent Governor General, a daughter.  
IRVING—Sept. 15, at Cawnpore, the wife of Surgeon Major G. C. Irving, A.M.D., a daughter.  
LEMARE—Sept. 23, the wife of R. LeMare, a son.  
LIVINGSTONE—Sept. 10, at Peermaad, the wife of Duncan Livingstone, a daughter.  
LUSHINGTON—Sept. 11, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. A. J. Lushington, the Dorsetshire Regiment, a son.  
MATHESON—Sept. 19, at 7, Ormes'-road, Kilpauk, the wife of J. Matheson, Bank of Madras, a son.  
MONEY—Sept. 21, at Kasauli, the wife of Capt. Ernle Money, 11th Bengal Lancers, a son.  
MACKINNON—Oct. 7, at 12, Elslum-row, Calcutta, the wife of Duncan Mackinnon, a son.  
PEACOCK—Sept. 15, at Murree, the wife of E. B. Peacock, Assistant Commissioner, a daughter.  
PETERS—Sept. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of John K. Peters, a son.  
PHILLIPS—Sept. 15, at Ranikhet, the wife of the Rev. E. A. Phillips, B.A., a daughter.  
RAYNEAU—Sept. 15, at Chandernagore, the wife of Edward Rayneau, D.P.W. (Midnapore Canal), a son.  
RAWSON—Sept. 20, at Ootacamund, the wife of Capt. C. C. Rawson, R.E., a son.  
SANDBERG—Sept. 12, at Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of the Rev. F. Brearley Sandberg, chaplain Bengal Establishment, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BEATSON—BARLOW—Sept. 18, at Bhagulpore, W. Beatson, Indian Medical Service, to Ada Catherine, eldest daughter of G. N. Barlow, C.S., C.S.I.  
CORBETT—TRACY—Sept. 20, at Naini Tal, Capt. Francis Corbett, King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), to Mabel Helen, daughter of T. B. Tracy, C.S.  
HANNAN—BELL—Sept. 17, at Madras, J. Hannan, to Miss A. Bell, both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
HARRISON—TOOGOOD—Sept. 17, at Dinapore, C. E. G. Harrison, E.K., to Henrietta, daughter of the late H. W. Toogood, of Howrah.  
HARRIS—CAMPBELL—Oct. 4, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, George Francis Angelo Harris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., H.M. Indian Medical Service, youngest son of General Harris, B.S.C., to Alice, third daughter of Colonel A. E. Campbell, B.S.C., deputy commissioner Sibsagar, Assam, and granddaughter of the late General J. Campbell, Colonel of the 97th Regiment.  
MARCUS—ZOBEL—Sept. 23, at Calcutta Synagogue, J. Marcus to Amalie Zobel.  
MOORE—GWYTHYR—Sept. 18, at Calcutta, William Brancke Moore, son of Edwin Moore, and grandson of the late Rev. William Moore, of Monghyr, to Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Thomas Gwyther, C.E., of Leamington, Birmingham.  
OSWALD—WILLIAMSON—Sept. 6, at Secunderabad, Lieut. Frank Oswald, Squadron Officer 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, son of Surgeon General H. R. Oswald, M.D., Madras Army, to Mary Margaret Lydia, eldest daughter of Brigade Surgeon B. Williamson, Madras Army.  
SALE—WILLARD—Sept. 19, at Christ Church, Byculla (by license), by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Edward Douglas Sale, Salt Department, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Alexander Wm. Willard, P. & O. Company's Service, Bombay.

### DEATHS.

ANTHONY—Sept. 21, at Lahore, Adam Anthony, deputy accountant general, Punjab, aged 50 years 3 months and 7 days.  
BARON—Sept. 13, at Rohtak, Punjab, John Walter, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Baron, aged 10.  
DAVIS—Sept. 15, at Burdwan, the wife of H. A. Davis, of Lucknow, and late of Dinapore.

**DAWSON**—Sept. 8, at Dacca, Kathleen Grace, the daughter of H. Dawson, deputy superintendent of Police.  
**D'O'LYLY**—Sept. 5, at Darjeeling, Mabel Diana Rechfort D'O'lyly, daughter of Hastings Warren D'O'lyly, aged 2½ years.  
**DUNBAR**—Sept. 25, at Bombay, James Cameron Dunbar, (R. Steel and Company, Calcutta,) aged 34.  
**DURAND**—Sept. 20, at Bareilly, N.W.P., James Henry Durand, aged 53 years 7 months and 7 days.  
**FERNANDEZ**—Sept. 10, at Mangalore, Mr. John Francis Fernandez, retired deputy collector and vice president of the Mangalore Municipality, aged 75.  
**FRANZ**—Sept. 16, at Madras, Mrs. Sibella Caroline Franz, relict of the late Mr. R. C. Franz, and daughter of the late H. Wismann, of Amsterdam and Tranquebar, aged 71 years, 10 months, and 11 days.  
**HARINGTON**—Sept. 13, at Guzrat, Punjab, Colonel Frederick D. Harington, B.S.C., deputy commissioner.  
**HOUNSOM**—Oct. 7, at Bombay, from the effects of an accident, William Hounsom, of the Admiralty, Whitehall, aged 46.  
**HUGHES**—Sept. 6, at Colombo, Ceylon, James Sheridan Hughes, M.D., H.M. Emigration Service.  
**JACKSON**—Sept. 2, at Calcutta, Edward Thomas Jackson, son of the Rev. J. C. Jackson, of Hackney, aged 23.  
**LATHAM**—Sept. 23, at St. Vincent, Malabar Hill, Lucy Caroline, the wife of Francis Law Latham, M.A., acting judge of the High Court of Bombay, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Edward Hutchinson, late canon, residentiary of Chichester, aged 39.  
**MARTEN**—Sept. 12, at Roorkee, Capt. T. W. Marten, Retired List, aged 65.  
**MEARES**—Sept. 21, at Gya, Gerald Fitzgerald John Meares, aged 32.  
**NICHOLSON**—Sept. 18, at Mirzapore, N.W.P., Eleanor, the beloved wife of Richardson Nicholson, aged 60 years and 10½ months.  
**NORDMANN**—Sept. 20, at Bellary, Alice, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Nordmann, aged 6 months and 18 days.  
**REID**—Sept. 18, at Serampore, Calcutta, Albert Edward, the youngest child of George and Louisa Reid, aged 16 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**HOME**—Oct. 4. Lero (s), Bombay.—5. Laurion (s), Bushire; Aviemore, Tuticorin; Chersonese, Calcutta.—6. Bombay (s), Calcutta; The Goolwa, Madras; Procido (s), Java.—7. Andrea Antonio, Rangoon; Emily A. Davis, Rangoon; Hydaspes (s), Bombay; Glencarn (s), Shanghai; Figlia Tilde, Bassein; Europa (s), Java.—8. Dilsberg (s), Rangoon; Cyclops (s), Hong Kong; Dabulamanzi (s), Port Natal; Limburg (s), Batavia; Hawarden Castle (s), Capetown; Leonilda Danovaro, Rangoon.—9. Prinz Friedrich Carl (s), Java; Simla, Calcutta; Scotia (s), Nagasaki.—10. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Chybassa (s), Batavia; Clan Maclean (s), Bombay; Rising Star, Rangoon; Galileo C., Akyab; Genitoria Tarabochea, Rangoon.  
**BOMBAY**—Sept. 18. Italia (s), Liverpool; Oriental (s), Bussorah; Kangra (s), Calcutta; Cheriban (s), Marseilles; Rohilla (s), London.—19. Clan Alpine (s), Jeddah.—20. Vorwaerts (s), Hong Kong.—21. Preston (s), Aden. Flamstead (s), Newcastle; Mobile (s), Bussorah; Australia (s), Australia.—22. Bangalore (s), Hong Kong; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Berenice (s), Trieste.—23. Patna (s), London.—24. Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Chindwara (s), Calcutta.—25. Scindia (s), Karachi; Lombardy (s), Venice.—26. Bouldana (s), Calcutta.—27. Malacca (s), Zanzibar.  
**CALCUTTA**—Sept. 14. Madras (s), Rangoon; Culna (s), Bombay; Barbadian, Mauritius; Sheila, Liverpool; Atlet Rohoman, Muscat.—15. Ardgowan (s), London.—16. Fattel Barry (s), Muscat; Navarino (s), London; Shah Jehan (s), Bombay.—17. Cleomene, Liverpool.—18. Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool; Caesarea, Liverpool.—19. Nedjed (s), Cardiff; Maharani (s), Rangoon; Punjab, Jeddah.—20. Routenburn, Hartlepool; Fettle Cureem, Muscat.—21. Ganges (s), London; Mira (s), Liverpool; Abyssinia (s), Genoa.—22. Pelican (s), London.—23. Rollo, Melbourne.  
**MADRAS**—Sept. 20. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—24. Carthage (s), Calcutta; Bhundara (s), Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

**HOME**—Oct. 4. Congella (s), Port Natal.—5. Samarang (s), Java; Seladon, Singapore; Undine, Rangoon; Thirza, Singapore; Edwin Rickmers, Singapore; Catterina Pietro, Capetown; Wave Queen, Mauritius; Benmore, Calcutta; Mosser (s), Penang; Glaucus (s), Penang; City of London (s), Calcutta.—6. Ben Douran, Calcutta; Iphigenia, Port Natal; British Empire, Mauritius; Millwall, Calcutta; Ophir, Singapore.—7. Suffolk, Mossell Bay; Berenice, Colombo; Hera, Singapore; Lucia B., Capetown; Gaetano Repetto, Table Bay; Inchborva (s), Bombay; Fannie M., East London; Syria, Calcutta; Thessaly (s), Bombay.—8. Durban, Port Natal; Pembroke Castle (s), Capetown.  
**BOMBAY**—Sept. 18. Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Ortelius (s), Dunkirk; Cathay (s), Trieste.—19. Ta Hongkong, Singapore; Nerubudda (s), Calcutta.—21. Newminster (s), Hayre; Euphrates (s), Coast and Karachi.—22. Clan Alpine (s), Jeddah; Rohilla (s), China; California (s), Marseilles.—23. Charles Worsley, Chittagong.—24. Henry Balkow (s), Persian Gulf; Rockhampton (s), Jeddah; Ireland, Rangoon; Regal (s), Sourabaya; Africa (s), London; Ann and Mary, Natal.—25. Lisnacrieve (s), Karachi; Geo. Skolfield, Calcutta; Oriental (s), Persian Gulf.—26. Canton (s), Marseilles; Lepanto (s), Antwerp; Kangra (s), Calcutta.—27. Berenice (s), China; Ranmoor (s), Calcutta.  
**CALCUTTA**—Sept. 14. Steamer City of Oxford.—15. Britania, Lenoxx, Japan, and Kilwa.—16. Commilla, Clan Macdonald, Bhundara, Brankelow, and Bassein.—17. Engineer.—19. Curlew, Medina,

Shahjehan, and Tyron.—21. Carthage.—22. Madras and Beghdad.—23. Westergate, Caffila, Culna, Clan Stewart, and Glanmorvan.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT PLYMOUTH**—Per *Hydaspes*, Oct. 6.—From Bombay: Mr. W. Menzell, Mrs. Erand and two children, Lieut. R. H. Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Payne, Mr. J. Carey, Mrs. Glencross, Capt. Hon. C. D. Home, General J. Watson, Mr. A. Heizman, Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Major A. B. Portman, Mr. G. C. Gabbett, Mr. M. Leslie, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. A. Phillips, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Lieut. H. A. Watson, Mr. G. H. Carry, Mr. J. Norrie, Dr. W. Kiernander. From Port Said: Mr. H. D. Stuart, Miss Snow, Surgeon Major Churchill, Col. Chimside, Surgeon Major Gribbon, Capt. Morgan, Capt. W. Freeman.

**AT BOMBAY**—Per *Rohilla*, Sept. 25.—From London: Mr. Van Alkemade, Mr. Brindorf, Major J. R. Watson, Mr. J. Johnstone, wife and child, Mr. J. Nutter, Mr. Percy Gray, Mrs. Lyle and child, Lieut. C. H. Crofton, Colonel and Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Bain, Master Kirkpatrick, Mr. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell, Miss L. Lang, Lieut. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Rickie. From Venice: Mr. H. Cordis. From Brindisi: Colonel Abadie, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Mr. W. A. Boulton, Mr. E. K. Tuck, Mr. Freeman, A. Freeman, Mr. Stolke, Mr. Oliver, Colonel Thomson, Rev. A. Walshe, Mr. J. B. Gaylard, Mr. J. H. Davis, Mr. C. White. From Aden: Lieut. Cooke, Gunner J. Danby.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM LONDON**—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Oct. 3.—For Bombay: Mr. R. Cornish, Col. S. Boulderson, Mrs. F. R. Walker and child, Mrs. R. M. Thomas and daughter, Miss Mathias, Mr. B. Howard, three daughters, and Miss Cummings, Lady Arbuthnot, Mrs. Smyth, Mr. E. Wilmot, Miss Robinson, Miss Windsor, Misses Cargill, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. A. L. Campbell, Mrs. S. Acklom, Miss Lenoxx, Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Price and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nutter, Mr. and Mrs. Bergman, Miss Backhouse, Mrs. H. Irvine and two children, Mr. C. C. Angus, Mrs. Macnaughten and child, Miss Macnaughten, Mr. Capell, Mrs. Harris, Mr. R. Summers, Miss Ostrehan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ravenshaw, Brigadier General and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Eteson, Mr. Haydn, Capt. and Mrs. Kunhardt, Mr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Halbert, Mr. Fox, Capt. Cockburn, Mrs. Smyth.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Cathay*, Sept. 25.—For London: Mr. F. D. A. Vincent, Lieut. Col. J. P. Steel, Mr. S. P. C. Scott, Mr. R. B. Colabawalla, Col. A. D. Butter, and Lieut. W. P. Cunningham. For Suez: Mr. H. M. Abdul Salam Badsha. For Aden: Mr. Shamjee Ramjee, Mr. Sorabjee Bomanjee, and Mr. W. H. Pitt.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Australia*, Sept. 28.—For London: Col. and Mrs. W. M. Willoughby, Mrs. Comyn, Major General R. H. Sankey, Mrs. Cordeaux and two children, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. R. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner and infant, Mrs. and Miss Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones, Capt. F. J. Kempster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawley-Bovey and infant, Mr. E. Crow, Mrs. Birkett and maid, Major E. R. Reay, Col. F. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Grant and infant, Dr. W. McCalman and infant, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. F. Kilvert, Major R. T. M. Lang, Mr. G. W. Macintyre, Mr. P. Teske, Mr. R. H. Boys, Lieut. Briscoe, Mr. T. Norris, Mr. J. E. Lancefield Staples. For Brindisi: Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. W. Jackson.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Merkara*, to sail from London, Oct. 22.

For Brisbane: Mrs. Wilson, Miss Lambert.

For Batavia: Mr. McCrary.

For Cooktown: Mr. Seafar.

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, to sail from London, Oct. 24.

For Zanzibar: Mr. J. Hicks Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Pickersgill.

Per *Chybassa*, to sail from London, Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. Liddleale, Mr. Hurton, Mr. Smith.

For Colombo: Miss Jackson.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail from London, Nov. 14.

For Calicut: Mr. Darling.

For Colombo: Mr. Maitland.

For Madras: Mr. Shipley.

For Calcutta: Mr. Middleme, Mr. Stote, Mrs. Haughton, Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Flanders, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed Oct. 13.

From Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Colombo: Mr. John Buchanan, D. Glen S. Van Royen, Mr. Andice, Mrs. E. Thorley.

For Madras: Mr. Clement A. Shaw, Mr. H. C. Briggs, Mr. A. M. Briggs.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eaton, Mr. Sorby, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. M'Lachlan, Mrs. Marion Thomson, Mr. A. B. Inch, Mr. David Gordon, Mr. Pridham, Mrs. Trayman, Miss Trayman, Mr. A. Livingstone, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Yanou.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail Oct. 20.

From Liverpool to Bombay.

For Malta: Major Russell, Mrs. Russell and three children, Miss Stubbs.

For Port Said: Mr. Houston, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Smith, Mr. Dick.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Oct. 27.

For Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bailey, Mr. E. Kerr, Mr. E. Seddon.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed Sept. 17.

From Colombo for London: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Tyndall, three children, and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Nov. 14.

From London for Bombay: Mrs. G. W. Wicks, two children, and ayah.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION INVOLVED  
IN THE ILBERT BILL.

Now that the local opinions, to which Lord Ripon last year appealed when it was said that an "overwhelming consensus" favoured the Ilbert Bill, have been published in India—and some of them have also been published in England by the *Times* (Mr. Gladstone's promise to Mr. Stanhope that they should be immediately published here in full has been deliberately broken)—the controversy on the Ilbert Bill has distinctly entered a new phase. Lord Ripon's arbitrary and despotic character, backed up, as it unhappily appears to be, by all the force of a powerful and reckless Ministry at home, is now at last brought face to face with the victims of his tyranny. In vain has every argument of the supporters of the Bill been demolished a thousand times over: *Sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*, is the conclusion of the whole matter. In vain have all classes of Anglo-Indians appealed to the better feelings of Lord Ripon. The loyal assumption of the Services and the leading non-officials that no English Viceroy would impose on his fellow-countrymen a burden which they declare is too grievous to be borne—the honest and respectful expostulations of the working classes—even the pitiful, unanimous cry for mercy of all the Englishwomen of India—all have been insufficient to move the stubborn and vindictive cruelty that is characteristic of offended vanity in a weak nature. All such appeals Lord Ripon spurns—much as James II. spurned the entreaties of the miserable Monmouth, and fancied he could spurn the English nation.

The *Times*, not an unkindly critic, considers that the resolutions recently passed by the Englishmen of Calcutta are marked by "regrettable violence," as indicating an intention to resist the law. We should entirely

agree with the *Times* if we believed them to indicate anything of the kind. Apart from the obvious folly of such a thing, resistance to the law cannot be justified, even by the angry and surprised despair naturally felt by Englishmen, who find themselves crushed by despotic power, such as that which their ancestors fought and conquered. But what the Calcutta resolutions mean is, clearly, a determination, not to resist, but to test, the law. It may be said, "But surely, if the Viceroy's Legislative Council—to which the power of making laws for India has been delegated by the Crown and Parliament of England—passes the Bill into law at the Viceroy's order, there can be no further question as to the validity of that law." That, however, is just the constitutional point at issue, which the Defence Association proposes to test rigorously; and though at first sight it might seem that Lord Ripon's despotic power (when exercised through the respectable sham of a Legislative Council) admits of no question, we think a little consideration will show that there is, at any rate, a good deal to be said on the other side.

In the first place, it is quite clear that the proposed law is an infraction of the provision of Magna Charta, that secures to every Englishman for ever the right of being tried criminally *per legale judicium parum suorum vel per legem terræ*. We are aware that it has been contended by some eager partisans that this provision is not infringed; on the ground (1) that Indian subjects of Her Majesty are the "peers" of English subjects, or (2) that "the law of the land" may mean "the law of India." But we imagine no one with even a rudimentary knowledge of constitutional law has set up this contention on either of the absurd grounds just mentioned. Indian subjects of Her Majesty are certainly, we are glad to say, the "peers" of English subjects, in every ordinary sense of the term; and it is not therefore in the smallest degree derogatory to them to say that they clearly are not "peers" in the strictly legal and technical sense in which the word is used in our textbooks of constitutional law. *Habeas Corpus* itself does not apply to Indians. A conclusive instance has just been afforded by the striking "anomaly," that a most accomplished Bengali gentleman of the highest character and respectability—a gentleman whom we hope one day to see a member of the Covenanted Civil Service—has this year passed *first* in the competition for Woolwich, and yet may not hold a commission in the Royal Artillery. And with regard to the second ground of objection, all that need be said is, that it is founded on a vulgar error in respect of the meaning of the words *per legem terræ*. Every one knows, or ought to know, that here the *lex terræ* is, not the law of the land generally, but "that so ancient Common Law of England," which Sir Dudley Digges called "the undoubted birthright of free subjects," and of which, in regard to its antiquity, the poet's words were quoted by that great authority in Darnel's case—*Ingrediturque solo caput inter nubila condit*.

Now, it will not be denied that the English Legislature—King, Lords, and Commons—has power to repeal even Magna Charta. But can the English Legislature constitutionally delegate its power in this respect to a Viceroy, or even to a "Viceroy in Council?" The Legislature, by solemn enactment for each occasion, has suspended *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland; but would it be constitutional for the Legislature to delegate this

power to the Viceroy of Ireland, so that he might suspend *Habeas Corpus* at his own sweet will? The highest constitutional authorities have held that no amount of delegation, real or pretended, could confer such power on the King in England; why, then, should it on the Viceroy in Ireland, or in India? For we need not point out that, the Legislative Council being admittedly a sham, the power confided to "the Viceroy in Council" is really given to the Viceroy himself. And if the Viceroy of Ireland is compelled by the constitution to submit each particular demand for the suspension of *Habeas Corpus* to the formal decision of the Imperial Legislature, is there any constitutional reason why the liberties and franchises of Englishmen in India should be more at the mercy of the Indian Viceroy? Would the delegation of the powers of the Imperial Legislature to the Viceroy in Council be sufficient to enable the Indian Legislature constitutionally to introduce slavery into India, without special reference to Parliament?

It is clear that there are, and must be, limits beyond which the delegated powers of the Imperial Legislature cannot constitutionally be ever used by the Viceroy and his mock-Legislature without renewed reference to the source of those powers. For instance, an English member of the Covenanted Civil Service goes to India possessing certain statutory rights—and of these rights he cannot be deprived by the Indian Legislature. May it not be urged, by parity of reasoning, that an English freeman who goes to India carries with him his rights under the common law of England, of which he cannot be disseised except by Act of Parliament?

Such, we imagine, are broadly the grounds on which the Defence Association of India considers itself justified in doubting the power of the Indian Legislature to pass a Bill of the nature of Mr. Ilbert's, in defiance of the virtually unanimous objection of those whom it affects. The doubts of the Association, whether well-founded or not, are of course capable of being resolved, one way or the other, in a perfectly legal and constitutional manner, by vigorously fighting one or two test cases through all the Courts. Since these doubts are certainly very widely entertained by Englishmen in India—and, amongst others, by many constitutional lawyers of high repute—we are of opinion that the Defence Association is entirely justified in asking for support in such a contest; indeed, it would be neglecting a most obvious duty if it declined the contest.

We have spoken of the Indian Legislature as a "sham" one. Of course, we mean simply that the Viceroy's Legislative Council is a body of nominees, with an official majority supposed to vote according to order. If the Council were really an independent body, there can be no doubt, after the publication of the local reports, as to what its decision on the Ilbert Bill would be. There are those who hope that the present opportunity will be seized by the Council as a fitting one for the vindication of its nominal independence; for it can hardly be doubted that the Government of India would not be disposed to resent too keenly a rebellion that would relieve it of a great difficulty. It is, however, notorious that the composition of the Council just now is not such as to warrant much hope of anything that might even smack of independence. So that, in every way, it appears to be incumbent on the Indian Defence Association to prepare for the worst.

## THE HYDERABAD AND CHANDA RAILWAY AND ITS ORIGINATOR.

We are glad to be able to announce that the protracted and delicate negotiations connected with the inception of this magnificent railway extension, which is to open up some of the richest provinces of India, and to bring the vast territories of the Nizam's State into immediate contact with the markets and the civilisation of the outer world, have at length been brought to a successful issue. They have been personally conducted in this country at intervals for nearly two years past, through varying fortunes and amid great difficulties by the originator of the scheme—who is also the Secretary to the Nizam's Government in the Railway and Police Departments—the Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C.I.E. To the tact and perseverance of this able young statesman is almost entirely due the credit of an achievement which promises to confer the greatest and most lasting benefits alike on the Hyderabad State and on the Empire at large.

In 1881 the large scheme of railway extension for Hyderabad, which is at length to be carried out—and which will not only open out the resources of the Nizam's dominions, but also bring the whole south of India into direct railway communication with Calcutta and the centre and north, and give the Hyderabad State a port at Masulipatam—was devised by the Sirdar Diler Jung, and elaborated by him in all its details. In November of that year Sir Salar Jung, the Regent at Hyderabad, wrote that "the two\* schemes were originated, and the entire project carried out to its present stage by Syed Abdul Hak, whose endeavours in this matter I cannot but heartily recognise." The delay that has occurred in the successful prosecution of the scheme is largely due to the death of Sir Salar Jung. But all's well that ends well; and we think that the Nizam's Government and the Empire at large, as well as the persevering negotiator himself, are to be congratulated on the success that has at last been achieved in floating a scheme fraught with great immediate and still greater prospective advantages to the Hyderabad State.

The Nizam's Government has hitherto been financially burdened by a perpetual guarantee on the capital of the existing State Railway, at a high rate of interest. By the successful financing of the Sirdar—aided of course by a more or less favourable condition of the money market—the State will now get its railway system completed, and united with the general system of the Indian Empire, whilst the perpetual guarantee is extinguished altogether after a short term of years, and in the meantime the limited and temporary guarantee is to be at a lower rate per cent. When Sirdar Diler Jung arrived in England last June, the time was most unfavourable for the successful floating of a scheme of such magnitude. A great French financial disaster, the failure of the North Western Bengal Railway Company, recently brought out, and other reasons, had made capitalists cautious and unwilling to engage in speculation of any kind; and Sirdar Diler Jung had, therefore, to contend against difficulties of no ordinary nature. Before him lay the task of meeting the cleverest financiers, City men skilled in the solution of financial problems, and, without conceding a jot or

\* The second scheme here referred to is one having for its object the development of the mineral resources of the Nizam's territory by the working of the coal and other mines known to exist.

title more than the terms considered necessary at a far more favourable period, inducing them to take part in the undertaking. In this task of unprecedented difficulty, the Sirdar has now entirely succeeded. We learn that the Syndicate that has been formed consists of houses of the highest financial standing; the National Provincial Bank of England having undertaken the floating of the scheme, and houses of unquestionable status, like the Ottoman Bank and others, having joined the syndicate.

It is worthy of note that an unmistakeable proof of the enlightenment and progress made by the Hyderabad State is to be found in the fact, that it is the first Native State that has sought the English market for the purpose of raising the capital required for large productive works; and we look forward hopefully to the time when this liberal spirit will pervade other States, and help forward the march of civilisation.

It has seldom, if ever, been our lot to examine a scheme fraught with such advantages to both capitalists and State as the Hyderabad-Chanda Railway. On the one hand, interest at 5 per cent. is guaranteed for twenty years on the share capital raised; a large deposit being made by the State with the Bank of England to meet this charge, or rather to supplement the earnings of the railway, should the latter at any time be found insufficient; while, on the other hand, a railway is constructed with its attendant advantages, a fertile tract of country is opened up, the mineral resources of the country are developed, and the present line is disposed of at a considerable premium. The working-out of the details of such a scheme is a marvel of financing; but too much can hardly be said in praise of the perseverance, untiring energy, and exquisitely delicate handling which has surmounted all obstacles, and carried through such a difficult project to a successful termination.

We find from the *Bombay Gazette* that the late lamented Sir Salar Jung, who expressed his unqualified approval of the scheme, was not unmindful of the laudable efforts put forth. One of his last official acts, just before his death, was to record his warm appreciation of the services of the Sirdar Diler Jung to the Nizam's Government in this matter, and his conviction of the great importance of the scheme to the interests of the Hyderabad State. Sir Salar, whose minute was quoted in the *Deccan Times* of May 31, and also in the *Bombay Gazette*, concluded by expressing "the complete satisfaction with which I regard the zeal, loyalty, and trustworthiness displayed by him in the carrying out of these important negotiations." "Although I had," wrote Sir Salar Jung, "no mean opinion of his ability when I deputed him on this business, the manner in which he conducted it is far beyond my expectations." The Council of Regency, in passing their final orders, added that they considered his "faithful and valuable service deserving of special recognition and reward."

This latest success of the Sirdar Diler Jung is another triumph added to a career that had already been a distinguished one, worthy of the ancient and noble family to which he belongs. It will not be out of place to refer here briefly to the antecedents and family connections of the remarkable stranger who is now amongst us as the accredited agent of H.H. the Nizam's Government. The Sirdar is a son of the Nawab of Karnala, of Nasik,

in the Bombay Presidency—a Muhammadan noble whose immediate ancestor (as was noticed by Sir Richard Temple when he recommended the Sirdar for employment in the Berar Commission) was the Sayyid Kudbudeen Sajade Nisheen, Minister of the Emperor Aurangzeeb, and the grandson of a Prime Minister of the King of Bijapur. He was sent by the Emperor Aurangzeeb to Mecca, with credentials which entitled him to all the honour which would have been bestowed on Aurangzeeb himself. Besides the grants from the Mogul Emperor he was appointed by the Sultan of Turkey to be the chief of his affairs at Mecca and Medina, and received a grant of territory valued at about £60,000. He received the title of Nawab and the *killadarship* of the *killa*, or fort, of Karnala. He assisted the East India Company in their contest with the Sidi of Jinjira. Sayyid Abdul Hak Karnalkar is the third son of the present Nawab of Karnala. He was born on January 20, 1850; and having received a good Oriental education at Nasik (we learn that he is thoroughly conversant with seven Oriental languages), ultimately became one of the most eminent of the pupils of Dr. Wilson's English College at Bombay. He owed his introduction to the official career which he has so much adorned, to the discernment of Lord Mayo—who, like Lord Lytton, always manifested, in the most practical manner, his belief in the many advantages to be obtained from placing in responsible positions the capable and clever scions of noble Indian families. At Lord Mayo's special wish, Major (now Colonel Sir Owen) Burne gave the Sirdar a strong recommendation for employment in the Berar Commission; and it must be a matter of considerable gratification to Sir Owen Burne to find his early opinion so entirely borne out by the subsequent career of his nominee. The wishes of the Viceroy were shared also by Sir Richard Temple, Sir Barrow Ellis, and Mr. Saunders, then Resident at Hyderabad; and in 1870 Sayyid Abdul Hak was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar. After a successful and highly-approved service in the lower grades, he was recommended for promotion to the coveted rank of Assistant Commissioner, in the following terms:—

"The Resident begs to recommend the appointment of Mr. Abdul Hak, Extra Assistant Commissioner, fifth class. Mr. Abdul Hak is the son of a well-known and highly-respected Mahomedan nobleman, the Nawab Syed Jah Mahomed Khan of Karnala. He was appointed to the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner in December, 1871, before the appointments of attachés to the Resident were sanctioned, but his nomination to the former grade was regarded as a probationary one, and it was from the first intended that he should eventually, if duly qualified, be promoted to the higher grade of the commission."

Before he received this well-merited promotion Sayyid Abdul Hak had qualified himself for it by passing all the prescribed examinations in Criminal, Civil and Revenue law. He had held offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Police, and Financial Departments, and acquitted himself so well as to win the confidence and esteem of his superior officers. Successive Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners had marked him for his integrity and honesty of purpose, and Mr. Saunders, Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Jones, and Sir Stuart Bayley, British Residents at the Court of H.H. the Nizam, all entertained a high opinion of his abilities. The last-named officer, who is now a member of the Viceregal Council, writes of him, "He enjoyed to a very high degree the confidence of Sir R. Meade, a confidence which I believe to have been thoroughly justified, and you will gather from this correspondence that he is equally in the confidence of Sir Salar Jung."

The Sirdar had not been long in the higher grade of the Berar Commission as an Assistant Commissioner, when he was selected by Sir Salar Jung

for a Judgeship of the High Court of Hyderabad—an appointment which was warmly approved by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, of the Supreme Council, who wrote on that occasion, "I think you are justified in accepting H.E. the Nawab's offer of a seat in his High Court." But early in 1879 circumstances occurred which transferred the Sirdar to the more active executive career for which his ability and energy peculiarly fitted him. The audacity of the famous leader of dākāits, Wassoodeo Balwant Phadke, and his intrigues with the Rohillas and Arabs of the Hyderabad State, necessitated the adoption of special measures of repression by the Government of Bombay and that of the Nizam. Armed bodies had been unsuccessfully sent out in pursuit of the notorious incendiary, and the Poona Horse had been told off to the duty of tracking him; but he evaded all attempts at capture, and was for months the terror of the Poona District. The scenes of his exploits being frequently on the boundary between the Nizam's territory and the Bombay Presidency, the Sirdar was selected by Sir Salar Jung to direct the operations on behalf of the Nizam's Government. The remarkable success of those operations is a matter of history; and the Bombay Government, in communicating to the Government of the Nizam the satisfaction felt by the British authorities, brought to special notice the "personal courage and praiseworthy presence of mind and determination" of the Hyderabad Commissioner, who had (with Major Daniell, of the Poona Police) not only unravelled the whole conspiracy, but also, at considerable risk to life, personally seized the ringleaders—Wassoodeo himself and his most trusted confederate having been tracked on foot from village to village and seized by Major Daniell and the Sirdar at dead of night in an old temple at Dev Nadigiri, near Ghannoor.

The importance of this arrest will be evident when we point out that the rebel leader had just completed arrangements for the enlistment of 5,000 Rohillas in the Hyderabad territory. Immediately after the arrest of Wassoodeo, the Sirdar proceeded alone to a village, where he learnt that the Jemadar of these Arabs was to be found. With a handful of men, he arrested the chief in his stronghold, and also some village officials who were implicated, notwithstanding that there were some 500 Rohillas in the neighbourhood. The pluck exhibited on this occasion cowed the truculence of the Afghans; no rescue was attempted, and all danger of a rising was at an end. For these exploits the Sirdar received from Her Most Gracious Majesty the decoration of the Indian Empire; and he subsequently received from H.H. the Nizam the title of Sirdar Diler Jung by which he is now known.

We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* of June 12, that, before the final success of the Sirdar's financial negotiations in connection with the railway extension had been assured, the late Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington, in a letter to the Government of India graciously expressed his belief:—

"That the Sirdar has conducted the protracted and difficult negotiations with great care and ability. . . . The Sirdar's services will no doubt meet with due recognition on the part of the Nizam's Government."

In this opinion we are confident that all those who are interested in the progress that is being made in the development of the material resources of India, and in the advancement of its civilisation, will entirely concur.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 15.)

PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., officiating extra assistant superintendent, and class, to officiate as extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, Port Blair and the Nicodars during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Godwin Austin, or until further orders.

JESSOP, Mr. W., to officiate as extra assistant superintendent of the 2nd class.

The services of the Rev. T. C. Shepherd, ecclesiastical establishment, are transferred to the Bengal, (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

HARRIS—The services of Lieut. C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer, on probation, Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the military department.

PENNELL, Lieut. H. L., 1st Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 2nd regiment, Central India Horse, is granted six months' leave to study the native languages.

LENTHARDT—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. P. Lenthart as acting consul for the Netherlands, at Karachi, has been confirmed by H. M.'s Government.

TALBOT, Captain A. C., additional political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhurtapore and Karauli is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of assistant to the Governor General's agent in Rajputana, at Sujangurh, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The following reversions are made on the Graded List of the Political Department, from Aug. 13, consequent on the return from furlough of Sir J. Kirk, K.C.M.G., political agent of the 1st class:—

BRUCE, Mr. R. I., C.I.E., from officiating political agent of the 1st class, to political agent of the 2nd class.

MOCKLER, Major E., from officiating political agent of the 2nd class, to political agent of the 3rd class.

ELIAS, Mr. N., from officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to political assistant of the 1st class.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., from officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to officiating political assistant of the 2nd class.

LAWRENCE, Mr. W. R., from officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiating political assistant of the 3rd class.

MILES, Lieut. Col. S. B., political agent of the 1st class, is posted as political agent at Muscat, from the date of assuming charge.

MOCKLER, Major E., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant political agent at Busreh, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as cantonment magistrate at Nasirabad, from the date of assuming charge.

DOBSON, Surgeon A. F., M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon at Bangalore, vice Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B., whose services have been lent to the Government of the Mysore State.

HOBDAV, Captain J. R., S.C., assistant superintendent 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from July 25, the date on which Major S. H. Cowan, deputy superintendent, 4th grade, proceeded on subsidiary leave preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted, dated June 29.

The following promotions are made, with effect from Sept. 5, vice Mr. N. A. Bellely, surveyor, 1st grade, who retired with effect from the 4th idem:—

SCOTT, Mr. G. B., surveyor, 3rd grade, to be surveyor, 1st grade.

DOWMAN, Mr. H., surveyor, 4th grade, to be surveyor, 3rd grade.

SMART, Mr. R. B., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

POTTER, Mr. C. D., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade.

GIBSON, Mr. R. A., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

KNIGHT—The appointment of Mr. T. Knight, executive engineer, 2nd grade, as officiating executive engineer Gwalior Division is cancelled, and Mr. Knight is appointed officiating executive engineer Neemuch Division until further orders.

LEBRETON, Capt. W. I., B.S.C., examiner of Guaranteed Railway accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as examiner, P.W. accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Col. Mellis, on privilege leave.

MURRAY, Major H. Y., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the agent, Governor General, for Rajputana in the P.W. Department, during the absence of Lieut. Col. J. P. Steele, R.E., on privilege leave.

TOOZE, Mr. R. W. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways, is appointed to officiate as an executive engineer, 4th grade, while he holds charge of the Kandahar Division.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. H. C. D., superintending engineer, 3rd class, and pro tem, is appointed engineer in chief of the Jhansi-Mandla State Railway.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 22.)

**JACOB**—The services of Mr. H. P. Jacob, special duty with the Education Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

**BIDDULPH**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major John Biddulph, political agent in Bhopawar, to be a justice of the peace within the limits of the pergunnah of Manpur.

**FRAME**—With the sanction of H.M. Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jean Frame, as Consul for Austria, at Bassein.

**HEDDERWICK**—The appointment of S. G. Hedderwick as acting consular agent for the United States of America, at Moulmein, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. G. Raddie, is cancelled.

**EUAN-SMITH**—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent, Bikanur, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**TUPP**, Mr. A. C., B.C.S., is appointed as comptroller general and head commissioner of paper currency during the absence of Mr. Westland, and received charge of the said offices on Sept. 19.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department :—

Mr. T. Blissett, superintendent, 2nd grade, to be superintendent, 1st grade; Mr. J. Burke, superintendent, 3rd grade, to be superintendent, 2nd grade; Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., superintendent, 4th grade, to be superintendent, 3rd grade; Mr. E. A. Boyd, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to be superintendent, 4th grade; Mr. J. M. Lane, superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as superintendent, 1st grade; Mr. W. C. Darling, superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as superintendent, 2nd grade; Mr. J. Brind, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent, 4th grade; Mr. W. H. M. Hare, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent, 4th grade.

The following assistant engineers have passed the lower standard examination :—

**LITSTER**, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, on Aug. 5, 1878.

**TICHELL**, Mr. R. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on Sept. 3.

**EWING**, Mr. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed executive engineer, Gwalior Division.

**NEILSON**, Surgeon W. H., M.B., assumed medical charge of the Erinpora Irregular Force from Hospital Assistant Mahomed Fakier, on the Sept. 11.

**TUCK**, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Jhansi-Manikpore State Railway.

**EGERTON**, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

**BURN-MURDOCH**, Lieut. J., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**COPPIN**—The services of Mr. R. F. Coppin, assistant engineer, 1st grade, are transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the Government of Madras, railway branch.

**BURN-MURDOCH**—The services of Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), and acting deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

**MATHEW**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has commuted the leave for six months on private affairs granted to Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., officiating manager, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, into leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

**MACKIE**, Mr. C. H., in 3rd class of the State Railway Locomotive Department, is transferred from the establishment under the orders of the chief commissioner, British Burma, to that under the orders of the director general of railways.

**GILBERT**, Mr. W. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, British Burma, reverted to his substantive rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Aug. 20.

**CLANCY**, Mr. J. D., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Assam, having passed the examination is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from that date.

## FURLONGHS.

**LONGE**, Lieut. F. B., R.E., assistant superintendent survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

**OGLE**, Mr. M. J., surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for eleven days, in continuation of the leave granted to him, dated May 28.

**WYAT**, Mr. A. G., surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, with effect from Nov. 11.

**MACNAIR**, Mr. W. W., surveyor, 4th grade, is permitted to spend a further period of one month of his furlough in India.

**DAVIES**—The Hon. the Chief Justice has granted Mr. C. T. Davies, chief clerk of the High Court, extension of leave on furlough in India for twelve months from the 23rd inst.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**CORFIELD**, Lieut. C. J., King's Own Borderers, wing officer, 2nd N.I., Feb. 18.

**HAMILTON**, Lieut. A., King's Own Borderers, officiating wing officer, 25th N.I., July 6, 1882.

**WATSON**, Brigade-Surgeon W., M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner, N. W. Province and Oudh, to be deputy surgeon general, with the temporary rank, from Aug. 29, vice Deputy Surgeon General S. C. Townsend, C.B., on furlough.

**FIELD**, Lieut. W. C. F., assistant military accountant, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from July 20, 1882.

**SHAKESPEAR**, Lieut. G. C. C., 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, from Aug. 28, 1881.

**LOCH**, Lieut. H. F., Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st N.I., Aug. 25, 1882, is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

**PEILE**, Lieut. S. C. F., sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to be sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, with effect from July 18, vice Capt. M. R. Spence, deceased.

**JAMES**, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 4th N.I., to be a sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from Sept. 4.

**AITCHISON**, the Hon. Sir C. U., 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, to be honorary colonel.

**BOWEN**, the Rev. E. G. A., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary chaplain.

**JONES**, W. B., Esq., C.S.I., C.S., Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, chief commander of the Central Provinces, to be honorary colonel, vice Sir J. H. Morris, K.C.S.I., C.S., resigned.

**THOMAS**, Capt. C., Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major commandant, vice Major S. C. E. Hartwell, resigned.

The following appointment is made subject to H.M.'s approval in the Bengal Staff Corps :—

**COLOGAN**, Major (B. Lieut. Col.), J. F. F., Sept. 20, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

**DAVIS**, Sergeant and Officiating Sub Conductor T., to be sub conductor, vice Sub Conductor H. G. Hein, pensioned from July 11.

**SMITH**, Sub Conductor W. H., on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from Feb. 28.

**D'LACY**, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary H. D'Lacy, to be 2nd class apothecary, from Feb. 9, vice Apothecary R. Higginson, pensioned.

**MANN**, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary W., to be 2nd class Apothecary from Feb. 16, vice Apothecary H. W. Johnson, pensioned.

**FORESTER**, Passed Hospital Apprentice W., to be 2nd class assistant apothecary from Feb. 9, vice Assistant Apothecary H. D'Lacy, promoted.

**O'GORMAN**, Passed Hospital Apprentice P. W., to be second class assistant apothecary, from Feb. 16, vice Assistant Apothecary W. Mann, promoted.

**PORTER**, Lieut. C.B., B.S.C., is transferred to the half pay list, with effect from Oct. 7, subject to H.M.'s approval.

H. E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be designated the "Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps."

The corps will be attached for administrative purposes to the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers.

**BREBNER—PETLEY—KING**—Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J. M. Brebner, R.N.R., to be commander; Lieut. E. W. Petley, R.N., to be lieutenant; and Mr. J. E. King, to be sub lieutenant.

The following promotions in the Bengal Staff Corps are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

**STODDART—KELLY—HUNT**—To be Majors—Capt. C. H. Stoddart, Capt. J. G. Kelly, Capt. and Brevet Major H. V. Hunt, Sept. 11.

**JENNINGS—KANTZOW**—To be Brevet Colonels—Lieut. Col. C. J. Jennings, M.S.C., Sept. 10, and Lieut. Col. C. A. de Kantzow, B.S.C., Sept. 14.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

**JENKINS**, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. F. H., C.B., B.S.C., aide-de-camp to the Queen, commandant (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, private affairs, for one year and ten days.

**RENNICK**, Capt. A. de C., B.S.C., cantonment magistrate, 1st class, Mooltan, private affairs, for two years.

**ALLEN**, Surgeon Major W. E., Bhopal Battalion, private affairs, for one year and fifteen days.

**EMERSON**, Surgeon G. A., private affairs, for one year.

**SCULLY**, Surgeon J., Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted leave to sea, medical certificate, for ninety-one days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**SWETONHAM**, Lieut. Col. E., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one week.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. Col. C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for 61 days.

**HOGG**, Major T. W., Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for 183 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**BUTTER**, Lieut. Col. A. D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command, 42nd N. I., medical certificate, for 182 days.

**MASSY**, Lieut. H. S., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for one year, under rule 1 of the regulations of 1875.

**BEAUCHAMP**—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Major C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., medical certificate, for two months.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 17.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

**NEWMARCH**, Lieut. L. S., 32nd Pioneers, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

**BURTON-BROWN**, Major A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Rangoon, and join No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, to which he has been transferred.

The following officers, having passed the examination, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the Army:—

Major A. W. R. Becher, General List Cavalry; Captain (Brevet Major) N. R. Stewart; Capt. St. J. F. Michell, W. H. Salmon, F. D. Welchman, E. W. Chalmers, B. Channer, L. A. C. Cook, J. M. W. Von-Beverhoudt and F. R. Ditmas, Bengal Staff Corps.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department, serving in the Bengal command, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, for duty with troops as may be required:—

Brigade Surgeon T. Rudd, M.D., Surgeon Majors J. Good, J. d'Altera, H. Scott, M.B., W. Venour, C. E. Smith, M.D., J. Ferguson, S. G. White, M.D., G. W. McNalty, M.D., J. E. Fannin, J. Langdon, W. McWatters, G. C. Irving, J. W. Morgan, M. M. Galloway, and P. T. Frazer. Surgeons A. W. Browne, R. D. Hodson, C. K. Powell, M.D., J. Armstrong, P. M. Ellis, P. J. O'Sullivan, M.D., and A. S. W. Young.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**PELLEY**, Lieut. H. G., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Jullundur to Kirkee, and join D Battery, B Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

**GAISFORD**—The eight months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. R. B. Gaisford, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is extended to Nov. 14.

**WILLIAMS**—The leave to England, on private affairs, for five months and five days, granted to Lieut. P. L. Williams, M Battery, B Brigade R.H.A., is extended to Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**TILLY**, Lieut. C. J., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for fifteen months' on private affairs.

**LAW**, Lieut. R. T. H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**MEARES**, Honorary Captain (Paymaster) H. J., Army Pay Department (attached to the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for twelve months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

**MEACHAM**, Major W. M., 16th N.I., (Staff Corps), to Simla, on private affairs, from June 16 to Oct. 15.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 19.)

**BOILEAU**, Captain H., to be cantonment magistrate of Dinapore and to be judge of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment, from date he received charge of his appointment on return from furlough. Captain Boileau is also re-appointed to have charge of the sub-division of Dinapore, from above date.

**LARMINTIE**, Mr. W. R., officiating commissioner of the Orissa Division and superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, to act as commissioner, Chittagong Division, during absence of Mr. E. E. Lowis.

**FORBES**, Mr. A., junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, on special duty, leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from Oct. 1, or subsequent date.

**D'COSTA**, Mr. W. H., to act as superintendent of Government printing, Bengal, during absence of Mr. E. M. Lewis.

**PARRY**, Mr. R., professor, Presidency College, to act as principal, Dacca College, during absence of Mr. A. W. Garrett; Mr. Parry is also appointed to act in 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr. Garrett.

**D'ARCY**, Mr. W. E., assistant conservator of forests, Punjab, temporary transferred to Bengal, is posted to the charge of the Sunderbuns Forest Division, during the absence of Mr. G. W. Strettell, on privilege leave.

**MANSON**, Mr. F. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, Kurseong Forest Division, is attached to the conservator's office (direction.)

**LILLINGSTON**, Mr. C. A. G., assistant conservator of forests, at present on special duty, is transferred to the charge of the Palamow Forests Division.

**CHESTER**, Mr. E. G., deputy conservator of forests, Darjeeling Forests Division, is posted to the charge of the Kurseong Forest Division, in addition to his other duties.

**SARKIES**, Mr. J. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Aukin, to act as sub deputy opium agent, Fattahgarh, during the absence of Mr. S. Cooper.

**WILSON**, Surgeon J., M.D., to act temporarily as civil surgeon of Bankoora.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**PHILIPS** Mr. H. A. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, leave for three months, from Aug. 16 last.

**GOODRICKE**—The orders of 8th inst., granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. G. M. Goodricke, collector, of Calcutta, and superintendent of Excise Revenue, and appointing Mr. F. E. Pargiter, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector and commissioner of the Sunderbuns, to act for Mr. Goodricke, are cancelled.

**KEMP**, Mr. F. E., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dinapore, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

**GARRETT**, Mr. A. W., officiating principal, Decca College, special leave for three and a half months, from 15th inst.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 15.)

**POYNDER**, Surg. J. L., civil surgeon of Balaghat, is appointed to be superintendent of the Balaghat Gaol, with retrospective effect from the 20th ultimo.

**M'IVOR**, Mr. C. W., officiating district superintendent of police, Wardha, on being relieved by Col. H. V. Mathias, is posted to the Betul District as officiating district superintendent of police.

**SKIPTON**, Mr., officiating inspector of police, is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, and posted to the Nimar District.

**GREANY**, Mr. P., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Nimar, on being relieved by Mr. Skipton, will revert to his substantive grade of extra assistant commissioner.

**NEDHAM**—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. W. A. Nedham, while officiating as deputy commissioner, Jubbulpore with the powers described in section 30 of Act X of 1882, the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 22.)

**MACNEILL**, Lieut. Col. D., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is posted to the Chandra district.

**RICE**, Surgeon Major W. R., civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as superintendent Central Gaol and School of Industry, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties, vice Major H. H. Hallet, assumed charge of both appointments, on the forenoon of the 2nd ultimo.

**NOVERRE**—Two months' leave on private affairs is granted to Major W. L. Noverre, cantonment magistrate and officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, from the 27th ultimo.

**HALLET**, Major H. H., superintendent Central Gaol and School of Industry, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Noverre.

**CHISHOLM**, Mr. J. W., is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.

**GORDON**, Mr. L., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class, from the 28th ultimo.

**DUFF**, Mr. A. C., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class, from July 30.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 22.)

**WILLOCK**—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Mr. H. D. Willock, district and sessions judge, Azamgarh, to avail himself of the ensuing Dasebra vacation.

The following appointments are made:—

**STERN**, The Rev. H., to be honorary chaplain to the Gorakhpur detachment of the Gazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

**PHILIPS**, Lieut. Col. A. N., cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, on leave, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Ranikhet, during the absence on leave of Captain G. W. Anson.

**GILES**, Mr. F., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Roorkee, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel A. N. Phillips.

**PEARSE**, Mr. H. G., officiating joint magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Rose.

**CADGE**, Surg. W. H., to be superintendent of the Lucknow Central Prison, substantive pro tem., with effect from Dec. 11, 1882.

**HUTTON**, Mr. A. R., district superintendent of police, on return from leave, is posted to the Bara Banki district.

The following promotions are made:—

**HARDY**—With effect from Aug. 7, 1883, vice Mr. F. H. Fisher—Mr. R. G. Hardy, joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**NEWBERRY**—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following sub pro tem promotion, with effect from March 17, 1883, vice Mr. S. Mahmud:—Major F. M. Newberry, city magistrate, Lucknow, to be district judge, 3rd grade.

**WILLIAMS**—**SMITH**—With effect from July 25, the date on which Lieut. Col. A. Ollivant, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, was appointed to officiate as deputy inspector general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Col. O. L. Smith, on leave—Mr. J. W. Williams, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 1st grade; and Mr. S. Smith, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

**THORNHILL**—**STEINBELT**—**REDFERN**—With effect from Aug. 16, the date on which Mr. J. W. Power returned from leave—Mr. E. B. Thornhill, officiating district and sessions judge, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade; Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as district and sessions judge, 3rd grade; and Mr. T. R. Redfern, officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

**MCGRATH**, Inspector M. F., Shahjahanpur district police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Shahjahanpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Smith.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**PHILIPS**, The Rev. L. F., chaplain of Fryzabad, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Sept. 3.

**GILES**, Mr. F., assistant magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, furlough to Europe for thirteen and a half months, with effect from Oct. 1, or subsequent date.

**ROSS**, Mr. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, special leave on private affairs for one month, with effect from Sept. 8.

**MACLEOD**, Mr. R. H., assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Kassia sub division, in the Gorakhpur district, privilege leave for twenty-seven days, with effect from Oct. 1.

**SMITH**, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, with effect from Sept. 15.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 13.)

MASSEY, Capt. C. F., officiating deputy commissioner, is, upon being relieved at Dera Ghazi Khan, transferred to Hissar, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district during the absence on leave of Mr. Ogilvie.

NAPIER, Major the Hon. G. C., C.I.E., judicial assistant, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Simla, from Sept. 7, vice Mr. W. Coldstream, transferred.

GOLDSTREAM, Mr. W., deputy commissioner, is, on being relieved at Simla, transferred to Umballa and appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of that Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Macnabb.

MAYNE, Mr. A. G., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Amritsar district.

The following transfers are made from Oct. 1 :—

MORRIS, Mr. M., district superintendent of police, from the Gujrat to the Kangra District.

STONE, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, from the Kangra to the Gujrat District.

EVATT, Lieut. J. T., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment (attached to 2nd Punjab Infantry), is granted leave to Rawalpindi and Calcutta from Sept. 10 to March 10, 1884, to study the native languages.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 20.)

ROBERTS, Major A. S., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Karnal district on Sept. 13, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Mr. J. R. Maconachie, officiating deputy commissioner.

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., officiating deputy commissioner, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Karnal district, transferred to Gurgaon and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Roberts.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., assistant commissioner, from the Rawalpindi to the Hosharpur district, which he joined on Sept. 10.

TEMPLE, Captain R. C., cantonment magistrate, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from Sept. 14.

DELAMAIN, Lieut. F. G., 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Umballa, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Captain R. C. Temple.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, having forfeited his appointment by having overstayed his furlough, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to re-appoint him to the Punjab Commission, with effect from Dec. 28, 1882.

HARRINGTON, The late Lieut. Col. F. D., deputy commissioner, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, resumed charge of the Gujrat District on Sept. 1, relieving Mr. C. P. Bird, officiating deputy commissioner, proceeding on leave.

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Gurgaon, is invested with the powers described in Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

DELAMAIN, Lieut. F. G., assistant cantonment magistrate, Umballa, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

PEAKS, Mr. W. R., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary captain of the G or Cadet Company at Muree.

FURNEAUX, Rev. W. C., and Rev. Father Felix, to be honorary chaplains.

## FURLONGHS.

BENTINCK, Baron J., assistant commissioner, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from Aug. 27.

OGILVIE, Mr. G. M., deputy commissioner, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from Sept. 8.

MACNABB, Mr. J. W., commissioner and superintendent Umballa Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from Sept. 8.

BIRD, Mr. C. P., officiating deputy commissioner, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and four days, with effect from Sept. 1.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 18.)

HALEMAN—The services of Major F. L. Haleman are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

SEAW-STEWARD, Colonel J. H. M., (Madras) Engineers, to be chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government, P.W.D., vice Major General R. H. Shanky, C.B., retired.

SMITH, Lieut. Col. C. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to act as consulting engineer for railways until further orders.

The following transfer is ordered :—

BURTON, Mr. C. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Cuddapa division to the Tank division.

BADDELEY, Inspector Mr. H. D., is posted to the charge of the Tuticorin Circle with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him.

BLAKE, Probationary Inspector Mr. C. J. M., will take charge of Gunter Circle in addition to Nizampatam Circle during the absence of Mutasami Aya on other duty.

KEENAN—The transfer of Conductor J. Keenan, sub-engineer, 2nd grade, from the first circle to the fifth circle is hereby cancelled.

The following transfer has been made by the officiating superintending engineer, first circle :—

KEENAN, Conductor J., sub-engineer, 2nd grade, from Vizagapatam division to Godavari Eastern division.

SMITH, Sergt. T. B., supervisor, 2nd grade Nellore Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from Sept. 16, or the date of availing himself of it.

## MILITARY.

HOWLETT—The services of Capt. A. Howlett, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 30, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

STODDART, Lieut. Col. W., Staff Corps, ordinary pension, £292, additional pension, £230.

TAYLOR, Sub-Conductor J. W., of the P.W. Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the invalid pension of Rs. 80 per mensem, dated Aug. 21.

HALEMAN—The services of Major L. M. Haleman, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Commissariat Department :—

NICOL, Lieut. J. C. W., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 25th Regiment N. I., to be sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation, vice Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, promoted.

## FURLOUGH.

EDWARDS, Commander F., of the Commissariat department, is granted furlough, medical certificate, out of India for one year, from date of embarkation, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters Ootacamund, Sept. 20.)

SANKEY, Major General R. H. C.B., Royal Engineers, is permitted to return to England.

FAWCETT—The posting of Surgeon Major W. J. Fawcett, M.B., army medical department, is cancelled.

MURRAY—Intimation has been received from army headquarters in India, that under Horse Guards authority, Major A. Burton-Brown has been transferred from M. Battery 3rd Brigade to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., and Major A. H. Murray from the latter to the former battery. Major Murray will join his new battery as early as possible.

STONE—H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to confer on the soldier named below the silver medal with gratuity of £5 for "Long service and good conduct." Sergeant (now Conductor) C. Stone, Commissariat Department.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—4th Regiment, L.C. Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) C. S. Steward, second in command, to be commandant with effect from Sept. 20, vice Lawford, who vacates.

CHERRY, Lieut. Col. F. S., squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Steward.

GALLOWAY, Lieut. Col. J. M. C., to move up in grade succession, vice Cherry.

HOOPER, Major W. W., 3rd squadron commander, sub pro tem, to be 3rd squadron commander.

HOOPER, Major W. W., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander, sub pro tem, vice Galloway, who continues seconded.

KENNEY-HERBERT, Lieut. Col. A. R., squadron officer, to be 3rd squadron commander, sub pro tem, vice Hooper.

MORANT, Major C. M. A., squadron officer, to be 3rd squadron commander, sub pro tem, vice Kenney-Herbert, who continue seconded.

DEANE, Lieut. F. B., squadron officer, sub pro tem, to be squadron officer vice Hooper, promoted.

KERRACK, Lieut. L. W. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, sub pro tem, vice Morant.

TENNANT, Lieut. C. C., 31st regiment L.I., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, with effect from date of joining the regiment.

SEYMonds—CROW—The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the stations specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—Army Veterinary Department—First-class Veterinary Surgeon T. J. Symonds, St. Thomas Mount; Veterinary Surgeon W. Crow, Bangalore.

## FURLONGHS.

HORNBY—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—12th Lancers, Major J. F. Hornby for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

PERMERTON, Surgeon R., Indian Medical Department, doing duty wing 23rd Regt. L.I., for six months, from the Sept. 13 or date of departure, India, private affairs. The first ninety days will be on full staff pay.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 20.)

The following appointments are made in supersession of those published in this Department Notification No. 4288, dated the 14th inst. :—FLIZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., to act as joint administrator of the Sullistrie and assistant political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Mahratta Country ghats during the absence of Lieut. Col. W. F. F. Waller, V.C.

**KENNEDY**, Capt. W. P., to continue to act as third assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar.

**SHEPHERD**—The services of the Rev. T. C. Shepherd are transferred to the Province of the Punjab within the Diocese of the Bishop of Lahore.

**MIRZA—CONTRACTOR**—Messrs. S. F. Mirza and C. N. Contractor respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur High School on the 25th ultimo.

**HEARN**, Mr. J. J., Huzur deputy collector, Kaladgi, was allowed leave on medical certificate for one month and five days, from July 27.

**RICHEY**, Mr. J. B., C.S.I., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

**ANDERSON—FAULKNER**—Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson and A. S. Faulkner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of civil surgeon, Aden, on Aug. 28.

**MCCONAGHY**—The services of Surgeon Major W. McConaghy, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., are temporarily replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

**RUSSELL**, Mr. L. P., is appointed to act as administrator general, during Mr. Rivett-Carnac's absence.

**RITCHIE**, Mr. A. S. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed an examination in the Gujarati language, according to the higher standard.

**YATES**, Mr. F. B., delivered over and Mr. R. H. Vincent received charge of the office of the superintendent of police, Tanna, on the 5th inst.

**SCHNEIDER**, Mr. J. H. C., delivered over and Mr. E. V. Mackay received charge of the office of the assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 1st instant.

**WHITWORTH**, Mr. G. C., delivered over and Mr. J. G. White, received charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and agent to H. E. the Governor, Surat, on the 14th instant.

**DAVIES—SPENCE**—Messrs D. Davies and L. H. Spence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second assistant district superintendent of police, Khandesh, on the 25th ult.

**FEARN**, Mr. W., assumed charge of the duties of superintendent, Panchgani on the 10th inst.

**HAMILTON—SCOTT**—Messrs. W. R. Hamilton and G. Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector, Ahmednagar, on 10th inst.

**COOKE—KING**—Messrs. H. R. Cooke and J. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Satara, with the political agency attached thereto, on the 14th inst.

**LOGAN**, Mr. A. C., reported himself for duty at Ratnagiri on July 19, and assumed charge of the office of assistant collector on the 23rd inst.

**DICKINSON—THOM**—Messrs. J. R. Dickenson and R. Thom respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, on the 14th inst.

**ANDERSON—FAULKNER**—Surgeons J. W. T. Anderson and A. S. Faulkner respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Gaol on the 28th ultimo.

**BARREN—BOYD**—Surgeons W. A. Barren and H. W. Boyd respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Gaol on the 7th instant in the afternoon.

The following transfers are ordered:—  
Apothecaries—A. De Souza, from general duty, Presidency to Civil Medical Department; J. B. S. Macedo, from general duty, Mhow, to Station Hospital, Deesa; G. McMullen, from general duty, Mhow, to Civil Medical Department; G. McMullen, from Civil Medical Department, to general duty, Mhow; J. Chaves (assistant), from Station Hospital, Deesa, to general duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned is granted leave from the date of departure:—

**BROOKS** Mr. J. W., passed hospital apprentice, is allowed to resign the service.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**RIVETT-CARNAC**, Mr. L., administrator general of Bombay, is allowed furlough for one year from Oct. 26, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**MACKENZIE**, Assistant Surgeon E., has been granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

**WATSON**, Mr. H. E., sub divisional magistrate of Sehwan, in the district of Karachi, is invested with additional powers.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 20.)

**DECH**, Lieut. P. R., of the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., officiating wing officer 9th regiment N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Oct. 2, 1880, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

**LOWRY**, Lieut. F. J. S., of the West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th Rifles, is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from Feb. 27, 1882, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

**POTTINGER**, Col. B. H. R. A., is appointed to act as Secretary to Government Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, during the absence of Col. M. W. Willoughby.

With the approval of the Government of India the following appointment is made:—

**WHITCOMB**—Captain C. P., B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Corps to officiate as commandant, vice Major H. J. B. Hargrave on leave.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

**Ogilvie—TREVOR—WILKINS—FIXOTT**—Surgt Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Indian Medical Department; Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Trevor, Staff Corps; Surgeon J. S. Wilkins, Indian Medical Department; and Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 27.)

**KEAYS**, Major W. T., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel from Sept. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**TYLOR**, Conductor (now Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary) C., who was on furlough has elected the Furlough Rules of 1868.

**BLISSET**—The following promotion is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Lieutenant T. J. Blisset to be captain, vice W. M. Tennent, deceased.

The undermentioned warrant officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Sub conductor J. M. Phelan, Commissariat Department.

Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 21.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**SOUTHEY**, Lieut. R., 12th N.I., officiating wing officer, 16th N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

**MACNAGHTEN**—With the sanction of the Government, Lieut. Col. A. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry, is removed from the command of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and placed on general duty at Poona.

The undermentioned officers of the A.M.D. having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, 1883-84:—

Surgeon Majors S. S. Kipton, M.D., J. D. Edge, M.D., H. R. Greene, H. T. Chapman, F. W. L. Hodder, M.B., J. R. Croker, T. W. Jackson, M.B., and J. M. McNamara, and Surgeon R. H. Quill, M.B.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

**COOK—FOX**—Brigade Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., Indian Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate; Conductor J. Fox, Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

**FORDYCE**, Lieut. A. L. D., Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from Sept. 23, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**WILLOUGHBY**, Col. M. W., Staff Corps, secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 133 days, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Colonel F. Rome, Staff Corps, till Jan. 3, 1884, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major W. F. Knapp, Indian Medical Department, for six months' on medical certificate; Sub Conductor H. Powell, Commissariat Department, for three months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
**BIGGS**, Lieut. H. V., S. and M., R.E., for ninety days from date of departure in India on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 11.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

**Bombay Estab.**—Surg. Major W. C. Kiernander, Major A. B. Portman, S.C., Lieut. G. R. N. Tinley, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Dr. G. Thibaut, J. F. Stevens (Gov.).

**Madras Estab.**—R. W. Barlow (Gov.).

**Bombay Estab.**—W. R. Pratt (Gov.), A. A. Borradaile (Gov.), E. Mackenzie.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. C. A. R. Sage, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. G. Ross, S.C., Surg. Major W. F. Murray, Surg. Major W. A. C. Roe, Surg. Major R. Lidderdale, M.D., Lieut. John Strachey, S.C.

**Madras Estab.**—Surg. Major C. A. Andrews, Major H. A. Yates, Cav.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. A. B. Mein, S.C., Hon. Lieut. H. E. Barnes, Commissariat Department.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—A. R. Price, H. A. S. Fenner, G. G. Palmer, Surg. W. H. Cadge, W. H. Reynolds, J. A. Anderson, T. M. Kirkwood (Gov.), H. F. Smallman, R. S. Greenshields (Gov.), E. Hand, J. Fulford, W. Forsyth, W. R. J. Brereton.

**Bombay Estab.**—A. A. Borradaile (Gov.).

**Madras Estab.**—H. T. Knox (Gov.).

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., sixty-one days; Major R. E. S. Smyth, Inf., six months; Major A. L'E. H. Holmes, sixty-two days; Col. L. H. Williams, S.C., 182 days.

**Madras Estab.**—Major R. E. Cox, Inf., sixty days.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. G. F. W. Macmahon, S.C., fifteen days; Capt. W. R. L. Anderson, S.C., thirty-one days; Lieut. H. W. Seymour, S.C., three months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—E. F. T. Atkinson (Gov.), ten days; F. F. Braham eight months, seventeen days; L. Hare (Gov.) (return cancelled), ten months; C. H. Roberts, S.C., six months; F. W. David, S.C., six months; J. A. Betham, three months; D. B. Hora, one week; J. Robertson, S.C., six months; H. L. Swinburne, S.C., six months; E. R. Smith, six months; W. P. Carter, S.C., six months.

**Bombay Estab.**—T. R. Fernandet, five weeks.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 14.  
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 99½ to 99¾ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 103½ to 104    |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —              |
| Ten years ..                     | —              |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 108            |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up | Cash |
|---------------------------------|---------|------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rs.  |
| INDIAN BANKS                    |         |      |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 756½ |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 860  |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 620  |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 130  |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 330  |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700  |
| National of India ..            | 12½     | 94   |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 160  |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 830 |
| Frere ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. | 1,400 | 335 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,115 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 495   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1,140 |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 415   |
| Bellar ..                 | 1,000 | 350   |
| Benar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 630   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 232½  |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dholera Ginning ..        | 300   | 220   |
| East India ..             | 2,000 | 1,375 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,550 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 370   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 460   |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 665   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 835   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 141   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 500   | 940   |
| Bhowanagar Mills ..               | 100   | 41    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 506   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 750   |
| Coorla Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 935   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 75    |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,145 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,320 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 3,675 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 260   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1,010 |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1,120 |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 750   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 315   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,550 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 880   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|   |          |       |
|---|----------|-------|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..      | 218-3-0  | 350   |
| Do. New 40c Shares ..                     | 100-14-6 | —     |
| Do. do. ..                                | 65-7-3   | —     |
| Do. do. ..                                | 21-11-1  | —     |
| Do. New 41c Shares ..                     | 106-15-5 | 352   |
| B., B., & Cent. India (New 418 Shares) .. | 106-15-5 | 352   |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                            |          |       |
| Bombay Ice Manufactory ..                 | 100      | 111   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..                   | 1,500    | 4,350 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..            | 10       | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping ..           | 300      | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. ..                       | 500      | 1,150 |
| Thacker and Co. ..                        | 100      | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Sept. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| % Promissory Notes ..                     | Rs. 98 12 to 98 13 |
| 4% of 1870 (1883) ..                      | 100 8 to —         |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                  |
| 4% of 1872-9 (1893) ..                    | 103 6 to 103 10    |
| 4% of 1873 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 6 to 103 10    |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off            |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 101 — to — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101 8 to —     |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 8 to —     |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 4 to —     |
| 6 of 187 (1890) ..  | 107 12 to —    |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 108 12 to —    |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) .. | 108 12 to —    |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra ..                        | 500   | 125 to     |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 175 to     |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to     |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 83½ to     |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to     |
| Delhi and London ..            | 500   | 225 to     |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to     |
| National of India ..           | 500   | 93 to      |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 515 to     |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 22 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |         |
|----------------------|------|---------|
| Asiatic Jute ..      | 200  | 32 to   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 500  | 160 to  |
| Barnagore ..         | 500  | 98 to   |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 1000 | 1500 to |
| Bengal Ironworks ..  | 100  | — to    |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 500  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to        |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 395 to       |
| Bowrah Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 48 to        |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 98 to 125    |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to       |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | 160 to       |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 160 to       |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to       |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 123 to       |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 99 to 100    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 65 to        |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 500  | 300 to       |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 500  | 210 to       |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 150  | 75 to        |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 200  | 107 to 108   |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 107 to       |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 113 to       |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 113 to       |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 100  | 98 to 112    |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 1000 | 1690 to      |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 50   | 158 to       |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..           | 100  | 119 to       |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | 119 to       |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 119 to       |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 100  | 119 to       |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to       |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 90 to        |
| Nasmith's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 102 to 105   |
| Nanthpore Indigo ..               | 30   | — to         |
| New Beerbroom Coal ..             | 100  | 98 to        |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to         |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | 100  | 150 to       |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 75 to        |
| Ramkistore Press ..               | 100  | 102 to       |
| Raneengunge Coal Association ..   | 100  | 70 to        |
| Riverside Press ..                | 30   | 102 to       |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | 100  | 257½ to      |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co ..        | 55   | par          |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 100  | 64 to        |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | 111 to       |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 128 to       |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 128 to       |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                  |     |            |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..   | 100 | 70 to      |
| Amicable (Assam) ..              | 100 | 70 to      |
| Amuckie ..                       | 100 | 95 to      |
| Arctupore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 96 to      |
| Assam ..                         | 550 | 575 to     |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..           | 100 | 95 to      |
| Baré (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..               | 100 | 60 to      |
| Do. contributory ..              | 80  | 45 to 50   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..             | 200 | 240 to     |
| Do. contributory ..              | 100 | 120 to     |
| Borelli (Assam) ..               | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..             | 100 | — to       |
| Burkholia (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                | 100 | 130 to     |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..     | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 101 to     |
| Chota Nagpore ..                 | 100 | 70 to      |
| Cinnatollah ..                   | 100 | — to       |
| Colonial (Assam) ..              | 100 | 78 to      |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 78 to      |
| Gutchehra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 100 to     |
| Darjiling ..                     | 100 | 120 to     |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to      |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                | 90  | 57 to      |
| Dehra Doon ..                    | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..     | 100 | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..               | 100 | 67 to 68   |
| Eastern Cachar ..                | 100 | 70 to 72   |
| Eas Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 53 to      |
| Giel e (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 88 to      |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to      |
| Grob (Assam) ..                  | 100 | 40 to      |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                | 100 | 85 to      |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..             | 100 | 100 to     |
| Hoolongorie (Assam) ..           | 100 | 32 to      |
| Indian Terai ..                  | 500 | 350 to     |
| Jellapore (Cachar) ..            | 250 | 200 to     |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..          | 100 | 30 to      |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 63 to      |
| Kangra Valley ..                 | 100 | par.       |
| Kornali (Chittagong) ..          | 100 | 50 to      |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..          | 100 | 30 to      |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..        | 250 | 145 to     |
| Do. contributory ..              | 200 | 130 to     |
| Kurseong and Terai ..            | 100 | — to       |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..               | 100 | 20 to      |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..            | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..          | 100 | 105 to     |
| Loobah ..                        | 100 | 150 to     |
| Lower Assam ..                   | 100 | 23 to      |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..            | 100 | 60 to      |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 60 to      |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 80 to      |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 40 to      |
| Do. contributory ..              | 90  | 30 to      |
| Moran (Assam) ..                 | 80  | 30 dis     |
| Mothola (Assam) ..               | 100 | 30 to      |
| Do. contributory ..              | 90  | 71 to      |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..             | 100 | — to       |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..               | 100 | 100 to     |
| Do. contributory ..              | 125 | 73 to      |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | — to       |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..        | 100 | 50 to      |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..           | 30  | 120 to     |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..            | 200 | 100 to     |
| Phoenix (Cacha) ..               | 85  | 78 to      |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..        | 100 | 95 to      |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..             | 100 | 15 to      |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ..             | 100 | 50 to      |
| Sapakat ..                       | 100 | 130 to     |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..          | 56  | par        |
| Seemah ..                        | 100 | — to       |
| Singbulli and Murmah ..          | 100 | 107 to     |
| Singel (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 100 to     |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..              | 100 | 97 to      |
| Springdale (Darjiling) ..        | 100 | 100 to     |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..     | 100 | 50 to      |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 96 to      |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..     | 100 | 125 to     |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..         | 95  | 114 to     |
| Tinvar (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 195 to     |
| Upper Assam ..                   | 100 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Sept. 25.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents ..                        | 104½ dis to 104½ |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..          | 104½ pre to 104½ |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..   | 104½ to 104½     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..   | 104½ to 104½     |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..   | 104½ to 104½     |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | 104½ to 104½     |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..                 | 28 to 29         |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS        |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, Demand ..    | 1s. 7 10-3d.  | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d.  |
| Do. Tele. ..        | 1s. 7 10-3d.  | —             | —             |
| Do. 3 mo. sight ..  | 1s. 7 13-16d. | —             | 1s. 7 11-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. ..        | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 7 27-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 6 mo. sight ..  | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 1 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |

## LONDON.—Oct. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.       |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..          | 102½ to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..                | 102 to 102½  |
| 4 India Enfranch Paper ..                | 80 to 81     |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 ..                        | — to —       |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 ..                        | 84½ to 85    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..             | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem on 12) ..     | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..               | 103 to 105   |
| 4 Do. ..                                 | 103 to 105   |
| 6 Mauritius, 1882 ..                     | 104 to 105   |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                         | 114 to 117   |
| 4 Do. ..                                 | 104 to 105   |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government ..      | 100 to 102   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|  | Paid.      | Price. |
|--|------------|--------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks ..          |            |        |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. 100 .. | 105 to 109 |        |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. 100 .. | — to —     |        |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. 100 .. | 105 to 107 |        |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. 100 .. | 103 to 105 |        |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. 100 ..      | 116 to 118 |        |

## RAILWAYS.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 .. | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 ..  | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..       | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B, 1 per ann. (less 1¼) ..       | 24 to 24½  |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..            | 143 to 145 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. 100 ..     | 141 to 143 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100 ..     | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 do. all ..                      | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100 ..                     | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100 ..                     | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. 100 ..     | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. 100 ..  | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares 5 ..               | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. 100 ..    | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. — ..                       | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. 100 ..  | 121 to 124 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                     |     |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern ..                          | 10  | 10½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100 | 101 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 10  | 13½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austria & China ..  | 10  | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 100 | 106 to 109 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. 9c., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 108 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Indo-European ..                    | 25  | 31 to 32   |

## BANKS

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Agra ..                           | 10  | 9½ to 10   |
| Delhi and London ..               | 25  | — to —     |
| Chartered of India, A. and C ..   | all | 23 to 24   |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C .. | 25  | 10½ to 11½ |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..         | 28½ | 56½ to 57½ |
| Land Mortgage of India ..         | 2½  | 34 to 36</ |

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Allen, Lieut. B. S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Allison, Surg. H. M.D., 1 y., from May 17, 1883, M.  
Anderson, Major W. S.C., 2 years, from Jan. 7, '82, M.  
Anderson, Lieut. Col. W. S.C., 1 y., fr. Mar. 30, '83, B.  
Anderson, Capt. W. R. S.C., 182 dys., fr. June 8, '83, B.  
Andrews, Surg. Major H. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 18, '82, M.  
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P. S.C., 1 yr., from April 19, '83, B.  
Armstrong, Col. F. B. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '82, B.  
Ashby, Lieut. J. S. S.C., 1 yr. from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Atkins, Surg. Major H. B. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 8, 1882, B.  
Atkins, Maj. W. Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Austin, Capt. G. B. S.C., 2 years, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J. M.D., 1 year, B.  
Badgley, Maj. W. F. S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 10, '82, B.  
Bailey, Lieut. Col. W. S.C., 2 1/2 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '82, M.  
Bannerman, Col. W. S.C., 1 year, from Nov. 1, '82, B.  
Barratt, Lieut. A. A. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '83, B.  
Batt, Inspector Vet. Surg. E. I., 18 ms., fr. May 15, '83, B.  
Beaton, Dy. Surg. Gen. W. B. M.D., fr. July 4, '83, B.  
Beatty, Col. R. Inf., 1 y. 25 d., from Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Beckett, Major W. H. Inf., 19 mos., fr. May 15, '82, B.  
Benson, Col. C. A. Inf., 2 years, fr. Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Beresford, Lieut. J. B. D. S.C., from Aug. 1, 1883, B.  
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. E. S.C., 1 y. 250 dys., 1 July 5, '82, M.  
Bergman, Lieut. Col. C. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Bilderbeck, Surg. Major J. S.C., 2 years, from May 17, '81, M.  
Bingham, Capt. C. T. S.C., 3 yrs., from June 17, 1882, B.  
Blenkinsop, Major E. G. S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Oct. 14, '80, B.  
Bythel, Lieut. Col. R. S.C., from May 25, 1883, B.  
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W. S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.  
Bolton, Lieut. H. J. S.C., 1 year from April 19, 1883, B.  
Bovill, Surg. E., 21 mos., from Jan. 22, '82, B.  
Bradshaw, Maj. O. M. S.C., 182 d., from Aug. 14, '83, M.  
Brake, Dy. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.  
Branfill, Lieut. Col. B. R. Cav., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 10, '82, B.  
Brooke, Capt. H. M. S.C., 24 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '82, B.  
Brooke, Lieut. Col. T. H. B. S.C., 297 dys., fr. May 1, '83, M.  
Butler, Col. W. H. Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 16, '83, M.  
Burgess, Capt. F. R. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, 1882, B.  
Burton, Lt. Col. H. M. B. S.C., 2 years, from Apr. 1, '82, B.  
Burn, Lieut. A. E. P. S.C., 243 dys., from April 10, '83, B.  
Burroughs, Surg. G. E. E., 1 year, from May 17, 1883, B.  
Burton, Lieut. Col. N. R. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 25, '83, B.  
Bushby, Col. J. P. S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.  
Campbell, Lt. Cl. W. M. R., 1 y., 1 d., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Carpendale, Lieut. J. M. S.C., 1 yr., from April 25, '83, B.  
Carr, Lieut. A. N. S.C., 1 year, from June 12, '81, B.  
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. J. G. S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '81, M.  
Chambers, Lieut. Col. J. Unattached 3 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '81, B.  
Chambers, Lt. W. E. S.C., 1 yr. 18 d. fr. Apr. 6, '83, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Major R. S.C., 1 yr. 100 dys., fr. April 13, '83, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. Col. A. R. S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '82, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H. S.C., 2 y. s., fr. Nov. 18, '82, B.  
Christopher, Capt. L. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Clarke, Col. T. G. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '81, M.  
Clay, Lieut. Col. A. O. H. S.C., 1 y., fr. Jan. 21, '82, M.  
Close, Col. H. P. S.C., 1 yr. 356 d., from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Coddington, Major F. S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 9, '82, B.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.  
Coddington, Major G. H. F. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Cole, Lieut. Col. R. A. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 1, '81, M.  
Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 33 mos., fr. May 1, '81, B.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., from May 1, 1883, B.  
Conway-Gordon, Col. C. V. S.C., 13 m., fr. Nov. 8, '82, B.  
Cook, Brig. de Surg. H. M.D., 2 yrs., from Mar. 8, '82, B.  
Cook, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 year, from Jan. 24, '83, B.  
Cotton, Major F. F. R.E., 1 yr. 98 d., fr. Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Couper, Col. J. K. S.C., 21 years, from Feb. 24, '81, B.  
Cowan, Maj. S. H. S.C., 91 days, from Aug. 7, 1882, B.  
Cox, Major R. E. Inf., 151 mos., fr. Oct. 24, '82, M.  
Craofoit, Lieut. Col. S. C., 2 yrs., fr. July 20, '83, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. May 1, '83, M.  
Creswell, Captain C. A. S.C., 1 year, from April 2, '83, M.  
Currie, Major F. Cav., 1 yr., from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 16, 1883, M.  
Dalmahoy, Col. P. C. Inf., 339 dys., from April 27, '83, B.  
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., 1 yr. M.  
Daly, Lieut. G. K. S.C., 13 mos., from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Daunt, Col. J. C. V. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Davies, Major H. C. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 14, '82, M.  
Davies, Col. A. M. S.C., 1 y., from May 15, 1883, B.  
Davis, Maj. R. P. S.C., 1 1/2 yrs., from May 17, '81, B.  
Dawes, Major T. S.C., 2 yrs., from July 17, 1882, B.  
DePalaisieux-Falconnet, C. G. P. R. E., 2 yrs. 1 d., '81, M.  
Douglas, Lieut. Col. H. M. D. de W. S.C., 2 y., fr. Mar. 12, '82, B.  
Doveton, Major H. R. E., 1 yr. 1 d., from Dec. 2, '81, B.  
Doveton, Major J. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '83, M.  
Dowd, Lt. Col. F. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 17, '81, B.  
Dowler, Col. H. C. S.C., 1 y. 1 d., fr. May 17, '83, M.  
Downing, Lieut. J. G. S.C., 1 year, from Dec. 27, '82, M.  
Ducat, Col. C. M. S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, B.  
Duke, Surg. J., 18 m., from July 11, '82, B.  
Dundas, Surg. G. A. B.  
Durand, Lieut. A. G. A. S.C., 1 yr. fr. Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Eardley-Wilmet, Lieut. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '81, M.  
Eardley-Wilmet, Lt. J. R. Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 28, '81, B.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L. S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 9, '83, B.  
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J. M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.  
Eyre, Capt. G. S. C. S. B.  
Eyre, Surg. M. S., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, M.  
Eyre, Captain V. G. L. S.C., 1 yr., B.  
Fagan, Col. G. H. W. Inf., 1 yr., from Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Farrington, Col. M. C., from June 5, 1883, B.  
Fellows, Col. S. C., 2 years, from Jan. 19, '82, B.  
Ferris, Surg. J. E. C., 2 years, April 27, 1882, B.  
Foord, Lt. Cl. W. O. S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '82, M.  
Forbes, Major E. M. Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.  
Forrest, Capt. H. S.C., 3 years, from Mar. 24, '81, B.  
Fraser, Dy. Surg. Gen. D. A. C. A. M. D., 6 m., fr. June 1, '83, B.  
Freeman, Lt. Col. F. P. W. S.C., 1 yr., 18 days, fr. Dec. 1, '81, B.  
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M. S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 18, '83, M.  
Ferris, Capt. W. B. S.C., 1 year, fr. Aug. 14, 1883, B.  
Franklin, Maj. W. H. M., Inf., M.

Garbett, Capt. C. H. V. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 19, '83, B.  
Gabbett, Lieut. Col. J. S.C., 2 years, fr. May 18, '82, M.  
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C. Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., fr. Apr. 14, '83, M.  
Gausson, Maj. J. H. Inf., 2 yrs., from Apr. 15, '83, M.  
Georges, Col. T. C. S.C., 1 year 271 days, M.  
Gillies, Surg. Wal. er., 1 year, from May 15, 1883, B.  
Goad, Lieut. Howard, S.C., 1 yr. from April 10, 1883, B.  
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N. S.C., 241 d., fr. July 23, '82, B.  
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R. S.C., 8 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Gordon, Lieut. L. A. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Gordon, Lt. Col. W. R. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 17, '82, B.  
Graham, Major A. W. Inf., 2 years, from March 8, '82, B.  
Graham, Lieut. Col. G. F. S.C., 2 y., fr. May 6, 1882, B.  
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 12, '82, M.  
Gray, Capt. M. A. S.C., 18 m., from June 16, '82, B.  
Gey, Capt. L. J. H. S.C., 1 y. 203 ds., fr. May 28, '83, B.  
Grierson, Major John S.C., 1 year, from April 6, 1883, B.  
Hadow, Capt. R. C. S.C., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, B.  
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Hall, Col. J. D. S.C., 2 years, from July 4, 1882, B.  
Halliday, Maj. G. T. Cav., 1 y. 277 ds., fr. June 20, '83, B.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '83, B.  
Harden, Maj. A., Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 7, 1883, B.  
Harcen, Maj. C. E. S.C., 1 yr. 128 d., fr. Dec. 24, '82, B.  
Harpur, Col. J. S.C., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, B.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G. Inf., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 13, '81, B.  
Havelock, Lt. Col. A. C. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 10, '82, B.  
Henderson, Surg. Maj. G. M. D., from Aug. 14, 1883, B.  
Hendley, Surg. Major T. H., 1 yr., from April 18, '83, B.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J. S.C., 2 mos., 1 d., fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Higginson, Major C. T. M. Cav., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '81, B.  
Hills, Lieut. Col. G. S. R. E., 3 years, from Feb. 28, '81, B.  
Hills, Col. John R. E. C. B., B.  
Hogg, Capt. H. C. S.C., 1 yr. 149 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Hogg, Major T. W. S.C., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, B.  
Hogg, C. I. G. F. S.C., 1 yr. 149 ds., fr. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Holmes, Major A. L. H. S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 15, '82, B.  
Home, Major S. B. Inf., 21 ms., from April 8, '82, B.  
Hore, Major W. S. Inf., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, B.  
Howes, Col. A. J. Inf., 6 mos., from May 29, 1883, M.  
Hugins, Lt. P. G. S.C., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 6, '83, M.  
Hughes, Major W. G. S.C., 21 mos., fr. March 27, '82, M.  
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E. M.D., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Humphrey, Capt. B. G. S.C., 1 year, from April 22, '83, B.  
Hutcheson, Surg. Maj. G., 2 years, from April 28, '82, B.  
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 2 mos., fr. Oct. 14, '82, M.  
Inglis, Major D. W. Inf., 21 ms., from April 28, '82, B.  
Iredell, Lt. Cl. J. S. S.C., 3 yea s., from Dec. 25, '80, B.  
Iredell, Col. F. S. Inf., 27 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, B.  
Jackson, Major G. C. Cav., 1 y. 273 d., fr. May 20, '83, B.  
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S. C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '83, B.  
Jackson, Bde. Surg. J. R. M.O., 18 m., fr. June 9, '82, B.  
Jacob, Lt. Col. John S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 30, '82, B.  
Jameson, Col. C. S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Jameson, Lieut. R. F. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G. S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '83, M.  
Johnston, Surg. Major T. W. P., 2 y., fr. Jan. 19, '82, B.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J. M.D., 2 1/2 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T. Inf., 2 yea s., from July 1, '83, B.  
Keays, Major W. T. S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 y. 193 days, fr. July 25, '82, M.  
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '82, B.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83, B.  
King, Surg. Maj. H., 18 m., from April 7, '82, M.  
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Knapp, Surg. Major W. F., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '81, B.  
Laing, Major W. Inf., 1 y. 122 d., from May 20, '83, B.  
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D. Inf., 3 yrs., fr. May 19, '81, B.  
La Touche, Lt. Col. C. M. S.C., from Feb. 15, '83, B.  
Lawrence, Maj. H. J. Inf., 1 year, from Mar. 15, '83, B.  
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.  
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B. S.C., 1 y. 59 d., fr. May 15, '83, M.  
Lewis, Lieut. D. S. S.C., 1 yr., from March 17, 1882, M.  
Lidderdale, Surg. Major R. M. D., 18 m., fr. June 17, '82, B.  
Little, Lieut. Col. H. A. S.C., 27 m., fr. Sept. 29, '81, B.  
Loder-Symonds, Capt. F. C. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 19, '81, B.  
Luxmoore, Maj. C. T. P. S.C., 18 m., fr. Oct. 28, '82, M.  
M'Andrew, Col. I. F. S.C., 2 y., fr. Mar. 3, '82, B.  
Macarthy, Maj. M. J. R. E., 3 y. from March 3, '81, B.  
Macarthy, Surg. Major D. J., 1 year, from May 15, '83, M.  
Macaulay, Major C. E. S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '82, B.  
Macdougall, Lt. Col. J. S., 1 yr., from June 7, '83, M.  
Macmillan, Maj. F. W. Cav., 1 yr. 7 ds., Mar. 1, '83, B.  
McAnan, Surg. Major T. J. M.  
Mackenzie, Capt. H. M. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Mackenzie, Maj. K. J. L. S.C., 1 yr. 214 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '83, B.  
Malen, Major K. V. S.C., 1 year, from April 27, 1883, B.  
Macquoid, Col. K. K. S.C., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
MacRury, Surg. Maj. C. W., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 17, '82, B.  
MacRae, Capt. A. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, 1882, B.  
McRae, Major A. R. T. Inf., 1 yr. 160 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
McRae, Capt. H. S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
McVittie, Surg. Maj. C. E. 1 yr. 17 d., fr. Feb. 20, '83, M.  
Maitland, Major G. T. S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, C. I. R. Q. S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 13, '81, M. B.  
Maisey, Lieut. F. C. S.C., 1 yr., 245 d., fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Manteil, Surg. Major R., 1 yr., from Dec. 15, '82, B.  
Mansel, Lt. W. G. S.C., 1 y. 10 d., from April 10, '83, B.  
Mason, Lieut. H. E. M. S.C., 1 yr., from July 1, '83, M.  
Martin, Surg. Maj. D. N., 2 1/2 yrs., from Sept. 1, '80, B.  
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F. S.C., 1 year, fr. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 1 year, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Martin, Capt. G. W. S.C., B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H. K. E., 1 yr., 184 d., fr. Aug. 8, '83, B.  
Mathew, Capt. V. L. S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '82, B.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H. S.C., 5 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.  
Matthews, Lt. Col. C. R. S.C., 2 years, from April 15, '82, B.  
Melejohn, Major W. H. Inf., 260 days, B.  
Mein, Lieut. A. B. S.C., 1 yr. fr. Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Mein, Capt. J. E. S.C., 17 mos., from Dec. 1, 1882, B.  
Melville, Col. H. Cav., 2 years, from April 24, 1882, B.  
Michell, Major I. B. S.C., 1 y., from Feb. 9, '82, B.  
Miller, Lieut. Col. James S.C., 1 year, B.  
Miller, Capt. J. F. J., S.C., 273 d., from April 13, 1883, B.  
Moran, Surg. James M.D., 1 year, from April 3, 1883, B.  
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. C., 1 yr., from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Monteith, Lieut. A. M. S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 17, 1883, B.  
Munro, Lt. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.  
Murphy, Surg. W. R. S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Murray, Surg. Major W. F., 304 dys., fr. April 23, '83, B.  
Neil, Maj. A. H. S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newport, Lt. Cl. C. P. S.C., 1 yr., from Apr. 18, '82, B.

Nixon, Lieut. J. E. S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1883, B.  
No man, Col. F. B. C. B. S.C., 182 d., fr. Aug. 1, '83, B.  
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T. S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.  
Orchard, Major A. F. S.C., 2 years, fr. April 26, 1883, M.  
Orr, Capt. W. J. S.C., 21 ms., from April 15, '82, B.  
Orr, Lieut. C. J. S.C., 1 year, B.  
Osborn, Col. W. S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 1, '82, M.  
Parker, Major N. F. Inf., 2 years, fr. April 30, 1882, B.  
Passy, Lieut. D. D. S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Patterson, Surg. D. A., 1 year, from March 9, 1883, B.  
Pemberton, Major, C. C. S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 20, '82, B.  
Pennycuik, Major John R. E., 1 year, from April 20, '83, M.  
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 31, '83, B.  
Perkins, Col. Aeneas C. B. R. E., 18 m., fr. Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Perse, Maj. E. S.C., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H. S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Phelps, Col. A. Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, B.  
Pickard-Cambridge, Lt. G. T., 1 year, fr. July 24, '83, B.  
Picot, Lieut. H. P. S.C., 1 year, from March 9, '83, B.  
Playfair, Maj. Gen. E. M. R. A., 254 dys., fr. May 11, '83, M.  
Poole, Major M. C. S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.  
Porter, Lieut. Col. B. S.C., 2 yrs., from Oct. 7, '81, B.  
Pratt, Lieut. Col. H. M. S.C., 1 yr. 144 dys., fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Prendergast, Lieut. Col. O. L. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 6, '82, B.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J. Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '83, M.  
Pritchard, Lieut. G. P. M. S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 11, '83, M.  
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.  
Price, Major R. A. Inf., 1 year, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Probyn, Maj. O. C. I. E., Inv. Est., 1 y., fr. June 26, '83, B.  
Puckle, Col. H. G. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 27, '83, M.  
Quin, Capt. E., S.C., 17 1/2 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '82, M.  
Ranking, Major W. L. Inf., 1 y., from May 14, 1883, M.  
Rendle, Lieut. A. W. S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Rennick, Major H. D. P. S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Apr. 8, '82, B.  
Roberts, Col. J. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 17, '81, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S. S.C., 2 years, fr. Jan. 2, '82, B.  
Richardson, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from April 1, '83, B.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A. S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.  
Roe, Surg. Maj. W. A. C. S.C., 20 months, from April 21, '82, B.  
Roome, Col. F. S.C., 84 ms., from March 2, '82, B.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. A. G. S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 8, '81, B.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., 21 m., from April 30, '82, B.  
Rowcroft, Lieut. Col. F. S. C., 204 ds., fr. Feb. 15, '83, B.  
Rutherford, Col. T. W. S.C., 19 m., fr. May 26, 1882, B.  
Sage, Capt. C. A. R. S.C., 15 mos., from Nov. 9, '82, B.  
Samuels, Maj. W. L. S.C., 1 yr. 213 ds., from Apr. 10, '83, B.  
Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A. M. D., 9 m., fr. Mar. 23, '83, M.  
Sandilands, Maj. A. N. S.C., 2 y., fr. Mar. 17, '82, B.  
Sawyer, Capt. G. W. S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Apr. 12, '83, B.  
Scott, Major Walter, S.C., 22 mos., from April 14, '82, B.  
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E. M. D., 2 yrs. fr. Oct. 13, 1882, B.  
Seymour, Lieut. H. W. S.C., 18 m., fr. June 14, 1882, B.  
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M. D., 1 yr. 324 dys., fr. Apr. 20, '83, M.  
Shakespeare, Lt. Col. H. A. Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '83, B.  
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Simpson, Captain R. S. S.C., 1 year, B.  
Skinner, Maj. E. S. S.C., 1 yr. from March 3, '83, M.  
Skipwith, Maj. G. T. R. E., 2 mos., from March 2, '82, B.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. J. B. S.C., 1 yr. 83 d., fr. Dec. 15, '82, B.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 18 mos., from May 30, 1882, B.  
Smith, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 120 d., fr. July 31, 1883, M.  
Smithers, Col. O. F. S.C., 1 year, from March 23, 1883, M.  
Smyth, Maj. R. E. S. Inf., 2 yrs., from Nov. 15, '81, B.  
Snel, Capt. F. W. S.C., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Sorell, Lieut. F. S. S.C., 13 mos., fr. Nov. 8, '82, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T. S.C., 243 dys., from April 27, 1883, B.  
Stephens, Surg. A. E. R. E., 15 mos., from Nov. 7, '82, B.  
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G. S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '83, B.  
Stevens, Lieut. Col. G. S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, B.  
Stewart, Major D. J. Inf., 14 mos., from May 21, 1883, M.  
Stockley, Lieut. V. M. S.C., 150 d., fr. May 25, 1883, B.  
Strahan, Surg. Maj. A. B., 3 yrs., fr. May 26, 1883, B.  
Strachey, Lieut. John S.C., 8 months, from Mar. 18, '83, B.  
Street, Surg. A. F., 1 year, from May 1, 1883, B.  
Stuart, Maj. W. T. S.C., 342 dys., from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Stuart, Lieut. C. J. L. S.C., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, B.  
Sturt, Col. C. S. Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Sturt, Lieut. R. N. S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Syon, Lt. Col. J. M. S.C., 2 y., from Dec. 15, '81, B.  
Tabuteau, Maj. T. R. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 27, '83, M.  
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '82, M.  
Taylor, Maj. A. F. S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.  
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H. S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, M.  
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R. E., 1 year, M.  
Thornton, Capt. A. P. S.C., 2 1/2 dys., fr. May 18, '83, B.  
Tillard, Maj. G. H. S.C., 26 mos., from Dec. 9, '81, M.  
Townsend, Dep. Surg. Gen. S. C. C. B., B.  
Travers, Lieut. E. S.C., 1 year, from April 9, '83, B.  
Trevor, Maj. E. A. R. E., 1 yr. 1 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.  
Tucker, Col. H. St. G. C. B. Inf., 1 yr. d. fr. Apr. '83, B.  
Tulloch, Col. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '83, B.  
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 2 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '81, B.  
Urmston, Lieut. H. B. S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., fr. July 16, 1881, B.  
Van Heythuyzen, Col. H. R. M., 18 m., fr. Sept. 1, '82, B.  
Vibart, Lt. Cl. H. M. R. E., 33 mos., from Apr. 14, '82, M.  
Walker, Lieut. Gen. J. T. C. B., R. E., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 13, '83, B.  
Walker, Col. G. A. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, 1882, M.  
Walters, Col. R. A. S.C., 1 m., from June 7, 1882, M.  
Warden, Lieut. H. B. S.C., 1 year, from April 11, '83, B.  
Weldon, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 15 mos., from Feb. 1, '83, M.  
Welsh, Surg. Major J. T. M. O., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '82, B.  
Western, Col. 1st Class V. T. Surg., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 12, '82, M.  
Wes on, Maj. J. E. Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
Westmorland, Lt. Cl. I. P. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 3, '82, B.  
Western, Lieut. J. S. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '83, M.  
Westropp, Col. G. R. C. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 8, '83, M.  
White, Lieut. F. P. L. S.C., 15 mos., from Apr. 1, '83, B.  
White, Col. J. H. R. E., 8 mos. 7 dys., fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Wilkins, Surg. T. J. H., 1 yr. 260 d., fr. Feb. 21, '83, B.  
Wilkins, Major W. H. S.C., 273 dys., from June 8, '83, B.  
Williams, Col. L. H. S.C., 72 days, fr. Aug. 28, '83, B.  
Wilson, Capt. W. B. S.C., 2 years, from April 15, '82, B.  
Wingate, Major T. O. S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '82, B.  
Wright, Surg. F. W., 2 years, from April 9, 1883, B.  
Wray, Capt. J. W. S.C., 8 m., 9 d., fr. June 19, '83, B.  
Yate, Lieut. W. G. S.C., 1 yr. fr. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Yates, Maj. H. A., Cavalry, 1 m., from April 15, '82, M.  
Yeld, Surg. H. P., 2 years, from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Young, Capt. H. P. S.C., 1 m., from Aug. 19, '82, B.  
Young, Surgeon E. W., B.

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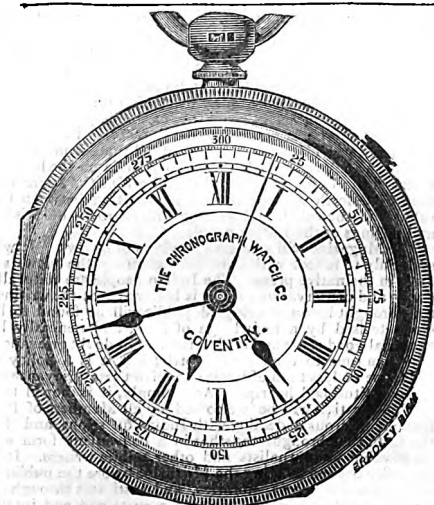
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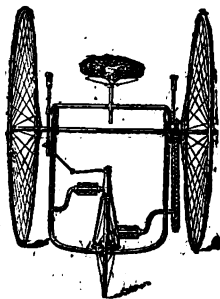
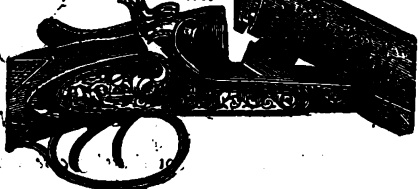
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---

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

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### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

#### THE "GLOBE" ON IRISH LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

Lord Ripon seems to have created for himself a perfect hornet's nest of troubles. Not content with setting at naught the feelings and susceptibilities of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian communities, he must needs provoke the hostility of the landowners, perhaps the most important and powerful class in India, by introducing land legislation on the Irish model. Towards the close of last session a number of these threatened proprietors forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying to be left alone. A similar memorial now comes to hand from the zemindars and other landowners of the great and wealthy province of Behar. It bears the signatures of the Maharajahs of Darbhanga, Deo, Hutwa, and Gidhour, besides those of 1,854 smaller magnates. They show very conclusively that the proposed innovations will altogether upset the existing system of land tenure, and produce a state of things in which the zemindar will be reduced to the condition of a cypher, without any real proprietary rights in his own property. On the other hand, the introducer of the Bill into the Legislative Council admitted that it might possibly produce disastrous results to the ryots, in whose interest it is supposed to have been conceived. A greater bungle was never perpetrated, not even in the Ilbert Bill, and the wonder is that a Viceroy who can thus recklessly play with fire, should be allowed to retain the position which enables him to endanger the safety of the empire.

#### THE "GLOUCESTERSHIRE ECHO" ON THE LAND QUESTION IN BENGAL.

Mr. Gladstone and his Government have tried their 'prentice hands at remodelling the Land Laws of Ireland, with the result that landlords are deprived of their income, and tenants assessed to a rent which is as often as not inadequate and unfair, so that neither landlord nor tenant is satisfied. This is a fact that cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who have any interest in land, and as the same men intimate their intention of meddling with the Land Laws of England and Scotland, in addition to the incomplete and hurriedly adopted Agricultural Holdings Act, it is well that steps have been taken by our fellow citizens to India to let the English voter know what is being attempted there. The Ilbert Bill, which has so disastrously agitated our Eastern Empire during the whole of the present year, and which has been bolstered by "cooked telegrams" from Governmental sources, is not nearly so well appreciated at home as it should; by nearly every mail we receive appeals from India with regard to the evil effect which the ill-timed and crude proposal has had both upon natives and Europeans, and now we are receiving similar literature with regard to the Bengal Rent Bill. We received by the last mail the copy of a lengthy petition from the zemindars and other landholders in Behar to the English House of Commons

and the subject could scarcely be more powerfully dealt with. The effect of the Bill is summed up in a phrase which aptly describes what has been the effect of similar legislation in Ireland—it "will revolutionise the province of Behar," and this without the excuse that was available in Ireland, that a discontented peasantry declined to pay their rents. The present position of the ryots, or tenants, of Behar may be briefly summed up in the words of the petition itself, thus:—When the British Government assumed the direct administration of Bengal and Behar in 1772, they at any rate found the zemindars in possession of large estates and exercising the ordinary rights of proprietors. Some of the Rajahs of Behar date their origin from times anterior to the conquest of Bengal by the Mahomedans while others have received proprietary grants and titles of honour from the Emperor Akbar, who was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. During the long period of Mahomedan domination, their rights as proprietors were never questioned, and the fact, that in Behar the land is mainly held by Hindoo proprietors, shows how little the Mahomedans interfered with the vested rights of the people. Nor did the British Government on succeeding to the administration of the country, make any change in the system or policy of their Mahomedan predecessors. What was actually done when the East India Company conquered the province was very similar to the great step taken by the late Ozar—the ryots were released from their position of serfdom and made free men, and certain undertenants were assured of retaining their holdings at fixed rents, which the land owners were forbidden to increase; the remainder of their lands the zemindars were empowered to let under certain conditions at any rent they could get, a distinct provision to prevent extortion being imposed in cases where rent was payable in kind. A great deal has been done since this settlement of 1793 to improve the holdings, and but two years ago Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, said that nothing had given him greater pleasure than to notice the "extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation." With this official commendation ringing in their ears, it is not to be wondered at that the landowners of the province should be startled by the announcement that Lord Ripon was going to try his 'prentice hand upon improving their legal securities in a manner which strangely recalls the doings of his colleagues in the Sister Isle. He proposes to revive tenant rights which have been "obscured, effaced, and destroyed during centuries of Mahomedan rule, rights which admittedly find no place in the legislative enactments of 1793." It provides that a person who has held land for a period of twelve consecutive years, shall—"notwithstanding any contract to the contrary"—become a settled ryot, a position which gives him the right to sell the zemindar's land—due provision being made against the zemindar buying back his own land, he being allowed simply to buy out a defaulting tenant—or of subletting it without the owner's consent. That the Bill would defeat all existing contracts need hardly be pointed out, but a very significant fact must not be overlooked—the Bill expressly provides that these provisions shall not affect land held under the Government, a curious provision on the part of a Radical and reforming Government, very conclusively proving that they

do not think that "charity begins at home." It is impossible to go through the case as presented by the zemindars, without feeling that a great and uncalled for wrong is being done to them by this interference with a settlement and with rights which have been in operation for ninety years without complaint. None but a Radical Government would so violate extensive private rights, and while the present Government remains in office we have no security that other private rights will be respected. What wonder then that the petitioners conclude their case in words which will meet with a sad response from Ireland, Natal, and other parts of the globe but which should be re-echoed with such force in this country that they should have the hoped-for effect, that of pulling-up the Government in its headlong career towards destruction. The zemindars "have always been conspicuously loyal to the British Crown during the times of difficulty at the beginning of the century; and during the most troublous days of 1857, the zemindars of Bengal and Behar placed themselves, their influence, and their wealth ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Government. But if this wealth and this influence is destroyed, to what class of the community will the Government in future look for support? If the zemindars, whose welfare has always been bound up with the British Government, are sacrificed to visionary theories, what class of the community will be able in future to repose with confidence, on—what had up to the present time been inviolable—the honour and good faith of the British Government?"

[EXETER AND PLYMOUTH GAZETTE.]

THE Ilbert Bill is not the only cause of discord in connection with Lord Ripon's Indian policy. The landowners of India, large and small, are figuratively up in arms against the proposal to introduce land legislation on the Irish model, and are petitioning Parliament, as well as appealing to the British public. They point out that the tendency of the Rent Bill will be to take away from the present proprietors of land all but the shadow of their rights. It is declared that there was no demand on the part of the ryots, or from any other quarter, for this kind of legislation, which seems to have been wantonly applied by Lord Ripon. It is not even certain, as the authors of the scheme admit, that the ryots will not be disastrously affected by the measure intended for their especial benefit. The introducer of the Bill into the Legislative Council said that, in the event of the Bill turning out badly for the ryots, as predicted by the opponents of the measure, "the Government would know what steps to take" to repair the damage. So this adaptation to India of the Radical land legislation, which has been tried with doubtful success in Ireland, is a pure experiment. It must be added that is a very dangerous one. It would seem as if Lord Ripon were determined to treat Indian institutions as he might strange toys, turning them upside down just to see what will happen. Even if it had been proved that confiscatory land legislation was good for Ireland, that would not have rendered it suitable for India. As it is, the confiscation policy in Ireland has not been a brilliant success, from any point of view that can be called honest. India has been turned into a playground for Lord Ripon. That is bad enough; but confiscation is almost as dangerous a plaything as fire.

[MONMOUTHSHIRE BEACON.]

ENCOURAGED by what the Home Government have done in Ireland, the Legislative Council of the Governor General and Viceroy of India have now under consideration a Bill which, it is declared, if permitted to pass into law, will not only deprive the zemindars, or landowners, of Behar, of their property, but will revolutionise the whole province. The avowed object of the Bill, specifically stated, is to confer a transferable and hereditary right upon the ryots; and to make this newly-created tenant right still more valuable, the zemindars are to be prohibited from entering into any contract or agreement with their tenants, as to the terms upon which the land is to be held or the rate of rent which the tenants are to pay. Can anything more arbitrary than this be conceived? It is in reality a proposal for the entire subversion of all proprietary rights in the soil—a principle which, if once admitted, will assuredly be productive of dire results throughout the whole British Empire, and eventually throughout the world. Considerations like these, possibly, may weigh nothing with the reformers. To them it is sufficient that they have formed a determination to strike at all existing institutions, and whether the course recommended is productive of good or evil, they care little, so long as their own pet schemes are put into operation. But there are interests to be considered beyond those of both the landowner and the cultivator, and which would assuredly be affected by the application of any such principle as that indicated. No kind of property could be deemed to be safe if once the principle referred to were recognised as legitimate. Therefore, regarding it as the thin end of the wedge which, at some day terminate in an entire annihilation of all actual understanding between man and man, it is to be fervently hoped that the new policy which was initiated in Ireland and is about to be attempted in Behar, will be resisted to the very utmost.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

### ANALYSIS OF THE OPINION ON THE ILBERT BILL.

FOR THE BILL.

Hon. B. Tyabjee, member, Legislative Council, Bombay.  
Mahadev Wasudev Barve, Bombay.  
Sir Charles Sargeant, chief justice, Bombay.  
Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, judge, High Court, Bombay.  
Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, assistant commissioner, Ajmere.  
Bagh Ram, judicial assistant commissioner, Ajmere.  
Mr. C. H. P. Shaw, judge, Belgaum.  
Mr. H. T. Ommamey, district magistrate, Khandeish.  
Mr. S. N. Tagore, district judge, Kanara.  
Mr. R. N. Kennedy, assistant collector, Kaira.  
Colonel L. D'A. Dunsterville, district magistrate, Hyderabad.  
Mr. R. C. Dutt, district officer, Backergunge.  
Mr. Badshah, assistant magistrate, Goalundo.  
Mr. B. N. Dey, joint magistrate, Hooghly.  
Babu Saroda Prosad Sircar, sub-divisional officer, Candy.  
Babu Bondhu Bhatta, deputy magistrate, Jungipore.  
Nawab Abdool Luteef, C.I.E., deputy magistrate, Sealdah.  
Babu Tarini Coomar Ghose, deputy magistrate, Nuddea.  
Rev. M. J. Coldren, American mission, Balasore.  
Mr. K. G. Gupta, officiating magistrate, Pooree.  
Babu Jadub Chundra Ghose, deputy magistrate, Sarun.  
Babu Ram Sunkra Narain Sing, deputy magistrate of Sarun.  
Moulvie Azhurul Hug, deputy magistrate, Sarun.  
Nassiruddin and Jowhur Ali, magistrates of Durbhanga.  
Syed Mahomed, deputy magistrate, Mozufferpore.  
Babu Deno Bundhoo Gangooly, junior Government pleader, Cooch Behar.  
The Hon. Humayun Jah, Bahador, C.I.E.  
The Hon. T. Rama Rao.  
Mr. E. F. Webster, C.S., Madras.  
The Hon. A. Sashiah Sastry, C.S.I.  
Mr. C. Soobia, assistant commissioner, and Mr. N. Nonappa, Subahdar, Yedenalkand Talook.  
Rev. H. A. Kaundinya, Coorg.  
Sirdar Attar Sing, C.I.E., chief of Bhadaur.  
Sirdar Bickrama Sing, Ahluwalla, Punjab.  
Mr. C. J. C. Crosthwaite, chief commissioner of British Burmah.  
The commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division.  
Mr. Justice Kernan, High Court, Madras.  
Mr. Justice T. Mutasamy Iyer, judge, High Court, Madras.  
*In favour, 40.*

FOR MODIFICATIONS.

Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay.  
Hon. R. West, judge, Bombay High Court.  
Mr. Justice Scott, Bombay High Court.  
Mr. Arthur Crawford, commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.  
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bombay.  
Mr. John Fleming, Bombay.  
Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Bombay.  
Sir P. Jahanghir, Bombay.  
Mr. K. T. Telang, barrister-at-law, Bombay.  
Mr. D. S. Kemp, Bombay.  
Mr. Justice Latham, Bombay High Court.  
Mr. Justice Pinkay, judge, High Court, Bombay.  
Mr. Justice Mitter, Calcutta High Court.  
Mr. E. J. Kitts, assistant commissioner, Ajmere.  
Mr. W. R. Pratt, magistrate, Satara.  
Mr. G. F. M. Grant, district magistrate, Kaladgi.  
Mr. W. R. Hamilton, magistrate, Ahmednuggur.  
Mr. G. W. Borradaile, district magistrate, Broach.  
Mr. M. Phelan, district magistrate, Colaba.  
Mr. E. T. Candy, acting district judge, Tanna.  
Mr. E. Cordeaux, sessions judge, Poona.  
Mr. J. G. White, district magistrate, Surat.  
Mr. R. E. Candy, district magistrate, Kanara.  
Mr. J. H. Todd, sub-divisional magistrate, Sind.  
Mr. H. Scott, sessions judge, Ahmednuggur.  
Mr. A. C. Watt, district judge, Dharwar.  
Mr. G. M. Macpherson, district judge, Surat.  
Mr. G. B. Reid, acting district magistrate, Ahmedabad.  
Mr. J. R. Middleton, district magistrate, Dharwar.  
Sir F. H. Soutar, commissioner of police, Bombay.  
Mr. H. Batty, acting district judge, Shikarpore.  
Mr. H. Birdwood, judicial commissioner, Sind.  
Babu Ram Sunker Sen, deputy magistrate, 21 Pergamans.  
Mr. P. G. Milletus, assistant magistrate of Koozistan.  
Babu Ram Churn Bose, sub-divisional officer, Ranaghat.  
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, governor of Madras.  
Mr. J. G. Herdall, district magistrate, Chingam.  
Mr. Wigram, sessions judge, Coimbatore.  
The Hon. Rayah C. N. Gajapati Rao.  
Sir Frederick Roberts, commander in chief, Madras.  
The Hon. H. R. Sullivan.  
The Lieutenant Governor, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.  
The Hon. Sir R. Stewart, chief justice, Allahabad.

Mr. Justice Oldfield, High Court, Allahabad.  
 Mr. Justice Straight, Mr. Justice Broadhurst, and Mr. Justice Tyrrel, High Court, Allahabad.  
 Mr. A. J. Lawrence, commissioner, Allahabad.  
 Koonver Harnam Sing, Ahluwalla, Lucknow.  
 The Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.  
 Mr. J. W. Chisholm, commissioner, Nerbudda Division.  
 Deputy Commissioner, Bhundara.  
 Mr. W. B. Jones, chief commissioner, Central Provinces.  
 Mr. T. W. Wood, agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.  
 Mr. C. G. Lumer, officiating judicial commissioner, Coorg.  
 Sir Charles Aitchison, L.C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.  
 Mr. Justice G. R. Elsmie, judge, Chief Court, Punjab.  
 Mr. Justice D. G. Barkley, Punjab.  
 Mr. F. C. Channing, senior secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.  
 Colonel C. A. McMahon, commissioner, Umritsur Division.  
 Colonel C. O. Minchin, commissioner, Lahore Division.  
 Agha Babi Abbi Khan, Bahadoor, hon. assistant commissioner, Umritsur.  
 Hjee Khan Mahomed Shah, Khan Bahadoor, hon. magistrate, Umritsur.  
 Mr. J. W. Smith, judge of the Chief Court, Punjab.  
 Mr. W. H. Rattigan, judge, Chief Court, Punjab.  
 Lieutenant Colonel J. Fitzgerald, deputy commissioner, Akola.  
 Colonel D. W. Laughton, deputy commissioner, Bassim, Berar.  
 Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, commissioner, Benares Division.  
 The magistrate of Agra.  
 The commissioner of the Tennesseim Division.  
 The commissioner of the Pegu Division.  
*For Modifications, 71.*  
 FOR ITS WITHDRAWAL.  
 Hon. L. H. Bayley, acting chief justice, Bombay.  
 Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, commissioner in Sind.  
 Mr. W. H. Proport, acting commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay.  
 Mr. E. P. Robertson, commissioner, Central Division, Bombay.  
 Mr. J. R. Naylor, legal remembrancer, Bombay.  
 Mr. H. W. Payne, chairman, Bombay Law Society.  
 Mr. W. R. Finch, manager, Shahpore Oondie Concern, Tirhoot.  
 Sir Richard Garth, chief justice, Calcutta, and the following judges of the Calcutta High Court:—  
 Hon. H. S. Cunningham, W. F. McDonell, V.C., H. T. Prinsep, L. R. Tottenham, A. T. Maclean, J. F. Norris, J. Q. Pigot, O. Kinealy, C. J. Wilkinson, W. Macpherson.  
 Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, chief commissioner, Ajmere.  
 Mr. L. S. Saunders, commissioner, Ajmere.  
 Lieut. T. C. Pears, assistant commissioner, Merwara.  
 Mr. Elliott, chief commissioner, Assam.  
 Mr. W. E. Ward, commissioner, Assam Valley District.  
 Mr. H. Muspratt, judge, Sylhet.  
 Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, deputy commissioner, Sylhet.  
 Mr. J. K. Wight, officiating deputy commissioner, Cachar.  
 Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, deputy commissioner, Goalpara.  
 Mr. Campbell, deputy commissioner, Kamroop.  
 Mr. Williams, deputy commissioner, Durrung.  
 Col. Lamb, deputy commissioner, Nowgong.  
 Col. Campbell, deputy commissioner, Sibsagar.  
 Major Peet, deputy commissioner, Lakhimpore.  
 Mr. McCabe, deputy commissioner, Naga Hills.  
 Colonel Clarke, deputy commissioner, Khasia and Jaintai Hills.  
 Captain Maxwell, deputy commissioner, Garo Hills.  
 Mr. A. J. Primrose, assistant commissioner, Mangaldai.  
 Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, sub divisional officer, Goalpara.  
 Mr. J. Warrington, magistrate, Sholapore.  
 Mr. J. Elphinstone, acting collector, Ahmednuggur.  
 Mr. P. S. Snow, assistant collector, Naga.  
 Mr. W. Woodward, district magistrate, Nassick.  
 Mr. W. Allen, district magistrate, Panch Mahals.  
 Mr. C. B. Ison, district judge, Ratnagiri.  
 Mr. C. F. Boulton, magistrate, Kurrachee.  
 Mr. M. B. Baker, district judge, Ratnagiri.  
 Major R. S. Crawford, deputy commissioner, Thur and Parker.  
 Mr. A. H. Spry, district magistrate, Kaira.  
 Mr. B. E. Modi, magistrate, Ahmedabad.  
 Mr. A. Keyser, district magistrate, Colaba.  
 Mr. A. W. Hughes, magistrate, Alibagh.  
 Mr. F. D. Mackenzie, district magistrate, Tanna.  
 Mr. W. H. Crowe, acting judge, Satara.  
 Mr. A. C. Jervoise, district magistrate, Belgaum.  
 Mr. C. P. Cooper, Presidency magistrate, Bombay.  
 Mr. W. T. Forman, district judge, Hyderabad.  
 Mr. J. G. Moore, district magistrate, Poona.  
 Lieut. Col. G. C. Grant, sessions judge, Kurrachee.  
 Mr. M. T. Allen, officiating legal remembrancer, Calcutta.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, district magistrate.  
 Lord H. Ulrick Browne, commissioner, Rajahmhye and Cooch Behar Division.  
 Mr. J. E. K. Hewett, commissioner, Chota Nagpore.  
 Mr. G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., commissioner, Bhagulpore Division.  
 Mr. W. H. Verner, sessions judge, Bhagulpore.  
 Mr. F. Cowley, judge of Purneah.  
 Mr. C. F. Worsley, magistrate, Monghyr.  
 Mr. N. S. Alexander, officiating commissioner, Dacca.  
 Mr. Waller, magistrate, Mymensingh.  
 Mr. Paul, magistrate, Dacca.  
 Mr. F. M. Halliday, commissioner, Patna Division.  
 Mr. John Beames, commissioner, Burdwan.  
 Mr. W. R. Larminie, magistrate, Burdwan.  
 Mr. R. H. Wilson, magistrate, Midnapore.  
 Mr. J. Munro, commissioner, Presidency Division.  
 Mr. E. J. Barton, magistrate, Jessore.  
 Mr. J. Mosley, magistrate, Moorshedabad.  
 Mr. H. B. Beames, deputy magistrate, Lalbagh.  
 Mr. A. Anley, deputy superintendent of police, Moorshedabad.  
 Mr. W. Clay, magistrate, Khoolna.  
 Mr. W. V. G. Tayler, magistrate, Nuddea.  
 Mr. J. G. Ritchie, officiating joint magistrate, Kishnagur.  
 Mr. H. Holmwood, assistant magistrate, Maherpore.  
 Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, deputy magistrate, Chooa-danga.  
 Mr. C. C. Stevens, officiating magistrate 24-Pergunnahs.  
 Mr. R. Carstairs, officiating joint magistrate, Alipore.  
 Mr. E. E. Lewis, commissioner, Chittagong.  
 Moulvie Dilawar Hossein Ahamad, deputy magistrate, Brahmenberia.  
 Mr. A. Smith, commissioner Orissa Division.  
 Mr. T. J. C. Grant, magistrate, Balasore.  
 Mr. J. W. Apjohn, executive engineer, Balasore Division.  
 Mr. Godfrey, sub-divisional officer, Khoorda.  
 Kuar Sookraj, Bahadoor, Behar.  
 Rai Jaikissen.  
 Nawab Syud Willayet Ali Khan, C.I.E., of Patna.  
 Moulvie Abdool Jubbar.  
 Moulvie Khoda Bux Khan, senior Government pleader, Behar.  
 Mr. E. V. Westmacott, magistrate, Howrah.  
 The Hon. A. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.  
 Hon. John Marriot, advocate-general, Bombay.  
 Sir John B. Morris, K.C.S.I., chief commissioner, Central Provinces.  
 Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I.  
 The Hon. P. O'Sullivan, advocate-general, Madras.  
 Mr. H. E. Stokes, acting district magistrate, Tanjore.  
 Mr. P. P. Hutchins, on special duty, Ootacamund.  
 Mr. T. Brandt, district magistrate, Neilgherries.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. Weldon, presidency magistrate, Madras.  
 Mr. W. Logan, collector of Calicut.  
 Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, district magistrate, Vizagapatam.  
 Mr. J. F. Price, magistrate, Chingleput Division.  
 Mr. H. P. Gordon, district magistrate, Bellary.  
 Mr. H. J. Spinks, judicial commissioner, Oude.  
 Mr. Elliot Colvin, commissioner, Meerut.  
 Mr. J. C. Robertson, commissioner, Rohilkund Division.  
 Major General E. M. Playfair, officiating commissioner, Jubbulpore.  
 Lieutenant Colonel H. C. E. Ward, officiating commissioner, Chuttisgurrh.  
 Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore.  
 Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.  
 Deputy Commissioner, Wardha.  
 Mr. G. A. Barnett, agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.  
 Mr. G. M. Stewart, agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company.  
 Mr. H. Dangerfield, manager and engineer-in-chief, Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.  
 Mr. B. Lyall, Resident at Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg.  
 Lieutenant Colonel W. Hill, commissioner of Coorg.  
 Major H. M. S. Magrath, district magistrate, Coorg.  
 Mr. K. Ganaputi, Subadar, Merkara Talook.  
 Mr. J. D. Tremlett, officiating commissioner, Delhi Division.  
 Lieutenant Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., commissioner, Hissar Division.  
 Mr. J. W. Macnabb, commissioner, Umballa Division.  
 Colonel G. Gordon-Young, commissioner, Jallundur Division.  
 Mr. H. E. Perkins, commissioner, Rawalpindie Division.  
 Colonel E. P. Gordon, officiating commissioner, Mooltan.  
 Mr. E. O'Brien, deputy commissioner, Mooltan.  
 Major R. Bartholomew, deputy commissioner, Jhang.  
 Major C. McNeill, deputy commissioner, Montgomery.  
 Mr. O. E. Gladstone, deputy commissioner, Morshedgurrh.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Ommanney, officiating commissioner, Derajat Division.

Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, deputy commissioner, Dhera Ghazi Khan.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn, deputy commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. H. C. Thorpe-Robinson, deputy commissioner, Bunnoo.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, resident, Hyderabad.

Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Col. R. C. Menzies, deputy commissioner, Buldana.

Major R. Bullock, deputy commissioner, Amraotee.

Colonel J. G. Bell, judicial commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. A. Elliot, officiating deputy commissioner, Wun District, Berar.

Mr. R. D. Hare, assistant commissioner, Buldana.

Mr. W. Lane, officiating commissioner, Agra.

The Magistrate, Etawah.

The Magistrate, Furruckabad.

The Commissioner, Aracan Division.

The Officiating Recorder of Rangoon.

Hon. J. R. Kindersley, judge High Court Madras.

For Withdrawal, 152.

### THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE ILBERT BILL.

[FROM THE "EDINBURGH COURANT."]

THE Liberal party is drifting into a false and dangerous position with regard to the Ilbert Bill. There is no political necessity for defending the miserable offspring of Lord Ripon's ambition. The inhabitants of India, in their deep and general hostility to it, are not influenced by prepossessions in favour of this or that statesman. The Bill is disliked on its own merits, and would have been neither more nor less unpopular had it been introduced by Lord Lytton or any of his Conservative predecessors. Had the Liberal party in Great Britain been under the guidance of prudent and patriotic statesmen, the measure would have been long ago abandoned. For some unaccountable reason, however, the Viceroy's project is being obstinately defended on strictly party grounds. The Conservatives are accused of hampering liberty, advocating an unjust and reactionary policy, and a host of other things as false as they are hackneyed. There are various hypothetical reasons why the Liberals should take this course. The appointment of Lord Ripon to the viceroyship was never popular in Great Britain, because nobody could see that he had any special qualifications for the post. To some people this is a paramount reason why his policy should receive extra support. A strong Viceroy, they argue, is independent of friendly help, but a weak Viceroy needs all the backing which loud assertion and excessive laudation can supply. In the eyes of Radicals the Bill has also in itself something attractive, as being in accordance with those rules of abstract right and perfect equality which they propagate. If the Liberal party is really actuated by principles such as these, it is merely delivering itself up to its enemies. The Ilbert Bill on such grounds may gain the support of a few bitter partisans and ill-informed theorists, but men of experience and common sense will judge it by a different standard. Is it a politic measure? Will it conduce to the dispensation of even justice? What effect will it have upon the relations in which natives stand to Europeans? These are the questions which rise in the minds of those whom the change will affect. The Liberal leaders may drag thick-and-thin supporters with them, but moderate men who are not blinded by party feeling will apply some such tests as we have indicated. The result is being daily witnessed. The opponents of the Bill are gaining a vast number of recruits from those who usually are entirely in favour of the Government. If Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright persevere in the course they have adopted, they will end by alienating some of their best friends. On the other hand, if they condemn the measure, they will perhaps force Lord Ripon to resign—an event which they seem desirous of avoiding.

Wise statesmen would at any rate pause before they proceeded further with their championship of the Bill. The Anglo-Indian Society in London, formed to protest against it, has many members who hold Liberal opinions. The president of a similar institution in Calcutta is also a sound Liberal. Mr. Atkins, who has addressed the railway servants on the Bill, and who has been delegated to do so by the working men of India, avows himself a member of the same party. These are signs which no supporter of Lord Ripon can afford to ignore. The strongest agitation in opposition to his project is framed on strictly neutral lines, and is carried on by men of all kinds of opinion. The feeling in India is almost unanimously hostile. The European residents dread the new law, and the natives concern themselves very little about it. They are not educated to take the same interest in political questions which is felt in Great Britain, and as only an insignificant minority can read, views are disseminated solely by conversation—the most capable medium for distorting facts yet discovered. The Bill was not framed to meet the growing demand of an instructed population. It was created in the inventive mind of a politician. Nor does it remove injustice. The mass of the natives could not, were it passed without the alteration of a single word, hope to obtain the faintest shadow of benefit from its operation. It confers a privilege, and it is obvious that an enactment of that nature is open to objections which could not be applied to the proposed redress of a grievance. The native judges will gain nothing by the proposed extension of their jurisdiction, except a slight increase of dignity. In these circumstances very great importance should be attached to the deep aversion of those most deeply interested. The European inhabitants of India have a perfect right to raise their voices against a proposal so vitally important to them. They will be the sufferers from Lord Ripon's whim, and it is at the expense of the security of their property and lives that the Viceroy seeks to make a reputation. It therefore becomes

them to give forth no uncertain sound, and to make their emphatic protest against injustice.

They have done this with a unanimity which leaves nothing to be desired. High and low, rich and poor, professional men and workmen, officials and non-officials, have signified their disapprobation in a manner most staggering to the friends of Lord Ripon. There is no blinking the fact that the Ilbert Bill is condemned right and left, and as unsparingly by experienced Anglo-Indian politicians as by the ordinary population. The mission of Mr. Atkins shows how acutely the working men feel the dangers of the position. Situated, as many of them are, far from the centre of population, they reasonably dread being subjected to the perils of corrupt courts presided over by idolaters, before whom it is possible to get witnesses to prove anything for sixpence or a shilling. For many reasons it is somewhat difficult to make the inhabitants of Great Britain feel the full gravity of the situation. Their interest in India is naturally of a secondary description, and they are so swayed by considerations of party that it is difficult for them to take an impartial view. Mr. Atkins, it has been suggested, should go round lecturing to all the Liberal associations against the Bill, and in this way he might get up a feeling against it. His efforts were hardly of a nature to encourage him, as his audience showed itself not only unconvinced, but hostile to his views. With all due respect to the railway servants, however, it may be said that their friends in India are much more capable of arriving at a sound conclusion with regard to the Ilbert Bill than they are. They have transacted their own business in a very creditable manner, but it may be questioned whether many of them have ever carefully considered the effect of the enactment which they condemn. Had they read of the reception which the Bill met in India, the mistrust it had excited among working men, and the discouragement it had cast over trade and capital, they would not have come to such a wrong conclusion. The Bill is really of immense importance to them. The Indian interests are their interests, and the Indian Empire is an open field for their energy. Even men who do not emigrate should remember the duty of seeing that the colonies are made as free, as secure, and as attractive as possible. The conflict of two races in India, embittered as it has been by the introduction of this imprudent measure, means the destruction of prosperity. A great responsibility is incurred by those who, despite the warning of friends as well as the opposition of foes, are taking a step so ominous of danger, difficulty, and disturbance.

### MORE OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[EXETER AND PLYMOUTH GAZETTE.]

INDIAN opinion is still greatly exercised by the controversy about the Ilbert Bill. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association in India has passed several violent resolutions, impugning the right of the Government to enact their measure, and threatening actual resistance to the law if it should be carried. There is some excuse for the English residents in India if they lose their self-control. They feel that they have the Government opposed to them, at any rate in desire, and the native newspapers are making the most of the Anti-European weapon which Lord Ripon has placed in their hands. There is some ground, too, for the notion that the Government may be best restrained from committing themselves absolutely to the fatal folly which they favour by a display of determination on the part of Europeans to resist oppression at all hazards. To this lamentable pass has India been reduced by fantastic Radical rule. At home the agitation against the mischievous Bill progresses. The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association which has been held since the publication of the reports of the district officials, took place last week, when the following judicious and temperate resolution was passed:—"That a memorial be addressed to the Secretary of State, directing his attention to the great balance of Indian opinion, both official and non-official, recorded against the Ilbert Bill, and requesting that further proceedings be postponed until the members of both Houses of Parliament, and the public generally, have had the fullest opportunity of deliberately weighing and carefully considering the reports submitted to the Government of India." Considering that the Government asked for the official opinions, which have turned out to be largely opposed to the Bill, the request contained in the above resolution is not unreasonable. Whether the Government will listen to reason as long as they can avoid doing so, is another matter.

[MANCHESTER COURIER.]

THERE are grave differences of opinion among some members of the Cabinet, I am told, on the Ilbert Bill. All agree that the measure must pass in some shape—indeed, Lord Ripon has made that a *sine qua non* of his retaining office; but while some—including, it is said, Lord Kimberley himself—would confine its provisions to native members of the covenanted Civil Service, others would only modify it so far as to give Europeans imprisoned by native magistrates the right of appeal to higher authority. The objection to this latter proposal is that it would in most cases involve the accused in very heavy expenses.

[WESTERN MAIL.]

THE London Executive Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association have passed a resolution to send another memorial to the Secretary of State for India, calling his attention to the balance of opinion against the Ilbert Bill, and asking that that measure may be postponed till Parliament and the English people have had an opportunity of maturely considering the mass of official reports published in India. If the Bill is to be shelved until the people in England have read a Blue Book of 3,000 pages on a question they do not understand, it does not stand much chance of ever becoming law. Lord Kimberley and Lord Ripon who are now pressing on the Bill in defiance of Anglo-Indian protests, will welcome the suggestion that they should invite Parliament to pronounce an opinion on the Bill. They are sure of getting a favourable vote in the House of Commons, and they do not care what the House of Lords may say. It would be another matter if they had to pass through the Imperial Parliament a Bill which threatens to deprive Englishmen in India of a cherished constitutional right. In that case the Bill would certainly be thrown out by the

House of Lords. But in the present state of things a Secretary of State belonging to a Ministry which has a majority in the House of Commons may rush a Bill through the nominee Council of the Viceroy of India, confiscating all the rights possessed by Englishmen in that country, and make it law at once without the formal consent of both Houses of Parliament. It is not right that such a dictatorial power should belong to any Minister, and Anglo-Indians ought, in our opinion, to ask that the constitution of the Indian Government may be so changed as to place their rights under the joint protection of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

## [BATH JOURNAL.]

WE stated in our last issue most of the objections to the Bill that are urged by the Anglo-Indian community, and we showed the absence of any real necessity for its immediate introduction. It is not brought forward to supply a felt want, nor to meet an emergency, nor to conciliate a people who will be gratified by its passing. . . . It would be a valuable aid in the formation of local opinion upon the matter if the suggestion contained in Mr. Lethbridge's letter were acted upon. The outcome of the Bill may even be of more vital interest than party supremacy to the country at large; but whether or not Mr. Atkins be invited to address a Bath audience, the course recommended by the Anglo-Indian Association of London is certainly a prudent one. At a meeting of this society on Wednesday, Sir A. Arbuthnot presiding, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That a memorial be addressed to the Secretary of State directing his attention to the great balance of Indian opinion, both official and non-official, recorded against the Ilbert Bill, and requesting that further proceedings be postponed until the members of both Houses of Parliament and the public generally have had the fullest opportunity of deliberately weighing and carefully considering the reports submitted to the Government of India."

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In his letter to you on the subject of the proposed alteration of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Hunter professes to set forth and to meet the argument of the High Court Judges on the Bill. His exposition of that argument appears to me to be in many respects inaccurate and misleading. The judges do not, as Mr. Hunter alleges, "declare the covenanted native civilians to be a small and dwindling class." What they say is that "the covenanted native civilians who have passed into the service by competitive examination constitute, it is apparent, a small and dwindling class"—a statement justified by the fact that there are only six such officers in the whole of Bengal, of whom only one has been appointed since 1875, and none at all since 1879. Prospective legislation could not, the judges urged, be demanded on the ground of administrative necessity on behalf of such a class as this.

With regard to the other class, civilians nominated under 33 Vic., cap. 3, the judges show that of the six officers so nominated in Bengal, three were appointed in 1880, one in 1882, one in 1883; of these six, four have not yet passed the examination from which the period of eligibility for promotion begins to run, while the other two will not become eligible as officiating magistrates before 1888, nor as officiating judges before 1890. The system of nomination is accordingly described by the judges as scarcely "having passed beyond the stage of experiment," and they advise that a legislative change, which the entire European community regards with apprehension and dislike, should not be undertaken till increased numbers and longer experience make it possible to form a better opinion than we can now as to the administrative difficulties which may have to be met, and the capacity and character of the officials on whom enlarged jurisdiction is to be conferred. Legislation, they say, would then "proceed on a basis of practical experience, not on mere conjecture as to the conduct and character of officers about whom scarcely anything is known."

Mr. Hunter's argument is based on the contention that these two classes of civilians are, and must be regarded as identical. But the whole weight of official authority is against him. The judges' view is supported by the authoritative opinion of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who corroborates his own view by the testimony of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to the effect that the "statutory civilians" come from the same classes as those from which the uncovenanted service is recruited, as influenced by the same class feelings and prejudices, and differ from the ordinary deputy magistrates, as far as there is any difference, only in being less hardworking and less experienced. "There is no magic," observes the Lieutenant Governor, "in the words 'covenanted service' which should be able to transform young men, taken from the same ranks as the general run of the subordinate civil service, into superior beings fitted for posts of high responsibility." Not only, however, is it still matter of conjecture how far the statutory nominees will prove themselves efficient and trustworthy officers, but the very system of their nomination must be regarded as still open to consideration. The Judges of the High Court point out that the present system is that "which was abandoned by the Government twenty-five years ago in favour of a competitive examination, and which can scarcely be expected to work more satisfactorily in India than it did in England." The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal observes that the system is objectionable as involving, "as against Europeans and Eurasians in India, one of the worst of anomalies, based purely on birth and race distinction," and adds that it "has not yet justified, and probably never will justify, the conclusion that men so selected and admitted will be competent for any other than subordinate positions." Even Sir Evelyn Baring, in the article recently published in the *Nineteenth Century*, admits that the rules under which the nominees are appointed are open to criticism, and that he personally wishes to see them altered. The class, therefore, in whose interest the present legislation is demanded on the ground of "administrative necessity" consists of six persons, four of whom have not yet passed the preliminary examination by which they will become eligible for promotion, while the other two will not be eligible for several years to come, all six having been nominated under a system which the highest authorities consider to need amendment. Can any practical statesman hesitate, in such a state of things, in adopting the

view so forcibly expressed by the Governor of Bombay—that India is not a country in which to try schemes of prospective legislation, that each epoch can provide best for its own requirements, and that the wise and proper function of the Government is to provide, not for a hypothetical future, but for practical requirements proved by experience to exist, and put forward from time to time by those who have a right to speak on behalf of the people of India?

Mr. Hunter's main contention is that the Government is pledged by the Queen's Proclamation in 1858, announcing it to be Her Majesty's will that "all our subjects be, so far as may be, freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." From the obligation imposed by this proclamation the Bengal judges, he says, "try to open a door of escape by urging that the subject has been already decided by the Indian Legislature," and that in doing so "they rely on the Codes of 1861 and 1872, by which the restriction on the criminal jurisdiction of natives over Europeans was deliberately enacted." No such argument, so far as I can discover, is to be found in the judges' letter. The judges, it is true, express their opinion that, "on a review of the course of legislation since 1793, it is impossible to doubt that the intention and practice of the Government have been to surround the investigation and trial of offences charged against European British subjects in the Mofussil with special precautions, and, among those precautions, to restrict the jurisdiction in such cases to European officials;" and they proceed to show why, in their judgment, the time for abandoning this policy has not arrived. But they nowhere refer to any pledge supposed to have been given in the Queen's Proclamation, and no doubt for this excellent reason—that at the stage of the controversy at which the judges wrote, no such a view had ever been seriously put forward by any competent authority. No such contention was ever urged in the discussion in 1872 which resulted in the present law. No such interpretation has ever before been placed on the Queen's Proclamation, except in the rhetorical extravagances of Bengalee students, with whom "the expulsion of the stranger" and an "India for the Indians, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin," are congenial topics for declamation. If any section of natives now put such an interpretation upon it, it is because they have been sedulously tutored for months past in the arts of political agitation and the fallacies and sophistries by which agitation may be kept alive. The contention which Mr. Hunter urges, that the Government must now either pass the Ilbert Bill or "recede from a long series of pledges granted by successive Secretaries of State, by Parliament, and by Her Majesty the Queen to the people of India," is one which a year ago would have astonished "the people of India" scarcely less than it does now Mr. Hunter's own countrymen. These pledges, he says, were given "with a view to securing the loyalty of the Indian races. They have done much to secure the loyalty of India, and the Government has now to decide whether, having gained its purpose, it will honestly fulfil the guarantees by which its purpose was gained." Government, I take the liberty of informing Mr. Hunter and those whom his authority is likely to mislead, has to decide nothing of the sort. The question is not whether the natives of India shall be excluded from any post of honour or emolument, but whether certain rights of Englishmen—enjoyed by them from the outset of British rule—which offer no hindrance to the impartial administration of justice, which occasion no injury to any other class, and to which the class concerned attaches a great though, as all the authorities agree, not exaggerated importance, shall be sacrificed, not to the cause of justice, not for the removal of any ascertained grievance, but to the recklessness and vanity of one or two young officials, and to the incredible weakness and short-sightedness of the Government, which has mistaken the hubbub of a mere handful of noisy individuals for the serious expression of a national wish. It never assuredly occurred to those who framed the Queen's Proclamation, or to those to whom it was addressed, that it involved the destruction of a personal privilege, which the few thousands of Englishmen, scattered up and down among the many millions of India, had immemorially enjoyed, which no one till a year ago ever seriously thought of impugning, and which a long array of experienced and impartial authorities declares to be, in the circumstances of the case, just, reasonable, and expedient. Nor, if the Government has now the good sense and magnanimity to recede from a proposal which has already done so much to embitter race animosities, will any reasonable native believe for a moment that the policy of the Queen's Proclamation has been abandoned, or that the pledges then given will not be faithfully observed. What the natives of India, and especially its most noisy and restless classes, will learn if this ill-judged measure be carried out is that no grievance can be too unreal, no pretext too sophistical, no fallacy too gross for the understanding of the English public; that the consensus of experienced officials, men of known ability, judgment, and benevolence, may be over-ridden by tumult, rhetoric, and agitation, and that the surest way to carry through any desired change is to get it taken up in England as a party cry.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—As a representative of the working classes that are employed upon the railways and in the factories and mills of our Indian Empire, I beg permission to say a few words regarding the Ilbert Bill. The supporters of the Bill, in urging that it should become law, have assumed that the natives of India generally take an interest in the subject, whereas there is really not a fraction of them know anything at all about it. What the lower class of natives in the Mofussil do believe is that the British Raj is coming to an end. This idea has been brought about by the circulation among them of small pieces of black crape attached to slips of paper, on which are printed seditious sentences. Those people who caused these pieces of crape to be circulated broadcast doubtless intended they should serve the same purpose as the chuppatties did that were distributed before and during the Mutiny of 1857. It is not only the Europeans and Anglo-Indians that will be injured by the introduction of the Bill, but the poor, helpless ryots, native artisans, and industrial classes will suffer also. Of this the few

natives who wish to be thought representatives of the masses are well aware, and they therefore follow the example set by high authority, and endeavour to keep their humble fellow-countrymen in ignorance of important truths, or represent them in such a garbled manner that they effect more harm than a direct lie would produce.

Those native gentlemen who come to England are representatives of the native zemindars and landowners, who may be perhaps termed the extreme Conservatives of India. They possess great powers now and desire more. It is this class that are the principal supporters of the Bill and who promote the agitation. I am sure that if the opinion of every native in India could be obtained an overwhelming majority would call out for its withdrawal. The natives who belong to the agricultural and industrial classes dread any extension of power to the native magistracy, and would like their number decreased instead of increased. The reason for this dislike is owing to the difficulty they experience in obtaining justice from their own countrymen. It is quite common for a native who has a case in a court which is presided over by a native, to ask his pleader to get it transferred to one in which justice is administered by a European. If humble natives, who know their countrymen, prefer a European to a native judge, is it at all surprising that Anglo-Indians should object to being placed under the jurisdiction of natives? The *Tribune*, a native paper published at Lahore, writing on native officials, says:—

"Native officials will be detected actually dealing in the places with which they are officially connected, and taking advantage of their official positions. Gratitude, that best of virtues in men, insensibly woos their minds to the administration of their pleasures, ease, and wealth, and very often these indirect objects of corruption are forced by their corrupt minds to do acts of favour for their friends which they would not have done otherwise. If these obligers happen to be in a position, they are sure to recoup themselves at the expense of those below them, and so on."

Another native paper, published at Bankipore, in the province of Bengal, condemns the arrogance of those natives who seek these extended powers, and says, "There is danger in entrusting these men with even the smallest authority."

I hope the publication of the above extracts will not cause anyone to think that I wish to make out all native officials are corrupt. I merely give them to show what opinion native editors have of their own countrymen. There are native officials who, I believe, try to perform their duties honestly; but in India the caste prejudices are so strong and race feeling runs so high, especially between Hindoos and Mahomedans, that justice is difficult to obtain if the magistrate is of the same creed and caste as either defendant or prosecutor. The condition of things in India has not escaped the keen observation of Sir Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., who drew attention to it when addressing a body of native students at Madras last August. He said, "Make the best laws, frame the most elaborate rules, issue the most stringent circular orders, they would all be of little use unless ignorance and corruption are eliminated and intelligence and probity are substituted." Not least among the dangers that are attendant on court cases in India is false evidence, which is procurable in any Mofussil station for a trifling sum. Indeed, there are men who depend upon perjury for a livelihood. A judgment on an appeal delivered by the present Chief Justice of the High Court of the North West Provinces and Mr. Justice Tyrrell contains the following remarks:—"We are painfully familiar with the two ingenious resources of the bazaar witnesses, the ready ubiquity of those persons, minds, and manners is so remarkable, yet scarcely more so than the easiness of terms on which their singular gift may be procured." With such a condition of things existing in India, the protest of Europeans and Anglo-Indians against being placed under the jurisdiction of a body of men who are not only wanting in that penetration necessary to distinguish truth from falsehood, but whose judgment might be influenced by their sympathies deserves very much more consideration than it has received.

I cannot tell you how keenly the working classes in India feel this want of consideration for their interests by the Government. They have—or at least 90 per cent. of them have—made India their home, and scattered as they are, all over the Mofussil, they recognise the dangerous position they will occupy if the Ilbert Bill becomes law. An English workman may reside in a station very many miles from any legal adviser, and it will be quite possible for any revengeful native to bring a false charge against him or his wife, and by means of false witnesses have them convicted and put into gaol before anything can be done to prevent it.

Conspiracies against railway officials are, at the present time, by no means infrequent. Station-masters who have refused to favour wealthy native merchants, or declined to take bribes from them, have been falsely accused of delaying the dispatch and delivery of goods, of assaulting traders, or some other offence punishable under the Railway Act. When a conspiracy has been determined upon, the conspirators meet, and frequently a rehearsal of the probable trial takes place, in which the false witnesses are examined and cross-examined, every error or blunder being carefully corrected. Truly has Dr. Hunter said that the native of India has reduced the rather perilous business of making out a *prima facie* case to an exact science.

Many of those who support the Bill know actually very little of India. A thorough knowledge of the people cannot properly be obtained without mixing with them, and this the advisers of the Government have not time to do. Sir E. Baring, in an article to the *Nineteenth Century*, says that the present agitation is not so much against the Bill as it is against the general policy which for many years past has been adopted in India. Sir E. Baring has been too short a time in India to know the feelings of the Europeans thoroughly. I have been in India nineteen years, and travelled nearly all over it, and beg respectfully to assure Sir Evelyn that he is mistaken. I have laboured hard along with many English artisans and railway employees and others to advance the interests of the natives. We have been trying to bring the humble native and English workman together, because we believe that if any good is to be done for India it must be done through the masses—the working classes. We have been working at the foundation while the

Government has been toiling at the superstructure, and, in homely language, it wants to put the roof on before the walls are built. The working men of India have always been law-abiding; but the manner in which they have been ignored and their personal safety disregarded is creating an angry, discontented feeling, that requires very little more to cause it to find expression in a manner that every one would deplore. I have heard expressions made use of by men who fought before the walls of Delhi that I dare not repeat. They cause me to shudder when I think of the earnestness with which they were uttered.—Yours obediently,

1, Whitefriars-street, London.

F. T. ATKINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Mr. Roper Lethbridge has addressed you as hon. secretary of the London Committee of Anglo-Indians formed to protest against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Will you allow me, therefore, as hon. secretary of the British India Committee formed to support Mr. Ilbert's Bill in particular, and the Marquis of Ripon's policy in general, to state that our committee also is formed on a strictly non-political basis, and that we have no idea of absolutely identifying ourselves with either of the great political parties in the State? Though, doubtless, for obvious reasons, which it would not be courteous to specify, we have so far received more sympathy and support from members of Parliament and others holding Liberal views than from those of Conservative opinions, we shall be too glad to welcome as supporters of Mr. Ilbert's Bill and of Lord Ripon's policy any number of "sensible Tories" that may send in their names to us. Disclaiming sentiment and trusting entirely to the results of experience and practical knowledge, we have every confidence in the common sense, manliness, honour, and love of justice of the English public, qualities which we should be sorry to think were not in a large degree to be found among Conservatives.

In regard to Mr. Atkins, of Allahabad, though we have no authority to speak for Liberal associations, we doubt not they will be very glad to afford a fair and impartial hearing both to him and to those who may endeavour to answer him.—Faithfully yours,

GEORGE FOGGO.

38, Parliament-street, S.W., Oct. 5.

[FROM THE "TIMES."]

WE publish this morning an interesting letter from Mr. F. T. Atkins, who, as our readers are aware, has come to this country as the representative of English working men in India to protest against the passing of the Ilbert Bill. There is reason to fear that in the minds of those who support that measure in England its typical Indian opponent figures as a wealthy and arrogant planter, accustomed to domineer in a lordly manner over all who do not possess a purse as long as his own, and to treat with tenfold contempt such as further offend his prejudices by belonging to a different race. When the great heart of the people has to be roused, or when a sentimental orator wishes merely to lash himself into a proper reforming temper, arguments *ad invidiam* invariably occupy a very prominent position. It is, therefore, a useful contribution to the general stock of ideas when Mr. Atkins comes forward to show that the Ilbert Bill effects our humbler fellow-citizens in India, alike British and native, much more than the well-to-do classes. The fact is that wealthy people, even when their Liberalism is of the most unexceptionable purity, always manage to shield themselves from the worst consequences of any social disorder. The haughty nabob who haunts the popular imagination does not need to expose himself to the dangers of the mofussil. He can live in a Presidency town or in England and leave his agents to bear the brunt of local grievances, just as an Irish landlord, though he may suffer reduction of his income, can always, if he wishes, find proxies to receive the more personal attentions of his tenants. It is the people who work for their living with hands or brains, and are tied to the spot where that living has to be made, upon whom the disagreeable incidents of life press with inexorable severity. For one planter who can be reached by native perjury or unjustly sentenced by a native magistrate scores of poor men will suffer. The improvement of India depends not only upon the exertions of the gentlemen who issue edicts from the salubrious retreat of Simla, but also upon the existence of a great body of obscure Englishmen scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country and forming the indispensable channels through which the influence of English civilisation is brought to bear upon every department of Indian life. To these men the security for life, property, and character which they enjoy under the present system is of infinitely greater importance than to people whom wealth or official position saves from actual contact with the populace.

The veracity, which among ourselves is the very basis of character, is unknown among Orientals. It is not merely that they frequently or even habitually fail to speak the truth, but that they are absolutely unconscious of any obligation to speak it at all. They do not hold that speech was given to man either to disclose or to conceal his thoughts, but simply as a tool wherewith to gain his ends. If perjury be required to add emphasis to their testimony, they perjure themselves without the slightest compunction. They are not so much immoral in this respect as absolutely non-moral. They sin against no law that they recognise, because the idea of veracity has never entered their minds. Aiming only at producing a given effect agreeable to themselves and knowing no distinction of means, they naturally arrange circumstances as well as words in the way best suited to attain their ends. Hence, as Mr. Atkins points out, a European may at any moment become the victim of a conspiracy elaborated with a degree of skill which can never be attained among any people that recognises a moral distinction between truth and falsehood. If a Bengali wants half-a-dozen witnesses to swear that they saw an Englishman commit a murder, he has only to hire them as we would hire men to dig a garden; and if a dead body is wanted to strengthen the case, it will be forthcoming. The main safeguard for Englishmen has hitherto been the common sense of their English judges, who test circumstantial evidence by the general probabilities of the case. If any one will honestly try to put himself in the place of an Englishman at some lonely station marked out by his nationality and by the discharge of his daily duty for the amity of the

natives, it will readily be seen that the proposed change in the law legitimately excites other feelings than mere pride and jealousy of race. It is said that native judges are as capable as English ones of disentangling truth from falsehood; but if those who say this occupied positions offering opportunities of testing its truth in their own persons, we strongly suspect that they would be the first to insist upon avoiding all unnecessary risks. It is very easy for railway-delegates at home to put the whole thing aside with some empty platitudes about equality, but railway servants in India have very good reason to shrink from being handed over to a native court crammed with native accusers and presided over by a native judge. Even if residence in England and an English education were held to remove every reasonable objection to native judges, the fact remains that men who have enjoyed these advantages are rare and are yearly becoming rarer. We publish to-day a letter from "An Indian Official," which rightly insists upon maintaining a distinction which Mr. W. W. Hunter in a recent letter endeavoured to obliterate. The writer, who speaks with authority upon the questions at issue between Mr. Hunter and the judges of the High Court, holds that no legislative language can efface a distinction of fact. The statutory civilians differ more widely from men appointed after competitive examination in England than does a justice of the peace in this country from one of Her Majesty's judges. If any documents can be cited which ignore the difference, we can only regret that so little wisdom frequently goes to their production.

Even Mr. Hunter gave countenance in his letter to the mischievous fallacy embodied in the phrase "people of India." Mr. Atkins does good service in pointing out once more that there is no people of India, and that those who now seek power to try Europeans do not, in any sense, represent the mass of the population. They are, as we have again and again insisted—and as no one ventures categorically to deny, though so many speak as if they could—a small section or caste of a single race, and that not by any means the finest or most manly race in India. They are not even representative of their own race, for they belong to a proud and exclusive aristocracy, which aims only at regaining its old power over inferior castes. The men who have got the ear of the Indian Government and upon the satisfaction of whose demands the loyalty of the Indian populations is absurdly said to depend, no more represent their own province than an Ulster landowner represents the peasantry of Connaught, and no more represent India than a Magyar noble represents the Austro-Hungarian Empire. No doubt, a certain small section of the Indian population has been taught to imagine that it has some share in the advancement of a few Baboos at the expense of Englishmen; but a very brief experience of the domination of its old rulers would suffice to change its views. As for the great mass of the heterogeneous races that inhabit India, they know a great deal less about the clatter of Bengali newspapers than the people of this country themselves. The Ilbert Bill, in fact, proposes to take away from Englishmen in India the valued and valuable privilege of being tried by their own countrymen, in order to gratify the pride of vanity of a small caste, which has no sympathy whatever with any other section of the inhabitants of India. It is a doubtful boon even for its recipients, and it is none at all for our Indian fellow-subjects at large. It will secure neither their loyalty nor their gratitude, though it may echo in their bazaars as a great surrender to the most effeminate of races. We can scarcely be surprised if Englishmen resent this withdrawal from them of a cherished privilege by a Government which carefully maintains a hundred invidious distinctions between class and class. The language of the resolutions, telegraphed by our Calcutta correspondent, is regrettably violent, but the projected change is keenly resented, and the language which Bengali papers have been emboldened to use is of the most exasperating kind. The Government has been warned by its own officials that the Ilbert Bill will not be workable in face of the opposition of the European population, and the resolutions go to show that the hostility it has excited is no mere flash of sentimental annoyance, as some would have had us believe. [Mr. Atkins only confirms everything that we have yet heard upon the subject when he assures us that the European working classes in India are inspired by feelings of the keenest resentment at the attack upon the safeguards they prize. As for official opinion, it is not too much to say that the Indian Government has not succeeded in obtaining a simple, unqualified, and cordial assent to its proposals from a single Englishman practically acquainted with Indian life. Many are afraid to be suspected of hostility to the policy of associating the natives with ourselves in the administration, and so convey their dissent from the Bill in ingeniously modified ways. But, with all the weight of Government influence and popular clamour on its side the measure has failed, to elicit thoroughgoing and unhesitating approval from any English official in India. Mr. Fogg, in a letter we publish to-day, tries to traverse Mr. Roper Lethbridge's assertion of the partisan character of the support given to the Bill in this country. But he is obliged to ignore the fact that, while Liberals who know India co-operate, in spite of their party feelings, with Conservatives who also know India in opposing the Bill, its supporters are mostly men who do not know India and are always found in the forefront of every partisan and doctrinaire agitation.]

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette* of Sept. 28.)

Referring to the new orders about cavalry uniform for Bombay, we think the disappearance of the familiar—and very handsome—blue and silver from the Bombay Cavalry will certainly be regretted, though the new uniform seems well adapted for the cavalry as a body. Let us hope that the change will be final. One of the commonest and most reasonable complaints among officers now a days seems to be that they are constantly being put to the expense of getting new uniform. The light blue and silver is now to be replaced by dark green and gold with red livery-bands; helmets are to be worn, but for regimental parades the yare to be covered with the native officers' loongies. The whole thing looks well on paper but we shall doubt-

less hear how it answers when it comes to be taken into wear. It seems that all the regiments of the Bombay Cavalry are now to be dressed exactly alike, and in this case the somewhat gorgeous trappings of the Sind Horse will disappear from the scene.

The rules under which officers of the General List are to succeed to their colonels' allowances have been published, and are, we think, fairly liberal. The lists of the three Presidencies are to be amalgamated, and thirteen officers of this amalgamated list will always be entitled to the off- reckonings. That is to say, when the thirteen officers who now head the list have completed one after the other their qualifying service of twelve years as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, they will get the off- reckonings, and as they die off their juniors on the list will obtain the vacated allowances. The calculation is arrived at in the following manner. In 1862, the General List officers numbered as follows:—Bengal, 222; Madras, 108; Bombay, 68—total 398; and one colonel's allowance was allowed for every thirty officers. At present the number of General List officers in the three Presidencies is as follows:—Bengal, 125; Madras, 53; Bombay, 32; total 210. Among these 210 officers there are, as we said before, 13 colonels' allowances given, and a thinga go, we consider the proportion a fairly liberal one.

In regard to officers who joined the Staff Corps after Sept. 12, 1868, and before July 1, 1881, they are still kept on separate Presidential lists, and the calculation for them to succeed to the off- reckonings has been made in the same manner as for the General List, that is to say, in the proportion of one colonel's allowance to each thirty officers. This gives the following total number of colonels' allowances to each Presidency:—Bengal, twenty; Madras, six; Bombay, seven; total, thirty-three. It is to be noted that after the allotted number of officers, both of the General List and the Staff Corps (Class IV.), have attained their off- reckonings by putting in the necessary qualifying service, those who follow them will succeed to their allowances irrespective of qualifying service. We do not imagine that this will affect officers of the General List much, as they are all about the same length of service, but it seems to offer a good chance of speedy retirement to some lucky officers who joined the Staff Corps about 1880. For officers who entered the Staff Corps after July 1, 1881, there are to be no off- reckonings, and so this time-honoured and curious institution will die a natural death.

We see by the last issue of general orders that at the recent class of musketry, held at Poona, no fewer than fifty-nine native officers and non-commissioned officers have passed the examination held at the close of the course. Of these four subedars, nine jemadars, and four havildars passed "with credit." It is a curious fact that of those who passed, two subedars and four havildars were examined *vis à voce*, as they could not write. This is, indeed, the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and reflects great credit on men who thus acquire such a satisfactory knowledge of a difficult branch of their profession, in spite of the drawbacks of a defective education. The best among all that passed is Havildar Sheikh Abdool Rayman, of the 16th Regiment N.I., who has against his name the remark "1st in the class." Eleven non-commissioned officers passed an examination (voluntary) in lecturing and altogether the musketry class appears to have been a most satisfactory one, judging by its results. We hope the effects of all this study of musketry will be seen in the approaching shooting season, and that the figure of merit of the Bombay Army will show an appreciable increase.

This is now the second year that a school of musketry has been held in Poona. Last year the Government of India were very angry about it, because they had not been consulted, and because there was a small bill to pay in connection with the journeying to and fro of the native ranks who attended the class. The bill was at length paid under protest, but it was distinctly stated that no money would be forthcoming again for such a frivolous purpose as musketry instruction. However, General Hardinge was not to be thwarted in his efforts to impart instruction to the army he commands, and as Government allows a certain number of men per regiment free passage to Poona for the Central Rifle Meeting, advantage was ingeniously taken of this to hold the musketry class in connection with the Rifle Meeting, thus killing two birds with one stone. This is all very satisfactory and creditable from one point of view, but there is a decided drawback to the energy and activity of the Bombay military authorities. If they show the Government of India that they can hold musketry classes that cost nothing, and have minor camps of exercise without any expense, may there not in future always be a difficulty in getting any supplies for these laudable purposes? We believe that Bombay is the only Presidency in which anything of the sort has been attempted.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Commander in Chief's (Sir Donald Stewart) winter tour:—Oct. 24, leave Simla for Subathu; 26th, arrive Dharumpora; 27th, visit Dughskai; 28th, reach Kasauli and remain three days; 30th, reach Umballa and remain three days. Nov. 1, reach Bhatnagar, where the camp will be formed on Oct. 26; thence to Banda on Nov. 3, at which place His Excellency joins the camp. Leaving Banda on Nov. 4, Sir Donald Stewart will

proceed by stages to Karaili *via* Nowgong (Nov. 9), Saugor (Nov. 23, 24, and 25). After the break-up of the camp at Karaili on Dec. 4, His Excellency will proceed by rail to Calcutta, starting on Dec. 5, and halting *en route* at Pachmarhi on the two following days. On the 9th he will reach Jubbulpore, where he will remain two days, and on the 12th Allahabad, where he will halt for a day. Leaving Allahabad on Dec. 13 at 8.20 a.m., His Excellency should reach Calcutta at 5.50 the next morning.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be accompanied on his tour by Major General Sir George Greaves, Adjutant General; Major General Sir Charles Macgregor, Quartermaster General; Major H. Ford, First Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Gosset, Officiating Military Secretary; and the Personal Staff.

A Quetta correspondent writes to a Kurrachee paper that a military touring movement of some importance is arranged for the month of November. Sir Robert Sandeman, accompanied by a column, consisting of 200 men of the 2nd Grenadiers and 80 sabres of the Sind Horse, will leave Quetta on the 5th of November for Ketch Mekran. The tour, it is believed, will be extended as far as the Belooch coast, and the troops will return to Quetta by way of Kurrachee. A regiment of the 3rd Native Light Infantry, with a battery of Artillery, will also proceed to Thul Chotiali early in November.

General Sir Charles Macgregor receives the good-service pension available by General R. S. Hill's succession to colonel's allowance.

Colonel T. E. Hughes, Royal Artillery, well known on the Bombay side as a smart artillery officer, succeeds General Napier Campbell as Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal.

Colonel P. H. Harcourt, R.A., has been granted eight months' leave to England.

It is stated that Colonel Stansfield, Commandant, Northern Bengal Railway Volunteers, will hand over the command of the corps to Major Nicolay, Officiating Commandant of the Presidency Volunteers.

The following lieutenant colonels to be colonels:—C. J. Jennings and C. A. De Kantzow.

The following officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut. Col. F. H. Jenkins, one year and ten days; Captain A. de C. Rennie, two years; Surgeon Major W. E. Allon, one year and fifteen days; Surgeon G. A. Emerson, one year.

Major Robbins, 1st West Riding Regiment, has been appointed to the adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of that regiment.

Major Burton Brown, R.A., proceeds from Meerut to Ran-goon to join 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, to which he has been transferred; and Lieut. H. G. Pelly, R.H.A., from Jullunder to Kirkee, to join D Battery, B Brigade.

Major C. O. W. Apperley, lately attached to the 15th B.C., is posted to Umballa for general duty.

The following captains are promoted to be majors in the Bengal Staff Corps:—C. H. Stoddart, J. G. Kelly, and H. Y. Mint.

Captain M. R. Wyer's promotion to be major in the Bombay Volunteer Corps, vice Major Bayley, promoted to colonel, is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Captain Baird, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain Kempster, Leinster Regiment, proceed home to join the 1st and 2nd Battalions of their regiments respectively.

Captain G. D. Fanshawe, R.A., proceeds from Ferozepore to Agra to join No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division.

Captains Griffin and Byre, Norfolk Regiment, are permitted to exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalions respectively.

Captains J. W. Thurburn, H. B. Rich, and F. W. Watkins, Royal Engineers, will be coming out very shortly for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

Captain and Paymaster O. M. Johnson, 2nd Battalion the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment (98th Foot), now on leave in England on private affairs, will not return to India on the expiration of his leave, he having been posted to the home establishment.

The following transfers of gunners are ordered:—Lieut. H. G. Pelly from H-1 R.A. to D-B R.H.A.; Lieut. Owen from A-2 R.A. to London Division; Lieut. Lyall from 5-1 North Irish Division to 1-1 Southern Division; Lieut. Randolph from 3-1 Scottish Division to 5-1 Scottish Division.

Lieut. C. H. Woodhouse, officiating wing officer, 17th Bombay N.I., is attached to the 10th N.I. as a temporary measure.

Lieutenant the Honourable A. Sidney, I Battery, B Brigade R.A., is promoted Captain and joins No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division.

Lieutenant Blewitt, R.A., is promoted from D-B, R.H.A., as Captain in No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, R.A., at Morar.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department serving in Bengal, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season:—Brigade-Surgeon T. Rudd; Surgeon-Major J. Good, J. Daltera, H. Scott, W. Venour, O. E. Smith, J. Ferguson, S. G. White, G. W. McNulty, J. E. Fannin, J. Langdom, W. Mac Watters,

G. C. Irving, J. W. Morgan, M. M. Galloway, and P. T. Frazer; Surgeons A. W. Browne, R. D. Hodson, C. K. Powell, J. Armstrong, P. M. Ellis, P. J. O'Sullivan, and A. S. Young.

Lieutenant O. A. S. Montgomery, Wing Officer of the 8th Bombay N.I., is transferred to the 1st (Grenadiers) N.I., as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant E. C. Owen, officiating Wing Officer, 26th Bombay N.I., on probation, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer of the 12th N.I., on probation.

Lieutenant P. P. Legh, officiating Wing Officer, 9th Bombay N.I., is transferred to the 26th N.I., as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant H. Surre, 3rd N. L. I., has been granted two months' leave to Poona on medical certificate.

Lieutenant MacPherson, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed to the 2nd Goorkhas as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenants Templar, Durham Light Infantry, and Hamilton, West Riding Regiment, have been removed to the 1st Battalions of their regiments; and Lieutenant Fry, West Yorkshire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant Edwards, Berkshire Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion.

The transfer of Lieutenant Neville from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, has been cancelled.

Lieutenant Donne has been appointed interpreter of the 2nd Norfolk, *vice* Percy.

Lieutenants Charles John Corfield and Alexander Hamilton, both of the King's Own Borderers, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Mr. F. Hutchinson is gazetted Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Corps. Lieutenant Hutchinson succeeds Lieutenant Adams Smith in G Company, Poona.

Lance Duffadar Upar Singh and Trumpeter Sarain Singh, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, are gazetted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, "for bravery displayed by them at Kassassin on Sept. 9, 1882."

#### LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson state that the chief feature in our markets has been an improved demand for coffee; owing to the reactionary movement in New York and on the Continent. Some advance has been paid for Rio to arrive. Other descriptions firmer, and to-day fine colory plantation Ceylon brought higher prices. The sale on account of the Netherlands Trading Company is fixed for Wednesday, the 17th inst., to comprise 114,203 bags, 205 cases, a very large portion consisting of ordinary coffee, valuations for which are rather less than were obtained during the previous month. In October last year the supply was 27,500 bags less. There was an excited market for rice towards the close of last week, with extensive transactions in Burmah cargoes at a further slight recovery in quotations. The market is now quiet. China tea remains exceedingly dull, notwithstanding smaller public sales with occasionally easier rates for red leaf Congou. The quantity of Indian brought forward has not been so heavy as of late, but trade is quiet and prices again show weakness. The public sale of cinnamon already referred to was held after the usual spice sales yesterday, and although some of the leading buyers did not attend, the entire quantity offered, 190 bales, sold at August prices to a slight decline. Cassia Lignea again lower. White pepper, although unusually high, is still getting dearer. Cinchona has been in moderate demand at about previous rates.

COFFEE.—A firm market, and a few lots of fine colory Plantation Ceylon went at full prices, 105 casks, 40 barrels and bags sold—small 63s. to 65s. 6d.; greyish, 74s.; middling to good middling colory, 78s. 6d. to 83s.; fine, 84s. 6d. to 87s.; bold, 96s. to 101s.; 84 casks 326 bags East India, part sold, 73s. to 80s.

INDIGO.—The sales of East India closed to-day, 3,900 chests having sold out of 6,660 declared. The following in reference to the market is from Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's Circular:—The report of unfavourable weather, and the reduced crop estimates received from Calcutta early in August, gave rise to a spurt in our market, and a few hundred chests, consisting chiefly of Kurpahs, changed hands at about 3d. advance on July values, but as crop prospects very shortly improved again the activity soon died out, and for some time previous to the opening of these sales, very little business was reported, and the advance was practically lost. The crop estimates have meanwhile gradually improved from 125,000 maunds to 140,000, at which latter figure they now stand, and apparently with a probability of some further increase, the weather now being satisfactory. At the same time the supply of Kurpah continues large, and, as on the whole, prospect for the coming crop of that description are also fairly good, the prices established at these sales are quite as high as the position of the article would seem to warrant. The Bengals and Oudes comprised in the catalogues, consisting mainly of remnants of parcels and second-hand goods. Prices have, as usual, shown much irregularity, but in the average we quote as follows, as compared with the July sale:—Bengal, shipping par to 2d. advance; consuming par to 3d. decline. Oudes and Plant Oudes, good fully par; ordinary par to 2d. decline. Kurpah.—The supply offered was unexpectedly large, but the assortment inferior, the great bulk consisting of undesirable mixed kinds valued from about 3s. 3d. downwards, while of good and fine there was a complete absence, and very little even of middling quality; we quote:—Shipping kinds par to 3d. advance; good consuming about par; ordinary consuming 2d. to 4d. decline. Dry leaf Madras.—The supply was large and the quality above the average of recent sales, the demand, however, has been extremely good, and an unusual proportion of the quantity offered found buyers; we quote:—Good and fine par to 2d. advance; middling and ordinary par; low par to 2d. decline.

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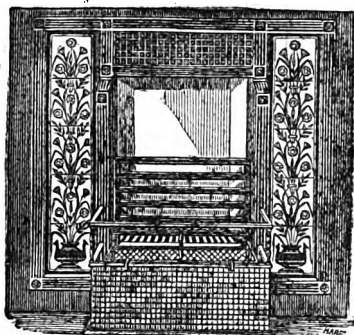
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 5; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 4; Calcutta, Oct. 2.

SOME ONE has let the cat out of the bag too soon; and so, possibly, a nice little game may have been irretrievably spoilt. The announcement made by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent on Monday, that Mr. Hunter is to be the President of a Law Commission as soon as he ceases to be President of the Education Commission, is contradicted "on official authority" by the *Times* correspondent on Tuesday.

This is all very well—and doubtless means that the arrangement is not yet completed, and may not come off. But of course it is well known that Mr. Hunter's present occupation, as the Reformer of the Indian educational system, will soon be gone, and he naturally seeks new worlds to conquer. The statement of the *Civil and Military Gazette* is far too precise, to have no better foundation than mere rumour. It states that the commission is to consider—

"First, whether the institution of so-called Statutory Civilians is a success; secondly, whether Lord Lytton's rules for the admission of native civilians should be revised or altered; thirdly, how far practising members of the English Bar, irrespective of nationality, can be drafted into the higher judicial appointments, and how far practising pleaders of the High Courts can be utilised for the same purpose in the subordinate judicial services; and, fourthly, whether further means can be adopted to improve the acquirements of the pleaders, and to establish a uniform system of public prosecutors for the whole country.

This is one of the first fruits of the Ilbert Bill; and means that Lord Lytton's scheme for giving one-sixth of the appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service to Native gentlemen of good birth, is to be "re-considered."

THE "Land Improvement Act" just passed seems to cut the ground away from under Sir William Wedderburn's scheme of land banks. For though the Act licenses private banks to lend money under the Act, with the same privileges of summary recovery as are enjoyed by the State, it is probable that few banks will care to compete with the State.

THE Punjab District Boards Act—that is, Local Self-Government Act—is stated to "leave a large discretion to the Provincial Administration as to the arrangements to be made," &c. Of course; this has been characteristic of Lord Ripon throughout. Make the largest and most exuberant promises that human gullibility is at all likely to swallow,—ensure the popularity of the Viceroy—and then leave the "arrangements to be made," or the unpopular and shabby-looking precautions to be taken, to the "discretion" of the local Governments, or somebody else. The result is delightful, except for the local Governments; for if they fulfil the promises and come to grief, they can be wigged by the Viceroy; and if they do not fulfil them, their meanness will be evident to all the world, as a foil to the noble generosity of the head of the Government of India.

THERE has been fighting at Delhi between Hindus and Musalmans—another instance of the prevalent impression of the weakness of the Government.

WE would direct the attention of English Liberals to the letters that are appearing in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, from the pen of Mr. James Wilson, proprietor and late editor of the *Indian*

*Daily News*. Mr. Wilson is a Liberal of the Liberals, and indeed belongs, in home politics, to the strictest sect of that persuasion.

THE letter, too, of Mr. Phillips, a Nonconformist Missionary in Bengal, who calls himself a "Liberal of the Birmingham School," which appears in this week's *Nonconformist*, ought to open the eyes of thoughtful Liberals to the enormity of the blunder—we will not say the crime—they will perpetrate, if they allow themselves as a party to be carried away by the silly sentimentality of Mr. Ilbert and the popularity-hunting of Lord Ripon in India, and the noisy factiousness of an insignificant Radical clique at home.

MR. ATKINS, the delegate of the Indian working-men, is to address a meeting at the Aquarium on the Ilbert Bill on Friday evening, if Mr. Foggo and his friends will allow him to be heard. The meeting is, we understand, virtually an open one, being organised by the popular scientific association called the Balloon Society; so doubtless Lord Ripon's zealous friends of the Caucus—who (as the *Manchester Courier* admitted last week) have made elaborate preparations for following Mr. Atkins about with a cut-and-dried resolution approved by Mr. Schnadhorst—will appear in force. We trust that every Anglo-Indian, who is able to do so, will attend the meeting, if only to bear witness to the *modus operandi* of these gentlemen; whose determination to suppress free speech, merely because it criticises a Radical Viceroy, is one of the most disgraceful instances of the present moral degradation of the Radical party.

EXETER, fortunately, seems to have been too far a-field for the gentlemen of the Caucus; so the meeting there of last Friday was a most successful and enthusiastic one. The pleasant county of Devon, with its comparatively warm and mild climate, has always been the favourite resort of returned Anglo-Indians; and its inhabitants are consequently already accustomed to discussions on Indian affairs, and know something more about India than Mr. Schnadhorst's friends at Birmingham.

THE first meeting of the East India Association after the recess will be occupied with Lord Ripon's introduction of the worst evils of recent Irish land legislation into Bengal. Very few of the warmest supporters of Mr. Gladstone's policy in Ireland supported that policy on its general merits. Mr. Gladstone himself was never tired of declaring that it was an exceptional policy, only to be justified by the very exceptional character of the political situation in Ireland. Will Lord Ripon say that the political situation in Bengal is similarly exceptional?

AN exceedingly interesting meeting of that ever-useful and energetic society, the National Indian Association, is to take place at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, on Monday afternoon next, October 29, at 4 p.m. The subject to the fore will be one of special importance, that of "Medical Women for India." Apart altogether from the gracious interest which Her Majesty the Queen takes in the question—which would in itself be sufficient to commend it to the careful consideration of every loyal Anglo-Indian—the famous letter of the Maharani of Panna, and many other striking and pathetic incidents, have taught us all that this movement is a step in the right direction, and promises to do much towards the supplying of a great and urgent need felt by our Indian sisters. Mr. Kittredge has just come to England from America, on his return to India; and the two ladies whose salaries have already been guaranteed will shortly follow Mr. Kittredge to Bombay, so that it is well that all those interested in the movement should attend this meeting, to take counsel together before the pioneers leave England.

WE gladly made a very necessary *amende*, both to the Government and to General Sir Henry Norman, for a mis-statement in our last week's issue, in reference to

the appointment of the latter distinguished officer to the Governorship of Jamaica. Our note on the appointment in no way depreciated the obviously great claims of Sir Henry Norman; but we referred to a rumour that Sir Henry had been converted to the principles of the Ilbert Bill, and we attributed to that fact the readiness of the Government to acknowledge those claims. We are now assured on excellent authority—though not by Sir Henry Norman, nor by any one authorised by him—that the whole story is absolutely without foundation; and that Sir Henry Norman at present disapproves of the Ilbert Bill as strongly as ever he did, though of course his official position prevents that opinion from being generally known. We have not been asked to make the correction, but we do it with great pleasure, both for the sake of our own accuracy, and because it may serve to check a good many similar rumours that are flying about in connection with this most unhappy Bill.

*The Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending Oct. 5:—Major Frederick G. F. Moore, paymaster, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Surgeon Major R. Jackson, A.M.D., in charge of the Pachmari Medical Depot; Lieut. and Adj. A. Waters, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards; Mr. C. F. Anderson, district superintendent of police; Mr. William Mylne Kelly, late pensioned deputy collector and magistrate, Surat; Shums-ood-Deen, youngest son of the Ameer of Afghanistan; Captain D. Dinwiddie, R.A.

[Our usual Market Reports had not arrived when we went to press.]

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Sept. 25:—

"During the week under report the weather has been fair over the greater part of India, and the rainfall correspondingly light. In the Madras Presidency and Mysore the dry crops in several districts are suffering from want of rain. In the Bombay Presidency the fall has been light and unequally distributed, and more is needed in Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta country. In Hyderabad and the Berars, on the other hand, the rainfall has been excessive, and a break would be beneficial. No rain fell in Sind during the week, and the river was, on Sept. 24, 5 ft. below the previous year's level. In Central India and Rajputana light but general rain continues, and prospects are improving. In British Burma, Assam, and Bengal the rainfall has been light, but the weather continues seasonable, and rice and other crops are progressing favourably, except in Behar and Central Bengal, where the crops on high lands need more rain. Heavy rain fell in the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and benefitted the rice crop, but slightly injured the cotton and millets. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been generally light, and confined to the early part of the week. The weather is now clear, and in several districts more rain is needed; but on the whole agricultural prospects are fair. No rain appears to have fallen during the week in the Punjab, but prospects there are reported to be fair or good. Harvesting of millets and oil-seeds continues in Madras and Mysore; rice and the earlier kharif crops are being cut in Bombay; and the land is under preparation for the rabi. The damage from locusts in the Deccan has not proved as serious as was anticipated. Reaping of the kharif and ploughing and sowing for the rabi are also more or less in progress throughout North-Western and Central India. In Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is nearly finished, the outturn being, with some exceptions, fair. Cattle-disease is decreasing in Burma, and is slight elsewhere. A few deaths from cholera are still reported, and fever is somewhat prevalent, otherwise the public health has much improved."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE WEALTH OF ASSAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—We are apt to think that all the wealth of Assam consists in tea, but private enterprise is proving what has been known to Government for forty years past, that out of the mines of Assam can be raised coal excellent in quality and practically unlimited in quantity.

In 1842 Mr. Robinson, in his work on Assam, remarked that

the beds of limestone and coal are of very great extent, and, if worked, there is every reason to suppose they will lead to very important results in the advancement of the country.

So far back as 1828 a boat-load of coal from the banks of the Saffrai river, a tributary of the Disang, was sent down to Calcutta, and pronounced to be equal to English coal, and the best ever found in India.

On May 4 last Captain A. K. Abbott submitted a full report, which has been printed. On page 13 a very interesting account is given of the Ledo and Tikak collieries. The present output of the Ledo colliery is 200 tons a week, and it is expected that it will soon be able to turn out 600 or 700 tons a week. The two mines are estimated to produce more than forty millions of tons in the space comprised between the Namdang and Ledo rivers. East of the Ledo and south of the Tirap are coalmines between Kherimgaon and Watto. West of the Namdang River coal has been found on the banks of the Dirak, and further westward, near Jaipoor. Between North latitude 26deg. 45min. and 27deg. 45min., and between East longitude 95deg. 10min. and 95deg. 45min., lies coal in sufficient quantities to supply Indian railways for a hundred years to come, at cheap prices; the great Brahmaputra River offering the best means of carriage from Dibrugurh to Calcutta.—Your obedient servant,

T.  
Oct. 23.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the "TIMES OF INDIA"]

Major J. Baines, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh, is allowed to resign his appointment.

Lieutenant Hall, 25th N.I., is selected for the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant Birch is appointed a Subaltern of the 4th Mountain Battery Frontier Force.

General Bright retains command of the Meerut Division, until relieved by the Duke of Connaught.

Major J. Trotter, 24th P.N.I., is appointed to the Intelligence branch of the Quartermaster General's Department.

Lieutenant Wheeler, Leicestershire Regiment, officiates as Quartermaster General in charge of the Commander-in-Chief's camps during the winter tour.

In the 5th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespear, Major Vanranen, and Captain Armstrong each get a step, *vice* Colonel Musgrave, deceased.

A Madras paper says:—It is believed that General Payn's successor at Bangalore will be Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., an excellent soldier, and well remembered in India as Lord Napier of Magala's Military Secretary. Major-General Dillon has just vacated his appointment as Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

A contemporary hears that instructions have reached Simla from the Horse Guards to the effect that whenever staff officers who have not served ten months in their appointments require leave under special and urgent circumstances, their cases are to be sent home for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The head quarters and right wing, 1st Regiment Madras Pioneers, consisting of three European officers, eight native officers, 345 rank and file, forty-six followers and three horses will arrive at Sassoon Dock by a special train from Poona at 5 a.m., on the 4th instant, and be embarked at once on board the Indian Government ship *Czarewitch*, which will leave the Kurrachee, towed by the steamer *Dagmar* as soon as possible.

A contemporary is informed that in consequence of the scanty rainfall and scarcity of forage this year in Rajputana, the movement of the 1st Bombay Lancers by route-march through that province, *en route* to Quetta, has been countermanded, and that the regiment will probably proceed by rail from Nussereabad to Rehri, as an unavoidable alternative.

The *Pioneer* says:—We announced the other day that the Military Member of Council and the Inspector General of Military Works would pay a visit to the Sukkur Bridge during the touring season; and we now hear that directions have been given that the defences of the bridge are to be taken into consideration at once, with a view to their being constructed by the railway staff while the bridge itself is being built and as a portion of the general plan of the work. An example of such alacrity as this in any matter connected with the subject of defences is all the more welcome from its extreme rarity.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The directors in their half-yearly statement of accounts to June 30 last, show a net profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, of £22,904. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) is now declared, leaving a balance of £4,154, which is carried forward to the next account. The necessity for making the large provision for bad and doubtful debts, shown in the accounts, has arisen mainly from the failure of a firm at Cocouada, by which the bank has suffered to the extent of about £15,000. The report was adopted.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Oct. 21 :—

"The Simla session of the Supreme Legislative Council is now at an end, and the next meeting of that body will be held at Calcutta in December next. Among other measures passed at the final sitting is the Land Improvement Act, the provisions of which may be briefly described as follow :—

"It enables the Government to advance money for making improvements on land to any person having the right to make those improvements, or, with the consent of that person, to any other person.

"Secondly, as one main reason given for the reluctance of agriculturists to avail themselves of loans is the delay caused by the making of elaborate inquiries, it is left optional with the officer to whom application is made to issue a notice calling for objections.

"Thirdly, loans will ordinarily be repayable within thirty-five years, except under certain conditions, when it is seen fit to extend that period.

"Power is also given to the Government to license private banks to lend money under the Act, with the same privileges of summary recovery as are enjoyed by the State. This is really the only novel feature of the measure, the other provisions being mainly intended to simplify the complicated procedure laid down by the former Act of 1871.

"At the same meeting of the Council was passed a measure known as the Punjab District Boards Act, the object of which is the application of the local self-government policy to the Punjab. This Act leaves a large discretion to the provincial administration as to the arrangements to be made for introducing its provisions in the different districts.

"The most notable meeting on the subject of the Ilbert Bill held during last week was one which assembled in Darjeeling on Tuesday. A large number of planters attended, and several resolutions condemning the measure were passed unanimously.

"A serious riot between Hindoos and Mussulmans occurred at Delhi on the 13th inst., on the occasion of the Eedul Zohar festival. A dispute arose about a cow which the Mahomedans wished to slaughter. The Hindoos affirmed that it belonged to a temple, and offered to purchase it for 1,000 rupees; but the Mahomedans declined the offer. An affray then began, and continued until the arrival of the deputy commissioner with a large body of police. Nobody was killed, but several men were severely wounded.

"The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that a law commission will shortly be appointed, with Dr. Hunter as president, to consider the following subjects :—

"First, whether the institution of so-called statutory civilians is a success; secondly, whether Lord Lytton's rules for the admission of native civilians should be revised or altered; thirdly, how far practising members of the English Bar, irrespective of nationality, can be drafted into the higher judicial appointments, and how far practising pleaders of the High Courts can be utilised for the same purpose in the subordinate judicial services; and, fourthly, whether further means can be adopted to improve the acquirements of the pleaders, and to establish a uniform system of public prosecutors for the whole country.

"The Viceroy and Lady Ripon, with the private and military secretaries and a small suite, left Simla for Cashmere on Tuesday last. It is to be hoped that this visit may have some effect in improving the condition of that most unhappy and misgoverned of the native States.

"Mr. Graham, the gentleman who is about to attempt the ascent of Kinchinjunga, when last heard of, was still at Jhongri, nine days' march from Darjeeling. Nothing, however, has been heard of him since last month, when he was deserted by all his coolies, except three. The supply of stores and money sent to him from Darjeeling was lost through the carelessness of a coolie, who dropped the box over a precipice. It is believed that the party, consisting of Mr. Graham, two Swiss guides, and three coolies, have now nothing to subsist upon except a stock of rice sent out by the Survey Department. Fortunately, that stock is sufficient to prevent any danger of starvation. Every effort is being made at Darjeeling to despatch fresh coolies and supplies; but great difficulty is experienced in the matter, owing to the reluctance of the hillmen to undertake the task and the exorbitant terms which they demand."

THE same correspondent telegraphs, under date Calcutta, Oct. 22 :—

"Mr. Graham and his Swiss guides returned to Darjeeling yesterday evening. He pronounces the ascent of Kinchinjunga from the south impracticable, but he has succeeded in ascending another mountain 24,000ft. high. The statement of the *Civil and Military Gazette* regarding the formation of a Law Commission, mentioned in my despatch of yesterday, has been officially contradicted."

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

## ANTI-ILBERT BILL MEETING IN EXETER.

A MEETING to protest against the measure commonly known as the Ilbert Bill was held on Friday night at the Royal Public Rooms, under the auspices of the Teignmouth, Exmouth, and East Budleigh Conservative Associations. The large hall was crowded to excess, and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic description. The chair was occupied by Colonel Walrond, M.P. and among those present were Lord Dunboyne, General Mainwaring, Surgeon-General F. G. Joyat, General Young (Teignmouth), General Goodwyn, General Daniels, General Bartlett (Exmouth), Colonel Tombs (Bishopsteignton), Colonel Ord (Secretary Teignmouth Conservative Association), Colonel Delves, Colonel Tickell (Teignmouth), Colonel Adams (Exmouth), Colonel Peters, Lieut.-Colonel Savile, Colonel Broughton, Major Speid, Major Martyn, Major Claggett, (Exmouth), Captain Elphinstone-Stone, R.N., Captain Kersteman, Captain Thompson, Captain Kent, R.N., Captain Cobham, Rev. H. H. Mayo, Rev. J. Mules, Rev. D. M. Owen (Ideford), Rev. J. Eaves, Rev. H. Brandt, Rev. T. Y. Darling, Rev. Dr. Hillier, Dr. Walker, Messrs. W. E. Peters (Chairman of the Exmouth and East Budleigh District Conservative Association), C. B. Collins (Chairman of the Teignmouth Conservative Association), A. Chichester, H. M. Imbert-Terry, J. E. C. Walkey, J. C. Moore-Stevens, T. Kekewich (2), J. Brayfield, J. Underhill, A. E. Ward, E. J. Hardy (Torquay), T. Barton Land, W. H. Owen, T. S. Carter, B. Grenfell, G. Hemmings (Lambeth Conservative Association), R. Walker, F. Leck, G. Wippell, S. Bevan-Fox, J. Marks (Newton Abbot), W. J. Richards, R. Fynn, W. Clapp, J. Toby, H. P. Harvey, G. Seymour, W. F. Moore, H. D. Thomas, T. H. Beynon, G. Brothers, W. B. Sivell, G. C. L. Wallis, T. Searle, S. H. Peppin, Langdon Thomas, H. T. Clarke, W. E. C. Nourse, T. W. Caird, C. Hamilton, G. Stenson, J. Jerman, G. T. Donisthorpe, H. S. Baker, J. Stocker, T. Grudge, J. Moass, W. S. M. D'Urban, W. Morgan, J. Spettigue, W. A. Paddfield, J. Algar, Jas. Hutchings, Hamilton (2), E. H. Houlditch, O. Geare, O. Ham, C. H. Clark, F. Clapp, F. M. Vinnicombe, E. Bartlett, G. G. Palmer (Calcutta), Procter Sherwin (Secretary of the Exmouth and East Budleigh District Conservative Association), W. Woolway, T. B. Darling, C. Hamerton, E. H. Shorto, Mayo, P. Beneny, W. J. Marks (Newton), J. Brayfield (Ideford), F. Kent, S. B. Force, B. C. Gidley, J. Gould (Secretary Exeter Conservative Association), Jas. F. Galt, Crouch Featherstone, Wilkey, Gardner, Chamberlain, Palmer, Dunsford, J. M. Martin, G. Parr, J. Stocker, Birkmyer, O. Frost, Mole, J. V. Wills, Gay, Lowe, Ponsford, J. Wooley, G. W. Prickman, E. Algar, Aviolet, H. Ford, H. Bale, H. E. Heard, H. W. L. Landon, G. Cooper, Chas. Hall, W. Birkett, Bowden, George Parker, J. R. Hussey, H. Newcombe, W. P. Harvey, E. S. Gully, G. Heath, Hartnoll, J. O. Harris, John Wyatt, S. Stiggins, Walter Densham, C. Pridaux, Newcombe, R. W. Pedrick, G. English, H. Stanbury, John Edwards, W. Skinner, J. G. Gilpin, John Jarvis, F. Grime, W. Smith (Teignmouth), W. Francis, Blanchard, W. Caryl, Walkey, R. J. Lias, Snell (2), R. Coombes, R. Plimsoll, W. Smith, Labbette, Halse, E. C. Cottrell, J. Storker, Toby, J. Gibson, Britton (3), Cornwall, R. G. Darby, T. Collin, Soanes, H. Hooper, Shepherd, Swanston, Bennett, R. Tothill, Watson, Chorley, Gidley, W. Shapley, T. Roberts, W. H. Finch, W. Sooins, W. Woodford, Burridge, Melhuish, W. Woodward, T. Clarke, T. H. Smyth, J. Lawrence, J. Payne, Sweet, T. Warren, J. Pike, Venton, Blanchford, jun., T. Ronchetti, H. Beazley, Lisle, R. Hayman, J. Balsom, C. Gardner, G. B. Newton, J. Carter, Pentecost, J. Brooks, J. Davey, T. Chattey, G. Tucker, W. Walkey, Hughes, F. Tucker, W. Maunders, H. Gater, Gollop, G. H. Labbette, S. Peardon, Sawdye, J. C. Gregory, S. West, G. Otton, J. P. Blatchford, W. Fenwick, P. M. Hooper, W. Hackworthy, G. Osborne, Jinks, F. Risdon, E. Matthews, Burrington, E. Ellis, D. Dingle, H. G. Brice, F. Huxham, R. C. Wilkinson, J. Endicott, Galt, H. Jerman, C. Bray, W. Mackworthy, Swift, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with applause, said that his first duty that evening was to read the names of those noblemen and gentlemen who, approving of the meeting, had written to say that they were unable to come among them, and who at the same time regretted very much their inability to be present. Among those who had written were the Earl of Devon, Earl Stanhope, Lord Poltimore, Lord Sidmouth, Hon. Major Addington, Hon. C. W. Bampfylde, Sir John Duckworth, Bart., Sir John Duntze, Bart., Admiral Preedy, Admiral Grenfell (Exmouth), Captain Upton (Exmouth), Rev. W. H. Thornton (Bovey), Rev. H. G. Hayer-Hames (Chagford), Rev. W. G. Mallett, Rev. F. F. Buckingham, Rev. F. T. Salmon, Rev. W. H. D. Purcell (Exmouth), Messrs. H. S. Northcote, O.B., M.P., D. R. Scrutton (Ogwell), W. T. Hallett (Stedcombe), T. D. Studdy, T. H. Knight (Honiton), W. P. Murch (Brixham), D. Evans (Seaton), G. B. Ellicombe (Rocklands), W. C. Rayer, H. F. Mackenzie, W. Barnes (Duryard), George Foster (Exmouth), Farrington, Mallock (Cockington Court), J. Garratt (Bishops Court), De Lisle (Newton Abbot), Gilliard (Black House, Brixham), Cripps (Exmouth), Toms

(Kingswear), &c. He would now like to read three letters, and the first he would take was that of Lord Poltimore, who wrote:—

"Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon, Oct. 16.

"Dear Mr. Peters,—It is with great regret that I shall be unable to be present at your meeting on Friday next to protest against the Ilbert Bill, owing to an engagement of long standing that takes me out of the county on Thursday. I the more deeply regret my enforced absence because I feel strongly on the impolicy of endeavouring to force on that measure, either in its entirety or in a modified form. I trust your meeting will be large and influential: as it is only by such means throughout the country generally that we may hope to prevent the passing of a Bill so unfair to the European community in India, and so disastrous to the prosperity and good government of our Indian Empire. I shall feel obliged if you will hand this letter to your chairman.—Believe me, dear Mr. Peters, yours faithfully, "POLTIMORE."

(Applause.) Viscount Sidmouth wrote as follows:—

"Upottery Manor, Honiton, Oct. 18, 1883.

"My dear Mr. Peters,—It is with much regret that I find it will be impossible for me to be present at the meeting to-morrow evening, on account of engagements at home. I am exceedingly pleased, however, to know that the Ilbert Bill is attracting attention in this country. The public in general cares little for what is done in India, unless something in the form of a great war or that a mutiny should crop up, and the great danger is lest the steps by way of experimental legislation leading to such calamities should be taken, almost unnoticed by the people of England. It seems to me almost incredible that any person acquainted with the population of India—anyone who even, like myself, has visited that country without office—should be found to approve such a mischievous policy as that indicated in Lord Ripon's proposed measure. I am told that the (Lord Ripon) is personally extremely popular with the natives, and I cannot avoid the suspicion that the love of popularity, so powerful among Liberal statesmen, may have carried the day over his better judgment.—Yours faithfully, "SIDMOUTH."

(Applause.) His colleague, Sir John Kennaway, would have been present, but he was attending an agricultural meeting at Stockland. His letter ran as follows:—

"Oct. 19, 1883.

"Dear Walrond,—I am very sorry that a long-standing engagement to go to Stockland to-day will prevent my supporting you to-night in the protest which East Devon and Exeter is to make against the Ilbert Bill. I hope that the voice of the country will make itself heard so plainly that the Bill will be speedily withdrawn, though I fear the mischievous consequences caused by its introduction will not so readily be effaced.—Believe me, yours truly, "J. H. KENNAWAY."

After appealing for a fair and patient hearing for the speakers, the chairman went on to say that they were met to reason why they protested against the Ilbert Bill from Messrs. C. Branson and F. T. Atkins. (Applause.) For his own part he regretted very much that this matter had been made a party question, but the challenge was first thrown down at Willis's Rooms by a Liberal of the first rank, and after that it behoved them as Constitutionalists—(cheers)—to take up and refute those statements which were made on that occasion, because they all knew that the time had not come when the provisions of this measure could be carried out with advantage to India and to add to the security and welfare of that Empire. (Applause.) Mr. Bryce had stated at a Liberal meeting on this subject that it was the principle of the Liberal party to study the opinions of the natives in every country over which we had any authority. But he contended that the Liberal party ought not to claim a monopoly of that sort, because they remembered how in the case of the natives of South Africa and of Egypt, the Liberals had allowed them to "stew in their own juice." (Hear, hear.) This Bill, bad as it was, had had the effect of bringing the subject of India and the wants of that great Empire prominently before the minds of Englishmen. But if they gave to native Judges in India this control over Europeans, they took away from the latter the privilege which they had so highly prized for centuries—viz., of being tried by their own countrymen. It was said that it was only a small Bill, but he thought it was the thin end of the wedge, and that if they once passed this measure they did not know where they should end, and British prestige in India would be a thing of the past. (Hear, hear.) The Judges of India had expressed very strong disapproval of the Bill; and their opinions were embodied in a minute of the High Court of Calcutta. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose had argued that the natives of India had as much right to be tried by their own countrymen as Englishmen; but that was a very dangerous doctrine to teach. The Imperial Government had always studied caste prejudices and the privileges of the natives; and he was told that under the native articles of a native soldier could only be tried by native officers, and he believed that the Government were not prepared to abolish that privilege. Were they, then to put Europeans upon a different footing than the natives? But that was what the Bill proposed, and it had

already had a very bad effect in India. It had created a great deal of class feeling, which he feared would take long to efface. Lord Ripon had appealed to his legal administrators in the country for their opinion on the question, and they all knew that the answer was an overwhelming majority against the Bill. (Applause.) He hoped that a better spirit would prevail in the minds of the Government of India, and that they would withdraw the measure. The natives themselves had exhibited no enthusiasm about it, and as far as he was concerned he should join the opponents of the Bill, and do all he could with them to induce the Government to withdraw it. (Applause.) He would now ask Mr. Branson to address the meeting. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. A. BRANSON said: Never have I, since this unfortunate and most pernicious measure was first introduced to the public, been able to speak upon it without being constrained to express my very deep regret that Lord Ripon should have so badly advised himself, as for no reason, and, as it were, in sheer sport, to have proposed this measure—a measure which has compelled men to give utterance to painful truths which they would fain have kept to themselves—which, in the discussion it has provoked, has suggested to a people who were very thankful for the peace, the happiness, the prosperity they were enjoying under British rule the idea that they are oppressed and insulted, that for years the Indian Government have done them gross injustice, made invidious distinctions between them and the English to their disadvantage, and allowed a slur to be cast and a stigma to remain upon them; that they owe to the English no debt of gratitude, but have to exact from them compensation and reparation for years of injustice and cruel wrong done by past generations of Englishmen, who are stigmatised as tyrants, robbers, and cruel unjust oppressors. A measure which, coming at a time when old barriers were as far as possible between the educated Bengali and the Englishman being removed or at least made less impassable, when old sores were being healed, old memories of feud and enmity were being obliterated, has undone the good work of a generation, has embittered old antagonisms and created fresh ones, has, as I remarked at the beginning of this controversy, in the name of progress rudely thrust India back a quarter of a century, and left the Englishman and the educated Bengali further apart and more irreconcilably opposed to each other than they were in the days just succeeding the Mutiny. But I do not conceive that we have met together to-day only to express our regret at this most reckless and foolish policy. As I understand it, we are here assembled that we, in common with virtually the whole of the Anglo-Indian community, official and non-official, might express not only our regret at the step that has been taken, but our condemnation of any further persistence with the Bill, and an earnest hope that those in authority, seeing how great is the consensus of opinion, even in this country against this measure, and seeing the evils that its introduction has already produced, and the greater evils that the further persistence with the Bill must inevitably produce, may withdraw it, and give peace and goodwill a chance of re-establishing themselves. But, speaking as I am to an English audience, it has appeared to me that the first duty that lies upon me is to place before you the facts upon which we ask you to decide the merits of the case upon which we claim your verdict. I do this because, long though this controversy has raged, the relative positions of the parties to the controversy appear to be still for the most part misunderstood by the great body of the English people; and this state of ignorance is sedulously nurtured by those who know that their only hope of gaining any supporters will be blasted if the people who are appealed to form judgment upon the matter shall be sufficiently instructed to know the real bearings of the question upon which their opinion is sought. A remarkable instance of this was afforded the other day, when an intelligent and right-minded delegate very sensibly remarked that we, here at home, would greatly object to have the people of India set to domineer over us, a sentiment which appeared to commend itself to his brother delegates, as I have no doubt it does to any one of us here, and this, which is the very point we are contending for, was supposed to be decisive of the case not for, but against us. Under these circumstances I have thought that the best service I could render to the cause would be, now that I have an opportunity of addressing a large and influential audience, to put our case before you so as to show you exactly what the state of things was in India as to the trial of Europeans upon criminal charges, and what change it was proposed to effect by the Bill as it was introduced into the Council. And in the doing of this I have thought that I should carry most weight if instead of using my own language I endeavoured as much as possible to use the language of the distinguished and responsible officials, whose opinions are now before the public. Firstly, I may premise that until the year 1872 no European British subject could, save for some very petty offences, be tried by any judicial officer in any of the provincial districts or, as they are termed in India the Mofussil. This was found to be an evil, because, though, as Mr. Ilbert has himself said, charges against Europeans are rare, yet it was, no doubt, an evil, that for a comparatively

trivial offence the expense and delay of sending the accused and all witnesses in the case to a High Court should have to be incurred. In 1872, therefore, after long and careful debate, it was enacted that, except in cases punishable with death or transportation for life, an accused European British subject might be tried by the magistrate or judge of the district where the offence was committed, provided that such magistrate or judge was himself a European British subject, and thus the question of administrative inconvenience was fully and satisfactorily answered. Since that date the European British subject is open to be tried for all but the worst of offences in the place where the offence is charged to have been committed. His only safeguard is this, that the judge who is to try him would be one of his own nation, one who would have some knowledge of the habits, the customs, the manners, the ways, of thought of the accused; one who could, in some degree, put himself into the place of the accused, and say, "would he have been likely to do this act?" The European British subjects who could thus try Europeans in the interior were, for the most part, members of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service; but of late years, in districts where non-official Europeans have settled, some of them have been selected to be honorary magistrates; and there is also a considerable sprinkling of uncovenanted European magistrates over the country, and all of these who were British subjects were competent to try the accused European. This system worked excellently well, and it is now admitted that there was no basis at all for the false cry that administrative inconvenience was produced by this state of things; and the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in his speech in Council on March 9, 1882, expressed his conviction that "this measure is unnecessary in the present condition and constitution of the Native Judicial Covenanted Service in Bengal," and observed "that there were a great many facts which supported the contention that there is no administrative difficulty in connection with the matter"—an opinion which we all now know that he has emphatically and after careful investigation reiterated in his report to the Viceroy. Without, then, there being anything to justify any interference in tampering with the law as it then stood—and just one year after the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 had been framed, which on this subject re-enacted the provisions of the Code of 1872—this Bill was brought before the Council and the public. The origin of this Bill is not quite easy to discover, but putting together various pieces of information which I have received from one quarter and another it would appear to be this. When the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 was before the Council, a native member pointed out to a member of Lord Ripon's Government that an anomaly existed. He pointed to the fact that the native of India, not being a European British subject, in the Mofussil had no right to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* before the High Court to question the justice of his detention in prison. This right an Englishman has, and the native member thought it was anomalous that this distinction should exist. This was a hard nut for the Viceroy to crack. The boon was one which it was out of the question that the Viceroy could grant. It was felt that in the circumstances under which we hold India this anomaly must continue. The Englishman is a loyal, peaceable, useful citizen. He may be trusted not to plot against the Government, and against him no power of summary imprisonment was necessary. But as against the native of India it was felt that the power which is vested in the Government of India, to seize and imprison him without answering for such detention to the High Court, could not be surrendered. But if this had been plainly and honourably stated, an opportunity would be afforded to the declaiming Baboos of Bengal to protest that there was no ground as there could be, and, in fact, is no ground, on the pretence that the native was as the European. So a clever expedient was devised—a division must be created. As in Ireland, an intelligent ruler, to whom it was proposed that there should be a remission of a particular duty, suggested that instead of passing an Act to that effect, he should gratify the deputation who waited upon him and wanted something done, by creating a new felony instead—so it would appear to have been suggested that as what was sought was the removal of an anomaly, one anomaly would be as good as another to convince the Bengali mind that Lord Ripon really regarded the native of India as on the same platform with the Englishman, and so it was proposed to the native, not by him, that the alteration contemplated by the proposed Bill should be made. But I have not done. It would seem to have been felt that it would be an unseemly thing that the Viceroy's Government should, of its own notion, propose such a change, or any change, in an Act which had just been passed after long and careful consideration, and at a moment when the author of that Act had just left his place in the Council, and when a stranger, new to India, was in his place. So it seems to have been considered wise that the request for the change should appear to come from a native; and in pursuance of this honest effort—for Lord Ripon's Government, if not honest, is nothing—it was suggested, as I have been credibly assured, to Mr. Gupta, a young Bengalee civilian, by a member of the Viceroy's Council that he should

write the letter which affected to complain of the intense mental anguish it caused him not to be able to sit in judgment on the Englishmen, and this simulated anguish is what has been put before the British public as a spontaneous protest of the native civilian against a fancied wrong. This, then, is the device to which this Bill owes its origin. If it is, as I believe it to be in the main, true, I leave it to you to say what the character of the proceeding is. The effect of the Bill is stated by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court in that letter of theirs, which has been called the most statesmanlike production of this controversy, to be as follows:—

"Accordingly, if this Bill becomes law, the effect will be that (1) all Native sessions judges and magistrates of the district will, *ex officio*, exercise the same jurisdiction over European British subjects as is now exercised by European officials of the same class; and (2) the Government will be empowered to invest any Native magistrate of the first class, who is either a covenanted civilian, or has been appointed under 33 Vict. cap. 3, or is an assistant commissioner in a non-regulation province, or a cantonment magistrate, with the jurisdiction over European British subjects, which by the existing law is restricted to European British subjects. Thus a Native magistrate, who has been appointed to be a justice of the peace, will have jurisdiction (1) to inquire into any charge against a European British subject, and either commit him to the Sessions Court or High Court; or (2) if the offence be one ordinarily triable by a magistrate, to try it and impose a sentence of three months' imprisonment, or fine up to Rs. 1,000, or both. A Native sessions judge or assistant judge, empowered under Section 444, will be competent to try a European British subject for any offence not punishable with death or transportation for life, and to impose a sentence of one year's imprisonment or fine of unlimited amount, or both. Cases for which, in the sessions judge's opinion, such a punishment is inadequate, will be transferred to the High Court.

"It must be remembered that in India the powers of police investigation, magisterial inquiry, and judicial trial are closely connected, and are frequently combined in the same official. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as it now stands, any district or subdivisional magistrate, as well as any other magistrate specially empowered in that behalf (Section 191), may take cognisance of any offence, that is, initiate criminal proceedings in respect of any offence, (1) upon a complaint made, (2) upon a police report thereof, (3) upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or (4) upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed.

"It is the duty of the district or subdivisional magistrate to direct investigations by the police. He receives their daily reports, and very often has to instruct them on points which he may think that they have overlooked or mis-apprehended. It sometimes even happens that the investigation is taken out of the hands of the police and conducted by the magistrate himself (Section 159). The result of this is that the chief local magistrate practically becomes the prosecutor, and may become the judge, notwithstanding that he may have formed a strong opinion on the case behind the back of the accused without having heard his explanation or defence. This is the system in force in India; and although it is probably, for administrative reasons, unavoidable, it is an extremely dangerous system. It has certainly provoked adverse criticism; that it has not provoked more is probably due to the careful superintendence bestowed by district magistrates, who have in Bengal hitherto been English gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service, whose education and training have made them fully sensible of the responsibilities which such a system as that described imposes on them in their own proceedings, and also in supervising the proceedings of their subordinate sub-divisional magistrates. The present law protects European British subjects from the exercise of this dangerous combination of duties by any one but their own countrymen. The Bill under consideration proposes to remove this protection. It will become the duty, *ex officio*, of Native officers of a particular class to commit or try European prisoners, even in cases in which, in person or through the police, they have initiated investigations affecting them; and the Government will be empowered to select from a wide area such other Natives as it thinks well to invest with such powers.

"The position in which European British subjects would be placed by the proposed changes, is one which they have never yet occupied, and in which the Legislature has on several occasions deliberately determined that it would not be wise to place them."

Against legislation which was to produce such a result the Europeans of India rose in unanimous and determined protest. They had had no opportunity of expressing their opinions upon the Bill. It was to affect them, and them only. It was to interfere with no one's rights but theirs. Still, their opinion had never been sought. They were treated as if they were wholly unworthy of any thought or consideration from their rulers. Mr. Ilbert, in his speech introducing the Bill, sought to deprecate opposition by the statement that no one could look into the criminal statistics of India without being struck by the fact that trials of Europeans for criminal offences in India were "exceptionally rare." I suppose this was a way of saying to the Europeans, "so few of you will ever have to be tried that it matters not who tries you;" although, in truth, this is hardly consistent with the rest of the same sentence, in which he proceeds to state that the charges against Europeans are "exceptionally difficult to try." For this exceptional difficulty he vouchsafed no reason; but the reason would not have been far to seek had he desired to find or state it. It was that if charges against Europeans were exceptionally rare it was still more rare to find one true. But let me read you what the Judges say on this point:—

"Some of the grounds on which the defence of the proposed change

in the law was rested by the supporters of the Bill seem to the judges to call for observation. In the first place, as to the reasons adduced for the change. 'The only object we have in view,' it was observed by the honourable member who moved the introduction of the Bill, 'is to provide for the impartial and effectual administration of justice. It is by this test that we desire our proposals to be tried.' Tried by that test, the proposal seems to the judges indefensible, for no one has suggested that the present administration of justice is not effectual and impartial, or that it will become in any degree more impartial or more effectual by the proposed alteration. On the contrary, the proposal is that a class of cases, which are admitted to be of so 'exceptionally troublesome and difficult a character' as to justify their exclusion from the cognisance of any but specially qualified tribunals, shall be no longer confined to a class of officials who, in their disposal at present give entire satisfaction and command entire confidence, but shall become cognisable by officials, who, speaking generally, offer a less complete guarantee for impartiality and independence—who necessarily labour under the disadvantages arising from differences of nationality and social habits, and in whom the portion of the community concerned confessedly places less confidence than in the existing tribunals. If, as the honourable member says, the trial of Europeans is 'apt to put an exceptionally severe strain on the judicial qualities of fact, judgment, patience, and impartiality,' it is difficult to understand how the interests of justice can be promoted by committing these cases to officials who are regarded, and, the judges consider, rightly regarded, as less qualified to deal with them than those who at present are empowered to do so. Under the proposed law any Native Assistant Commissioner who has served long enough to become a first-class magistrate might, in Assam or in any other non-regulation province, be empowered to commit or try Europeans. Europeans may not unreasonably regard such an arrangement as providing less satisfactorily than the existing law for the impartial and effectual administration of justice in their own case. It is no disparagement of the integrity or ability of a Native judge to say that he is necessarily more amenable to the external influences to which popular feeling, local prejudice, or the wishes and interests of powerful individuals may give rise, than is a European officer, to whom such matters are for the most part unknown. It would be easy to conceive cases in which it would require no ordinary fortitude and independence on the part of a Native official to run counter to the prevailing sentiments of the society in which he lives. It not unfrequently happens that our superior officials are asked to transfer an important case from some Native judge or magistrate, not because from deficiency of experience or judicial knowledge he is unable to try it, but because one side or other apprehends (and sometimes even both sides unite in this respect) that some unknown or improper influence will be brought to bear on that officer."

You must not forget that this Bill, as I have pointed out to you, proposed to confer this jurisdiction upon, amongst other natives, those admitted by the Government of India by nomination, not after any test, not after any travel or residence abroad, but simply on the ground of their being related to families of wealth or distinction. Regarding them, let me read to you again from the judges' letter. They say:—

"With the statutory civilians there is absolutely no guarantee against the existence of the very defects which constitute the grounds of the reluctance of European British subjects to submit to their jurisdiction in criminal trials. They are described by the Judicial Commissioner of Oude in a document, forwarded by the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces with his own reply to the Government of India, as 'often being men saturated with caste and religious prejudice, and ignorant of European modes of thought and feeling.' One object of the statute was, the judges believe, to enable the Government to enrol in the ranks of its service Native gentlemen of high birth and social position. It is easy to imagine cases in which a gentleman might have on these grounds great claims to a nomination under the statute, who might yet be conspicuously deficient in many of the qualifications which are admittedly essential in the judge who is to deal with cases in which European British subjects are concerned. It must be remembered that it is with officials of this class, not with successful competitors in the Civil Service examination, that, in considering the present question, we have principally to deal; nor can the judges lose sight of the fact that these statutory civilians will be appointed by a system of nomination which was abandoned by the Government twenty-five years ago in favour of competitive examination, and which can scarcely be expected to work more satisfactorily in India than it did in England. On the officers thus nominated the proposed change will confer a jurisdiction unknown to English law, a combination of inquisitorial, magisterial, and judicial powers, which may be justified by the necessities of the case of India, but which Englishmen in India may with some reason contend should continue to be exercised in their own case, as it is at present, only by officials for whose competence or character they have some adequate guarantee."

Is it then matter of surprise that the Europeans in India should object to such a change? No one can for one moment say that this fear is groundless. What do the judges and Sir Stuart Bayley say on this:—

"The apprehensions which many Europeans entertain as to the results of the proposed change, are not, in the judges' opinion, without foundation. There is no doubt that the position of Europeans in the Mofussil has many disadvantages. They are often completely isolated, they live among people alien to themselves in religion, nationality, social habits, and political ideas. As owners of property and employers of labour they are necessarily brought into collision with classes or individuals whose interests conflict with their own; and it is impossible to ignore the fact that such a state of things exposes them to very considerable risks. The attention of the Government was forcibly drawn to this fact by the Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley in the debate of

March 9. 'There is,' he said, 'another aspect to the case of the opposition which I think deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger which the isolated European living in the Mofussil, runs from false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one, for probably no member of this Council has had the same experience, as I have, of the lives led by planters in the Mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter, and anyone who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the Mofussil, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential to him it is that the law should be well and wisely administered.'

"The judges concur in the views here expressed; and they consider that the dangers thus described in the case of planters and manufacturers would be even greater in the case of persons in a humbler position in life, railway employees, artificers, and the like. These men are continually brought into contact with Natives in ways which may easily give rise to misunderstandings and ill-will. Should an accusation be brought against them, they labour under great disadvantages; they are often isolated from other Europeans; they generally have but an imperfect acquaintance with the vernacular languages; they are unable to retain the costly services of European advocates; and they might, in some circumstances, find it impossible to secure the assistance even of Native practitioners. It is easy to see how the grossest injustice might easily be inflicted in such cases by an officer who from any cause failed fully to realise the position of the accused. It is, at any rate, certain that Europeans of this class would feel an entire want of confidence in any but a European tribunal. On the whole, after making every allowance for temporary excitement and agitation, it is, the judges think, impossible to doubt that European residents in the Mofussil do really consider themselves to be, in an in fact are, in a position which justifies them in regarding the privilege of being tried by a European, on whose independence and impartiality they can fully rely, as one of very real importance to them.

"Accordingly, as the number of native officials who will be affected by the proposed change is extremely small; as it seems probable that the majority of native officials will for the future be statutory nominees, appointed in this country without any guarantee as to ability, and not necessarily possessing any acquaintance with the habits or feelings of Englishmen; as there is no evidence of any real demand for any such alteration; as the proposed change will disqualify a class of European officers who at present perform their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government and the public; and as it cannot, it appears, be effected without a revival of animosities and class feelings, which are, on every account, to be deplored, the judges consider that nothing short of grave and pressing reasons could justify its introduction.

"But, so far as their own observation goes, the judges are unaware of the existence of any of the reasons on which a legislative change is usually demanded. In the exercise of their duties of superintendence and revision, they have occasion to watch attentively the working of the criminal courts, the returns of which are continually before them. Nothing in those returns indicates that there is at present any administrative inconvenience, any miscarriage of justice, any hardship inflicted on prosecutors, witnesses, or accused, or any dissatisfaction felt with the provisions of the code as to the jurisdiction of the Courts. Some provisions of the code are, the judges are aware, believed by some persons to operate severely, and any measure for the reform of these would deserve consideration. It might be well, for instance, to consider the possibility of extending to Natives in the Mofussil, under certain conditions, the right of the nature of a *habeas corpus*, now exclusively enjoyed by Europeans, of applying to the High Court in cases of unlawful detention. But as regards the powers conferred on the several classes of Courts and the rights enjoyed by European British subjects in criminal cases, the judges are not aware that there is any feeling of grievance or, except among a few individuals, any wish for change. On the contrary, the judges believe that the privileges now enjoyed by Europeans are readily acquiesced in by the main body of Natives, who understand and sympathise with the natural desire of Europeans to be tried by their own countrymen, and who appreciate the evils to which any alteration of the existing law may probably conduce."

Here then you have no vapouring, no rabid clamour. You have the responsible opinion of men whose duty it is to watch the administration of justice, who are every day dealing on appeal with the trials that take place in all the criminal courts in the country; they are no sentimental theorists; they do not spend their lives away from the people, but among them; and they hear every day from the native bar and the native pleaders practising in their courts their comments upon the administration of criminal justice by the native magistrates. This opinion of theirs is concurred in by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Let me give you but one instance of how a native magistrate can act. The case I am about to give you occurred not long before I left Calcutta, and was brought before the High Court as a court of revision by Mr. M. M. Ghose, the brother of the Mr. L. M. Ghose, who was, I am told, amongst you lately. A young native engineer in the service of the Government was ordered from one station to another. In order to make this journey he had to start by a steamer which left his station at daybreak. On the night preceding his departure a few young native friends entertained him at a dinner, served, it would appear, somewhat in European style. On his return home he undressed, being waited upon by his servant, and got to bed. He soon remembered that he had had his loose cash, chiefly in notes, in the breast pocket of his "jumper"; he got out of bed to look for it, but it was not there. Suspecting his servant of

the theft, and fearing the result of delay, he went to the police station, next door to his own house, and charged his servant with the theft. The officer came over, search was made, and the missing roll of notes was found under the quilt of the bed, which had been pulled down. It had evidently fallen out of the pocket as the jumper was pulled off. The charge of course was dropped, and he thought no more of it till he awoke the next morning, when he found himself arrested by a warrant from the native magistrate of the station upon a charge of wilfully making a false charge against his servant. He was prevented from leaving the station; the steamer left without him. He was tried by the magistrate, convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and he was working out this sentence when the High Court, having been moved by Mr. M. M. Ghose, sent for the record of the case and quashed the conviction. The reason given by Mr. M. M. Ghose for this utterly unaccountable action on the part of the magistrate, was that the young engineer was one of the "young Bengal" party who had not followed the manner and customs of his ancestors, but lived more like a European, that the magistrate was one of the strict old orthodox school, and was, therefore, glad to have a fling at the young man and to take him down a little!

Permit me to give you just a further passage or two from the official reports. I shall select them from the opinions of Mr. Monro, the commissioner of the chief or presidency division of Bengal—one of the ablest men in the Bengal Civil Service—an officer whom I have heard the sturdy Rajpoot landowners of Behar speak of with the warmest admiration and reverence. He says, "Although every Hindoo would regard with horror any proposal to diminish the race distinctions of a Brahman, or remove the perpetual race disqualification of a Sudra, it is considered by all an unbecoming anomaly that Europeans should refuse to part with a privilege which they enjoy, as members of the dominant race, in favour of those who, amongst themselves, retain race distinctions with merciless severity." Again, he says, "it cannot be denied that natives generally are not so trustworthy as Europeans. This is most fully admitted by natives themselves, who, I have no hesitation in saying, prefer to have their cases tried by European officers. On the impartiality of European officers the great body of the people most thoroughly rely; they have not the same confidence in the unswerving fairness of their own countrymen. The reason for the existence of this state of feeling is not far to seek. The training of natives from their childhood, the enervating influence of the Zenana on their bringing up, early marriage, a low moral standard resulting from caste distinctions and the influence of centuries of subjugation, all tend to hinder the development in Bengalis of those manly and straightforward qualities which under other conditions are found in Englishmen. A Bengali's first idea of duty, as I have been told by one of themselves, is to please his superiors, not to satisfy his own conscience; and in any difficulty his moral weakness, not his moral strength, is conspicuous." Again—"It is further alleged that the particular danger to which Europeans in the Mofussil are exposed is the institution of false charges, and that this danger would be very materially increased were the power to try Europeans made over to native officers. On this point I entertain no doubt whatever, and it may be safely predicted that whatever might be the merits of a native magistrate entrusted with the power proposed to be conferred, the litigious enemies of any European in a district would feel encouraged to accuse him, in the hope that their efforts might be attended with more success than would probably result when such charges were tried by Europeans. This danger from false cases is a very real one." But I must cease to quote, and bring this long address, which I fear has already trespassed upon your time, to a close. To put before you all that the officials in India have said would take days not hours. You know the result of the appeal made by Lord Ripon to the great body of public servants, whom one of Lord Ripon's obsequious followers, in a burst of eloquence, described as "his eyes and ears." There is not one single European officer who has approved of the original Bill. The vast majority have condemned it entirely, and advised its prompt withdrawal. A few have, while expressing their regret at its introduction and their objection to its present form, suggested that it should be passed in some shape which will give it virtually no effect, but which at the same time will seem not to be a retreat. They seem to say "it is right to withdraw the Bill, but we fear to advise its withdrawal for political reasons." In this they differ from the body of their countrymen, who I have always thought entirely approved of the honest, manly tone of the words of our great poet, when he wrote:—

"And because right is right, to follow right  
Were wisdom, in the scorn of consequence."

Much more might be said against the Bill now than has been said, but that it is felt that there are subjects on which it is well to be silent. The very powerful arguments attributed to the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay are of this class. They may be safely enough used here. He points out that for political reasons it would be impossible to let native soldiers sit

upon courts-martial to try English officers or soldiers, and he warns the Government against giving a power to the timid people of Bengal, which they dare not give to the warlike races in our army. The policy which seeks to introduce this Bill will be looked upon as a policy of withdrawal from the country, a policy which Mr. Gladstone himself says that no one with any knowledge of the subject can for a moment approve of. I call upon you, therefore, to join in supporting the resolution that is before you, and as far as you can to urge upon the Government to withdraw this Bill, and so to put an end to the lamentable state of things now existing in India. I thank you for your patient hearing, as well on my own account as on behalf of those who look to you to help them in this their hour of need, their time of trial.

Mr. F. T. ATKINS, who was received with applause, said that although after the eloquent address they had just heard he felt that the remarks he had to make could not have much effect, yet he desired to say this, that their fellow-countrymen—those artisans, those mechanics those engine-drivers scattered all over India—would not have sent him to England if they had not considered that this Ilbert Bill was a great and grievous wrong. (Hear, hear.) They had in India nothing like Conservatives and Liberals, they had there no party feelings, but this Bill had been made the cause of one great party union, in which every Liberal and every Conservative joined and said, "We must not have it." (Hear, hear.) He was much surprised to see the changes he saw had taken place in this country during his twenty years' absence in India; but nothing surprised him more, and nothing pained him more, than to learn that there were sections who would deny the claims of justice; that there was a party in this country who would ever attempt to obstruct the liberty of appeal to public opinions. (Shame.) But he grieved to say that he found a statement in the *Manchester Courier* to the effect that, no matter what meeting was held to protest against this Bill, that party would obstruct it, that the opponents of the Bill were to be opposed, and that those who were championing the cause of their fellow-countrymen and women across the wide ocean were not to have a fair hearing given them. He rejoiced to see that such was not the case in that meeting. (Hear, hear.) When he was leaving India his fellow working-men said to him, "Go to our fellow working-men in England and tell them that we don't want to take away any privileges from the Mahomedans or Hindoos, that we do not want to take away anything that they enjoy, but that we do ask our fellow-men not to take those privileges which belong to us and belong to them." (Applause.) Surely that was a modest request and a reasonable desire, and any pre-determined opposition to it could only proceed from men whose feelings were not influenced by honour and judgment, and who were intoxicated with the feeling of their own omnipotence and infallibility. (Applause.) But he felt sure also that there were many in this country who opposed this Bill, who had no knowledge of India, or who gathered their knowledge of that great country from the educated natives who came over, and from the Government reports published from time to time. But let him tell them at once that there was not a native that had ever come to England that represented the great millions of that country. He would venture to say that there was not a Protestant congregation in this country who would desire to be represented in Church matters by a Roman Catholic, and there was not a Roman Catholic who would desire to be represented in Church matters by a Protestant. If that were so, they would readily understand that there was not a Brahmin in India who would be represented by a Sudra. Mr. Atkins proceeded to point out at length the grounds of the objection of Europeans in India, and especially of European working-men, to the Bill, and urged his hearers to oppose it with all their strength.

Other speakers also addressed the meeting.

#### MR. JAMES WILSON (OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS") ON MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Much misconception prevails, and many misrepresentations have been made, as to the nature and objects of the Bill known by the above name. And as the working of the Bill, if it should be passed, might seriously endanger the liberties of Englishmen and Englishwomen in India, the latter strongly oppose the measure. A deputation has been sent from India with a view to inform public opinion in this country, and I have been asked as one knowing something of the subject to make the merits or demerits of the Bill known. With your permission I will avail myself of your extensive publicity, and will try to make the facts as plain as possible, and to correct some of the many misrepresentations that are being made on the subject.

What then, is the "Ilbert Bill?" The English Government send out to Calcutta from time to time a legal gentleman to be a member of the Legislative Council "for making laws and regulations." Some very eminent men have held this office, which is a well-paid one. Lord Macaulay held it, and to him India owes a most admirable penal code, which would be a good model for this country. There is also a code of "criminal procedure" which clearly defines the mode of procedure, the

powers of the judges, magistrates, and other officers. Amongst other eminent men who have held the office have been Sir Henry Maine and Sir Fitzjames Stephen. The latter revised both the above codes, and on the revision of the latter in 1872 the subject of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans by native magistrates was considered, and it was not deemed advisable to give that jurisdiction. Here I may observe parenthetically that I shall have to make many references, without verifying the actual statements by reproducing the words. But I will not state any material fact without citing the authority for it. For the state of the law, and for not, in 1872, giving this jurisdiction to native magistrates or justices of the peace, I refer the reader to the paper by Sir J. Fitzjames Stephen in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century* of the present year. That statesman-like and philosophic, though somewhat blunt, exposition of the subject ought to outweigh the enormous quantity of, perhaps, well-meaning sentiment that has been exhibited on the subject. In 1872, after due consideration by so able a man as Sir Fitzjames Stephen, it was not deemed either wise, just, or expedient to deprive European British subjects of the right to be tried in criminal cases by their own countrymen. To deprive them of that right is the sole object of that Bill, and it derives its name from the present legal member of the Council, Mr. Ilbert, who has charge of the Bill. The idea of placing the judgment of Mr. Ilbert who had only been a few months in India when he took charge of the Bill, against that of Mr. Justice Stephen, who spent his full time in that office, is simply preposterous. It will tend to make the whole matter clearer if I briefly sketch the course of an Indian Bill. The Legislative Council consists of about half-a-dozen members of the Government, who are also the Council of the Viceroy. These constitute "the Viceroy in Council," and they are capable of transacting petty legislation up at Simla or elsewhere, where they retire for about eight months in the year, drawing enormous salaries which were fixed on the supposition of residence in the plains. But most of the important legislation is done in Calcutta, where the Legislative Council is enlarged by several non-official members, one or two practising barristers, one or two from the mercantile community, and perhaps one or two native gentlemen who may or may not understand the language spoken or the business before the Council. Further, to prevent any impetuous Viceroy entering upon any rash legislation, no Bill can be introduced into the Council without the consent of the Secretary of State for India being first obtained. Then it is published for "general information," and in due course is passed into an Act. This is a well-meant and most desirable course of procedure in principle; but in a party Government like ours, it is a distinct misfortune to India. The question too often turns upon the party in office, and the measures are made subservient to party interests in England, however disastrous to the interests of India. Take, for instance, the Vernacular Press Act. It was introduced under the administration of Lord Beaconsfield. It was alleged that the native Press was exceedingly disloyal and insulting to the powers that be. The Bill was passed at a sitting; a most unwise measure, as it made an invidious distinction between papers printed in the native languages and those in English. Any treasonable article could be published with impunity if printed in the English character, and several native journals changed their type, but not the spirit of their writings. The present Government when they came into office repealed the Act—more as a party measure than anything else. The Act should never have been introduced, as the penal code, which is well understood throughout the country, could easily have been made to deal with the case, and would not have raised the question of race distinction. In the case of the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon sent to the Secretary of State a copy of the proposed Bill, making certain representations—or, if I may say it without offence, for I do not wish or intend to be offensive—misrepresentations, asking for leave to introduce the Bill. On these statements, which seemed, in their partiality, reasonable enough, the Secretary of State gave permission for the Bill to be introduced. The next stage was the publication of the Bill in the Government *Gazette*. This was the first intimation the public had of the intended measure; and seeing that it directly tended to deprive them of what they deemed to be their rights, the present agitation arose. According to the opinion of those who have had most experience of India, the Bill is a mistake in policy, and it was denounced in language that cannot be altogether approved, and which, it is to be feared, has rendered the withdrawal of the Bill more difficult than it need have been. By sanctioning the Bill the Secretary of State practically commits himself to support the Viceroy in passing it. The violence of language used against it is represented as a threat; and, of course, the Viceroy could not, and ought not to, be deterred by a threat from any quarter, native or European. In that respect, the Secretary of State is bound to support the Viceroy. But it might be shown that Lord Ripon obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State under what may be termed—if as I say, it may be permitted me to say so—practically misrepresentation. This is a grave statement;

but it will be dealt with hereafter. The Secretary of State may feel the difficulty of ordering the withdrawal of the Bill on that ground. It would inevitably lead to the resignation of Lord Ripon, the discredit of the Government, and to political difficulties which the Government prefer not to encounter. Consequently, the party is committed to it, and the order has gone forth that Lord Ripon is to be supported against the almost unanimous opinion of the English in India, whose rights, liberties, and property may be thus sacrificed to party. It is partly in the hope of inducing at least some of my countrymen not to lend themselves to an unworthy party use that I write on the subject. And, now, what is the Ilbert Bill? It is entitled "A Bill to Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects."

It was hoped that the subject was finally settled in 1872 by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, but it was considered again in 1882, and still it was not deemed either necessary or expedient to give this jurisdiction.

It is rather strange that it should have been thought desirable to bring up this delicate and irritating subject again within twelve months.

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of European British subjects; it is hereby enacted as follows:—"

[Here follow the numbers of sections proposed to be altered, and the words to be omitted or inserted, which would be unintelligible in their disconnected form. But if anyone wishes to see the Bill I have a copy of it.]

Appended to every Bill introduced into the Legislative Council there must be a

#### "STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

"Shortly after the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act 10 of 1882, was passed, the question was raised, whether the provisions of that code which limit the jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the presidency towns to judicial officers who are themselves European British subjects should not be modified. [Anyone reading this would imagine that this point had arisen for the first time, whereas Sir Fitzjames Stephen thought it was finally settled in 1872; and clearly in 1882, when it was reconsidered, it was not deemed either necessary or expedient.] It was thought anomalous that, while natives of India were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be justices of the peace [which office alone would give them authority for that purpose] and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the presidency towns.

"2. After consulting the Local Governments [please bear this phrase in mind, as much will depend upon it], the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for modifying the existing law and removing the present bar upon the investment of natives magistrates in the interior with powers over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once, and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based on merely race distinctions.

"With this object the present Bill has been prepared. . . . [Here the proposed changes are again recited.]

(Signed) "C. P. ILBERT.

"The 30th January, 1883."

Such is the Ilbert Bill; and as there are several phases of the agitation in connection therewith that require exposition, I trust you will afford me the opportunity of placing them before the public, that they may form their own opinion on the subject.

JAMES WILSON.

Rutland Park, Sheffield, Oct. 16, 1883.

#### THE SAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—It would be a distinct advantage to the cause I advocate if the reader will preserve each letter for a few days for reference. In the last letter I gave the Bill, with the statement of objects and reasons for its introduction. If, in accordance with the above suggestion, the reader will refer to the above document, he will find only one reason alleged for the introduction of the Bill. It was "thought anomalous that while natives were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, they should be held incompetent to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects outside the Presidency towns." It was soon thought "anomalous" that such a Bill should be introduced, especially on such a pretence, and the *argumentum ad anomaliam* was much too weak to hold water. It was pointed out that if Lord Ripon's mission was to remove the anomalies, he had undertaken a task that might well appal a much stronger man. It is an anomaly that we hold India at all. It is an anomaly that a mere handful of Europeans should hold in subjection those whom some people are so fond of describing as the "teeming millions of India." It does not follow that subjection is oppression in the sense of abuse or ill-treatment, as some people represent. I can give many illustrations of anomalies which I commend

to the serious consideration of Lord Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, and others, who as a party are resolved to do this great wrong to their countrymen in India, and, I will add, to India herself. The Viceroy is himself an anomaly. India is probably the poorest country in the world, and certainly the easiest to govern. It is miserably poor, and yet an English Government could think and decree that every man who was supposed to have an income of about £10 per annum should be subject to the income-tax! That anomaly, however, has been removed. It is an anomaly that the Viceroy, who is little more than an agent of the Secretary of State, should have the highest salary on earth, and that, too, paid by the poorest country. It is an anomaly that the Viceroy of the poorest country should have a salary five times that of the Prime Minister of the richest country in the world, five times that of the Secretary of State who controls every important act of his office, and two and a-half times that of the President of the United States, which is said by some authorities to be even richer than England! Surely, if anomalies are to be removed, here is a good one to begin with, rather than with a miserable Bill which Lord Ripon himself stated (the Council meeting, March 9, 1883) "would, if it were passed to-day, confer jurisdiction upon only two persons in India, and the number who would rise to that position during the next few years would not exceed four or five in number." I respectfully commend the above facts to the consideration of men of all parties, and especially to those who make so much pretence as to the welfare of the "teeming millions of India." Then for another anomaly, Lord Ripon—and in this matter one would like to hear the potent voice of Mr. Bright—might very well turn his attention to the Established Church in India. I mean the Church there "by law established." If we had entered upon a religious campaign with the intention to propagate Christianity amongst "the heathen," it might not be difficult to understand the position. But as it is, we have no national mission to the heathen; but we impose upon the country an enormous and costly establishment; and these worthy men are not ashamed to draw their high salaries from the pice of the Hindu and the Mohammedan, to whom they never minister, but who have to maintain their own creeds and ours out of miserable pinching from their taxed salt. I might fill all the space you might be disposed to give me with pointing out anomalies. Very recently a report has been made on the condition of the cattle in certain parts of India, and it is found that for want of salt the cattle are subject to disease, and deteriorate in their very nature. Yet salt is enormously taxed to pay Lord Ripon and others enormous salaries, a High Church establishment which never ministers to the people, and to such officers as Mr. Ilbert, who has been a whole year in India; and the effect of this magnificent measure of relief and justice is at the utmost, according to Lord Ripon himself, to invest two persons in India with criminal jurisdiction over Europeans. Truly this is a splendid result of our beneficent Government, whose special and highly paid mission it is to do justice to the "teeming millions of India," and to protect them from the domination and ascendancy of our own countrymen! It will be distinctly noticed that the only ground alleged in the statement of objects and reasons for the Bill was that the present state of things was felt to be anomalous. These other really great and scandalous anomalies are not to be touched, but the splendid and comprehensive achievement of bestowing criminal jurisdiction at present on two persons, and ultimately to a few more, is sufficient to throw the country into a state of convulsion which has not been equalled since the Mutiny. The argument and the position were felt to be so "anomalous" that the anomaly reason has been all but dropped. It would have been dropped entirely, but that to do so would have left the Bill without any reason at all, and would have required its withdrawal for lack of a *raison d'être*. It has therefore been deemed expedient to bolster up the Bill by supplementary objects and reasons that are as false as the original one. It is said that considerable inconvenience has been felt in the administration of the law, owing to the want of this jurisdiction. If this were correct it would be a proper thing to endeavour to remove the inconvenience as well as the anomaly if it could be done without creating still greater evils. The argument as to inconvenience must rest, if it has any basis at all, upon facts, and it is needful to examine them. In giving the statement of objects and reasons printed in my last letter, I desired particular attention to the opening sentence. It is said, "After consulting the local governments, the Government of India has arrived at the conclusion" that the law should be altered. Now, the above phrase would ordinarily be understood to mean that Lord Ripon had consulted all the local governments. But this was not so. He consulted Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, who had arrived in India not six months previously, and who was therefore a very competent adviser; Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, who had been exactly two years in India; but he did not consult Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who joined the Civil Service in 1850, and may therefore be said to have had over thirty years of Indian experience, and to

be at least as good an adviser as Mr. Grant Duff or Sir James Fergusson. Moreover, there is not in the service, nor on the viceregal throne, a more earnest and conscientious man than Mr. Thompson, and none with a wider practical experience amongst the people of India, or one better disposed to promote the real interest of the "teeming millions." Why was he not consulted? If anyone should have been consulted it should have been Mr. Thompson, not only for his wide experience and knowledge of the country, but because he is at the head of that local government which contains more European British subjects than the whole of the other local governments put together! Indeed I am not sure whether Bengal does not contain something near three-fourths of the European population of India; and yet the distinguished official who is charged with the administration of this province was not consulted at all! Nay, he was rather kept in the dark on the subject, which fact leaves the matter open to inferences which one would prefer not to draw. Mr. Thompson is in no need of praise from me; and those who live under his administration may give their testimony. On a recent tour in the Mofussil (the country as distinct from the Presidency towns) he was addressed thus:—"The people of these provinces joyfully welcomed you to your present exalted position as their ruler, on what may almost be termed a life-long acquaintance with your honour, in the course of which they have had ample opportunities of admiring your sterling qualities, your rigid conscientiousness, your unswerving justice, your kindly sympathies for the people, and your desire to elevate and improve their condition." Clearly, Mr. Thompson is not one of those men whose aggressiveness Mr. Gladstone, in an unwise moment and petulant mood, declared must be checked. The people of the province "would not trespass further upon him except to express a hope that the present unhappy differences between the races may be removed in such a way as to secure the just rights of both." In replying, Mr. Thompson said:—"He deplored, no one could do so more, for it affected him very much, those differences between Europeans and natives which had found such severe expression during the past few months. It was difficult to say whether Europeans or natives had begun them, but they were begun, and they found strong expression, especially in Bengal. He would be glad if the cause of these animosities were removed. They seemed to him to be based on a very small matter. After all, the Bill to give natives criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, which had given rise to these differences, was such a petty and small affair, that if it were passed it would confer the privilege on only two natives in India. Whereas, on the other side, it offended the susceptibilities, and he was inclined to think the just susceptibilities, of a very large class. Whichever way it was settled, he would be very glad if this cause of dispute were removed. He would be very glad of it, because he thought it turned away their attention from the development of those great reforms to which the Government of India, and also the Government of Bengal, attached very great importance." Few, we apprehend, will take exception to the spirit of these remarks on either side. But with such a spirit prevailing, surely some one is responsible for stirring up such race animosity as is now witnessed. It will be seen that Mr. Thompson's character for judgment, kindness to natives, interest in their welfare, honesty of purpose, and truthfulness of speech is unimpeachable. And on this supplementary bolstering up of the anomalous argument by the allegation that administrative inconvenience has resulted from the want of criminal jurisdiction over European subjects by native officers, Mr. Thompson has never experienced such a thing. He has lived in the province for a quarter of a century, is at the head of the administration in the largest province in India, and exercises authority over three-fourths of the civil population. Under him are all the administrative officers of the province. Mr. Monro, who is, I think, at present Commissioner of the Presidency Division, says on this subject:—"That there is at present no administrative necessity for the introduction of the measure, in these provinces at least, we have the assurance of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; and it is superfluous for me to add my testimony to his as to no inconvenience having, as a matter of practice, been experienced from the existing constitution of the judicial administration. Nor do I see any reason to anticipate in the future that such executive difficulty will arise for many years as cannot be met without a change in the law of the land and in the fundamental principles of our administration. Such a remote difficulty, I think, may be dealt with in the spirit of those remarks made on another occasion by the mover of the Bill himself. 'Sufficient for the statesman if he can grapple with the problem of the day; for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide.'"

This does not exhaust the change of front that has taken place over this miserable Bill, and, with your permission, I will resume the subject, giving in all cases the authority for material facts or for opinions that deserve respect.

JAMES WILSON.

Rutland Park, Oct. 21, 1883.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1883.

## TWO PATRIOTS ON INDIA.

MAJOR EVANS BELL has gone to the United States, so we learn from the *Daily News*, on a lecturing tour. This distinguished member of the new "Indian Reform Association" may be relied on to tell our American cousins all about the mis-government of India by his abandoned countrymen; and doubtless it will not be the gallant Major's fault if an American crusade against English iniquities in Asia be not forthwith set on foot. Major Bell—so it appears from the *Daily News*—takes his credentials with him, in the shape of a letter from Mr. Bright, which ought to bring a blush to the cheek of every Anglo-Indian oppressor. This is what Mr. Bright says of us:—

"One Ash, Rochdale, August 25, 1883.—Dear Major Bell,—I am always glad to hear that Englishmen are going to the States and that Americans are coming here. The more we know of each other the better for both. I doubt if India is a subject which Americans will find or think very interesting; but if you can make it so they will learn something on a great question, which, as it concerns 250 millions of the world's population, must now and in future for an intelligent people, like our American brethren, have a great and growing interest. You are supposed to judge somewhat harshly of our Indian Government. In describing its course I do not doubt you will give it credit where credit is due, and that you will point out how much the people of England are disposed, as far as they are concerned, to govern wisely the vast population conquered by their fathers. The task of the wise government of so vast an Empire may be an impossible one—I often fear it is so; we may fail in our efforts, but whether we fail or succeed, let us do our best to compensate for the wrongs of the past and the present by conferring on the Indian people whatever good it is in our power to give them. Perhaps when the United States are wise enough to abolish what they call Protection—that is, protection of a class or classes at the expense of the nation—they may find a market in India, from which now their costly system shuts them out. I hope you may have a pleasant voyage out and home, and that your excursion to the States may be in every way satisfactory to you.—I am, very truly yours, (signed) JOHN BRIGHT."

It will be a consolation to Anglo-Indians to perceive that the great Patriot writes more in sorrow than in anger; and that he hints at a faint hope that we, wicked English, may, some day or other, do our best to com-

pensate for the wrongs of *the past and the present*. Mr Bright is happy to feel confident that Major Bell "will give it (the Indian Government) credit where credit is due"—though the ground on which he bases his confidence does not strike one as a particularly hopeful one, "You (Major Bell) are supposed to judge somewhat harshly of our Indian Government."

MR. GLADSTONE'S LIBELS ON ANGLO-INDIANS  
CONDEMNED BY THE HIGHEST  
NATIVE TESTIMONY.

We have already noticed, more than once, the just indignation that Mr. Gladstone's sneers have aroused in the community so shamelessly slandered by the Prime Minister. It is with a great deal of pleasure that we find the leader of the Native press in India—the ablest supporter of the Ilbert Bill, and a staunch adherent of Lord Ripon's general policy—coming forward to condemn these wicked libels as simple untruths. Every Indian journalist of any standing is, of course, well acquainted with the facts of the case; and knows that Mr. Gladstone, when he accuses Anglo-Indians generally of the hateful things which he lays to their charge, is prostituting his great talents, and his hold on the popular imagination in England, to the most disgraceful party-spirit. Still, at the present moment, when to speak good of any Englishman is to be accounted no friend of Lord Ripon's, it argues both magnanimity and courage in an Indian journalist, when he boldly and honestly comes forward to speak the simple truth about his much-maligned English fellow-subjects. This is what the *Hindu Patriot* says of Mr. Gladstone's "ascendency" speech:—

"We cannot sufficiently thank Mr. Gladstone for his firm adherence to the principle of the Bill. We confess we do not take such an uncharitable view of the non-official or resident Europeans in India as he does. Whatever was the feeling among them at the time of the Mutiny or immediately after, that feeling had until the present agitation materially changed. They had identified themselves with the children of the soil, and were going hand-in-hand in the advocacy of necessary and wholesome reforms. They backed the natives in advocating reduction of expenditure, reduction of taxation and the reform of the financial and administrative machinery of the State. If the police oppressed, they were loud in denouncing it. If the executive officers were high-handed, they were not slow in condemning them. It is only in connection with the Ilbert Bill they have, as we hold, diverged from the right path; we have ventured to tell them from the beginning that they have been egregiously mistaken, but they have their own sentiments and wishes, and they are as much entitled to cherish them as we consider ourselves entitled to cherish ours. We, therefore, think that Mr. Gladstone would have done well if he had put the necessity of passing the Bill on the broad ground [of even-handed justice, instead of that of checking the race-ascendency of the resident Europeans in India."

THE ZEMINDARS AND THE PERMANENT  
SETTLEMENT.

AN important point in Mr. Ilbert's defence of the iniquitous Bengal Tenancy Bill, is that wherein he impugns the position of the Zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and throws doubt on the extent of the rights conferred upon them under that Settlement. We confess that this seems to us the most regrettable part of the whole business. We are not inclined to dispute the inherent right of Government to legislate—even to the extent of confiscation—for what it may consider to be "the protection and welfare" of its subjects. If Lord Ripon's Government has made up

its mind to abrogate the Permanent Settlement, either with or without compensation to those who now benefit under that Settlement, the decision should be plainly stated, and the justification for it (if any there be) distinctly shown. But the *Statement of Objects and Reasons* seems to us to exhibit, on this point, a curious struggle between greed and timidity. It professes not to infringe the Permanent Settlement, and yet at the same time endeavours to show that the Permanent Settlement was, after all, only a solemn sham, and that in reality it neither conferred nor confirmed any of those proprietary rights which the Statesmen and Judges of the last ninety years have erroneously supposed to have been assured by it to the Zemindars.

It is universally admitted that the Permanent Settlement was at first exceedingly favourable to the Government, and exceedingly hard on the Zemindars; indeed, it is not denied that very nearly every great family in Bengal was ruined by it, and that the bulk of the land changed hands under its early operation. It seems, therefore, obvious that the Government ought to make out a very strong case indeed against it before tampering with its provisions, now that at last the advantage has gone round to the side of the Zemindars from that of the Government. Not that it is to be supposed that, even now, the revenue does not gain from the general prosperity—the freedom from Deccan Ryots Relief Acts and the like—that has resulted from it. On the contrary, we imagine no one could read the famous despatch of the Duke of Argyll on the Road Cess, without feeling convinced that the Government must sooner or later extend, rather than contract, the limits of the Bengal land revenue system.

But what is the view of that system that is taken by Mr. Ilbert and the Government of India?—and wherein does it differ from that which has hitherto been taken, not only by the Zemindars themselves, but also, as the Chief Justice of Bengal well points out, by all “the legislators, judges, and statesmen who, from time to time, have expounded and enunciated the law since the days of the Permanent Settlement?” A, a Zemindar, has the privilege, under that settlement, of paying to Government annually a certain amount of revenue, ( $x$ ), in respect of certain property in land, ( $p$ ), of which the Permanent Settlement Regulations over and over again call him the “proprietor.” Thus, the fourth Section of Regulation I of 1793 is as follows:—

“The Governor General in Council declares to the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land, that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever.”

And Section 7, Clause 2, of the same Regulation, is as follows:—

“The Governor General trusts that the proprietors of land, sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment being fixed for ever, will exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruit of their own good management and industry. To discharge the revenue at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion, and to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent talukdars and ryots, are duties at all times indispensably required from the proprietors of land, and a strict observance of these duties is now more than ever incumbent upon them, in return for the benefits which they will themselves derive from the orders now issued.”

And again, Section I of Regulation II. of 1793 says:—

“Government must divest itself of the power of infringing

in its executive capacity the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the Regulation can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected.”

Now Mr. Ilbert virtually tells us, in his speech in Council, that we have all along been using the term “proprietor” in a sense that it ought never to have been used in; and he declares that it means, not “proprietor” at all, as some people vainly think, but “the person whom for purposes of land revenue, and for this purpose only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land!” Beautiful! And Mr. Ilbert goes on:—

“Such a recognition, of course, is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the terms proprietor in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms in English statute-law. Here, for instance, is a definition of owner taken from a recent English Act, the Public Health Act of 1875:—“Owner means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent.”

And, of course, after whittling down the “proprietorship” of the unfortunate Bengal Zemindar to such extremely shadowy proportions as this, Mr. Ilbert finds no difficulty in banging about the Permanent Settlement in such a way, that the reader begins to wonder why so much fuss has been made about a covenant so impotent and meaningless. He admits indeed that the Zemindar  $A$  is “the person who, whatever may be his rights on the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him” (*sic*)—that is,  $A$  has the “right” to pay  $x$  rupees annually to the Government! And Mr. Ilbert does not, apparently, see his way at present to any *direct* increase of the payment  $x$  in respect of the landed property,  $p$ . But no difficulty is insoluble, to the ingenuity that reads in the word “proprietorship” a right to pay; and so Mr. Ilbert promptly discovers that, though Government can only take  $x$  rupees annually from  $A$  in respect of  $p$ , it can take away a part of  $p$  from  $A$ , give it to  $B$ , and then merrily tax  $B$ , while  $A$  still retains his “right” to be taxed to the full extent of  $x$ !

The ingenuity here displayed is a fitting sequel of that which, twelve years ago, discovered that, though the Permanent Settlement prohibited the imposition of new *taxes* on the land, it did not prohibit the imposition of *cesses*, such as a road cess and a public works cess! And it may be worth while here to quote two or three of the recorded opinions of members of the Indian Council on that former very questionable proceeding:—

Sir Erskine Perry said: “The language and acts of Lord Cornwallis and the Government of the day were so distinct, solemn, and unambiguous, that it would be a direct violation of British faith to impose special taxes in the manner proposed.”

Sir Frederick Halliday said: “To affirm that the right to impose these taxes, in the face of the promises of the Permanent Settlement, had already been ruled and decided in the case of the income tax, inasmuch as to say that, because in 1860 a general tax was temporarily imposed affecting all classes, therefore a special tax may now be permanently levied on one class only, although that class has been solemnly assured that no new tax and arbitrary extraction shall ever be laid upon it.”

Mr. H. T. Prinsep said: “The policy inaugurated and the measure sanctioned, will shake the confidence hitherto felt in the honesty and good faith of the Government.”

Mr. R. D. Mangles said: “We have no standing-ground in India except brute force if we forfeit our character for truth.”

Sir Frederick Currie said: “The plea that these territorial obligations cannot be met by the Imperial revenue, is a cogent reason for retrenchment and economy; but it cannot justify our laying a special tax on the zemindars of Bengal, to do

which would be a breach of faith and the violation of the statutory engagement made at the Permanent Settlement."

Mr. Albert's delicate refinements about the exact force of the term "proprietor" have naturally been improved upon by his zealous supporters; until at last we find, in the *Contemporary Review* article, to which we have already referred, the very broad and honest statement:—

"The zemindars were not originally proprietors or landlords; and, it may be shown beyond contradiction that they were not made so by the Permanent Settlement in the sense of absolute owners of the soil."

And other writers—doubtless misled by the fact that during the periods when the revenues of Bengal were farmed, the great landholders were properly and wisely chosen for the office of revenue farmer—have grown to speak of the ancient position of the Zemindar as if it had been historically recognised as that of a publican or taxgatherer. Now, apart from any possible quibbling about the words "absolute owners," a very few sentences from the *dicta* of the highest possible contemporaneous authorities will be sufficient to expose the hollowness of all this verbal trickery. Seventeen years before the date of the Permanent Settlement, Mr. Francis, afterwards Sir Philip Francis, wrote in 1776:—

"The inheritable quality of the lands is alone sufficient to prove that they are the property of the zemindars, taluqdars, and others, to whom they have descended by a long course of inheritance. The right of the Sovereign is founded on conquest, by which he succeeds only to the State of the conquered Prince; unless, in the first instance, he resolves to appropriate and transfer all private property, by an act of power, in virtue of his conquest. So barbarous an idea is equally inconsistent with the manners and policy of the British nation. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention, in any historical account, that they dispossessed the zemindars of this land, though it is frequently observed that where they voluntarily came in and submitted to the new Government, they were received with marks of honour, and that means were used to gain and secure their attachment."

This was what was understood by "proprietorship" in the time of Warren Hastings, before the English language had arrived at that perfection of subtilty which we observe in Mr. Albert's speech. We can hardly feel surprised if the Maharajahs of Behar, in the very clear and straightforward exposition of their case which they have sent to England to be presented to Parliament, indignantly brush aside all these petty quibbles in the following manly words:—

"It is not the intention of your Petitioners to enter into a long and profitless discussion, as to the original status of the zemindars of the country. When the British Government assumed the direct administration of Bengal and Behar in 1772, they at any rate found the zemindars in possession of large estates and exercising the ordinary rights of proprietors. Some of the Rajahs of Behar date their origin from times anterior to the conquest of Bengal by the Mahomedans, while others have received proprietary grants and titles of honour from the Emperor Akbar, who was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. During the long period of Mahomedan domination, their right as proprietors were never questioned, and the fact that in Behar the land is mainly held by Hindoo proprietors shows how little the Mahomedans interfered with the vested rights of the people. Nor did the British Government, on succeeding to the administration of the country, make any change in the system or policy of their Mahomedan predecessors. The system was this:—The Government claimed, as the ruling power, a certain proportion of the produce of every beegha of land in the country. This proportion, whether paid in kind or estimated in money, was collected by the zemindars from the cultivators. It was the duty of the zemindar to pay into the treasury the amount assessed on his zemindary as the Government share of the produce: but subject to the payment of this amount, he exercised full proprietary rights over his tenantry. All that he collected from the ryots over and above the Government assessment was his own. The charge of the police and the administration of justice were in his hands, and there were no local tribunals to which the ryots could appeal for redress, if they desired to question the justice of his demands."

Now we will give the opinion of Mr. Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth) at the time of the arrangement of the Permanent Settlement, which was so largely his work, though he disapproved of many of its details:—

"I consider the zemindars as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by the right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion; and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zemindars before we acquired the Diwani."

Next, we will give an extract from the minute of Lord Cornwallis himself, dated the 18th September, 1789. He says:—

"Mr. Shore has most ably, and, in my opinion, most successfully, in his minute delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of zemindars to the property of the soil. But, if the value of permanency is to be withdrawn from the settlement now in agitation, of what avail will the power of his arguments be to the zemindars for whose rights he has contended?"

Again, his Lordship writes:—

"I am not only of opinion that the zemindars have the best right, but from being persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest as that the land should be retained the property of Government, I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the zemindars, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other descriptions. I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded."



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 29.)

The following temporary promotions are made among conservators of forests, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. G. Greig, conservator of forests, 1st grade, or until further orders, with effect from Aug. 6.

RIBBENTROP, Mr. B., conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, to officiate in the 1st grade.

MANN, Mr. G., conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Assam, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

HODGSON, Lieut. G. B., Bengal, S.C., wing officer, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, is appointed an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, of the survey of India, on probation, with effect from Sept. 12.

DANE, Surgeon A. H. C., M.D., medical officer, 1st Regiment of Bombay N.I., is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Bhopal Battalion and of the Bhopal Political Agency, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, or until further orders.

GRAY—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to license the Rev. A. D. Gray, M.A., of the United Presbyterian (Scottish) Mission, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the Native States comprised in the Rajputana Agency.

PROCTER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Col. M. M. Procter with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the limits of the Morar Cantonment, and to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Morar Cantonment.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:—

WYLLIE—With effect from Sept. 12, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class.

ELLIAS, Mr. N., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as political agent of the 3rd class.

RAMSAY, Lieut. L. H., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as political assistant of the 1st class.

HERBERT, Lieut. C., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as political assistant of the 2nd class.

EVAN-SMITH—With effect from Sept. 12, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Col. C. B. Evan-Smith, C.S.I., political agent of the 3rd class.

MARTELLI, Capt. N. C., political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as political agent of the 3rd class.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as political assistant of the 2nd class.

**NEWELL**—With effect from Sept. 16, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain J. H. Newell, political assistant of the 1st class.

**MUIR**, Captain A. M., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as political assistant of the 1st class.

**PEARS**, Lieut. T. C., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as political assistant of the 2nd class.

**YATE**, Captain C. E., political assistant of the 2nd class, and boundary settlement officer, Bhopal, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of political agent in Bhopawar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. Biddulph.

**DAVE**, Mr. R. M., C.S., special boundary settlement officer, Indore, is granted one month's privilege leave, from Sept. 6.

**WHITE**, Mr. H. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave, the latter commencing from the 20th inst.

**TALBOT**, Capt. A. C., political agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, assumed charge of the current duties of the office of assistant agent to the Governor General, Shujangarh, in addition to his own duties, from Major A. W. Roberts, on Aug. 10.

**RENNICK**, Mr. C. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, in the P.W. Department of this province, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Sept. 3.

**WHITE**, Mr. F. R., accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the N. W. Provinces and Oudh to the Military Works Branch.

**JAMES**, Mr. G. A., accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

**HÉCQUET**, Mr. M. S. N., honorary assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Indus Valley and Kanahar State Railway.

**MACKIE**, Mr. C. H., assistant locomotive superintendent in class 3 of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

**RAFFIN**, Sub Conductor G., on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from March 8.

**EDWARDS**, Second Class Assistant Apothecary G., is permitted to resign the service.

**BARNES**, Mr. H. C., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment, with rank of assistant engineer. 1st grade, and posted to Bengal.

**PALMER**, Mr. W., examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed examiner Public Works Accounts, Central India.

**OLDHAM**, Major F. G., R.E., examiner Public Works Accounts, Central India, is appointed examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

**GOODFELLOW**, Mr. M. A. T., deputy examiner of accounts, is on return from furlough, posted to the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

**ENGLISH**, Mr. R. A., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to the office of the examiner of accounts, Military Works Branch to join after arrival of Mr. Goodfellow.

**EICKE**, Mr. F. W., assistant examiner of accounts, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the office of the Examiner Public Works Accounts North Western Provinces and Oudh.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 29.)

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
Bengal Staff Corps—To be Captains, Sept. 23—Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Lieut. G. Wintage, Lieut. C. Hogge, Lieut. J. W. Hogge, and Lieut. O. C. Radford, Sept. 26.

Bengal Army—To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) H. H. Stansfield, Bengal Infantry, Sept. 23.

**MACDONALD**—The name of Col. R. M. Macdonald, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Major Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Un-employed Supernumerary List of Col. (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) W. E. White, Madras S.C., on May 31 (since deceased.)

#### FURLOUGHS.

**RANKING**, Surgeon G. S. A., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India, medical certificate, for 182 days, with effect from March 24.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**PRENDERGAST**, Lieut. Col. C. O' L. L., Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for six months.

**BRANFILL**, Lieut. Col. B. R., Cavalry, private affairs, for six months.

**JONES**, Brigade Surgeon J., M.D., medical certificate, for six months.

**HOWES**, Conductor W., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for three months.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 22.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**MELVILLE**, Lieut. J. S., 4th N.I., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

**MENAIR**, Lieut. C. H. R., 14th N.I., York and Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation.

**BRINE**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Col. F. Brine, Royal Engineers (Imperial List), will proceed to England and report himself on arrival.

**APPERLEY**, Major C. O. W., General List Infantry, lately attached to the 15th Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

**EDWARDS**, Lieut. C. M., Berkshire Regiment, is, under instructions

from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards :—  
**BORRADAILE**—Higher Standard in Persian—Lieut. H. B. Borradaile, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.

Higher Standard in Hindustani—Lieuts. E. G. Bayliss, 2nd Battalion E. Surrey Regiment; F. Campbell, S. Lancashire Regiment, attached corps of guides on probation; A. Elderton, Wiltshire Regiment, attached 7th N.I., on probation; and A. B. C. Williams, Yorkshire Regiment, attached 33rd N.I., on probation.

**BLEWETT**—The name of Captain W. E. Blewett, No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Western Division, is to be added to the list of officers of the Royal Artillery ordered to proceed to England during the next cold season, to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**THOMPSON**—The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Col. W. H. Thompson, 1st Dragoon Guards, is extended to Nov. 21.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—  
**CHAPMAN**, Col. E. F., C.B., Royal Artillery, (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen,) for three months, from Oct. 18, on medical certificate, to remain in Europe, in extension of the six months' furlough granted him.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 22.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**KAY**, Lieut. G. G. O'N., 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. L. S. Newmarch, appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, dated Sept. 1.

**RICHARDSON**, Capt. A. F. G., Hill Depot, Landour, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to be station staff officer, vice Capt. R. Williamson, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

**GRIFFITHS**, Lieut. Col. C. J., 2nd in command, 3rd Sikh Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, is directed to proceed on duty from Simla to Peshawar, breaking journey where necessary; and from Peshawar to Dehra Ghazi Khan.

**WEBB**—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Lieut. G. J. T. Webb, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Sept. 13.

**WATSON**, Capt. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Fort William to Umballa, and join H. Battery, 1st Brigade, en route to England, for duty.

**CORBETT**, Capt. F., South Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

**BUTLER**—The name of Lieut. W. B. Butler, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed to attend the next course of garrison instruction at Agra.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. H. M., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—  
**CURRIE**, Brigade-Surgeon G. V., Indian Medical Service, to Madras and Bombay, on urgent private affairs, from October 15, 1883, to April 14, 1884.

**HASSAN**, Surgeon S., to Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan), on private affairs, from the 1st Oct. to the Dec. 31.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 26.)

**BEDFORD**, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Giridi sub division of Hazaribagh district, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

**COLLINS**, Mr. A. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hazaribagh, to have charge of the Giridi sub division of that district.

**REYNOLDS**—The services of the Hon. H. J., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

**GREGORY**, Mr. G. M., temporarily to act as principal assistant to the opium agent, Benares, during absence of Surgeon P. A. Weir.

**JERDON**, C. M., officiating sub deputy opium agent of Cawnpore is promoted to 3rd grade, sub deputy opium agents, from June 26, vice Mr. T. A. M. Gennoe, deceased.

**RYVES**, Mr. N. T., officiating sub deputy opium agent of Hajepore, is promoted to 4th grade of sub deputy opium agents from June 26, vice Mr. C. M. Jerdon.

**MACKENZIE**, Mr. A. F., officiating sub deputy opium agent of Barielly, to be a sub deputy opium agent, 5th grade, from June 26, vice Mr. N. T. Ryves.

**HOBSON**, Mr. G. DeC., assistant sub deputy opium agent, 2nd grade, is promoted to 1st grade of assistant sub deputy opium agents, from June 26, vice Mr. A. F. Mackenzie.

**HOBSON**, Mr., will continue to act as sub deputy opium agent of Goruckpore.

**HAND**, Mr. J. E., temporary assistant sub deputy opium agent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, from June 26, Vice Mr. G. DeC. Hobson.

**CARTER**, Mr. G. R., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Partabgurh, is promoted temporarily to 2nd grade of assistant sub deputy opium agents, from June 26, vice Mr. J. E. Hand.

**INNES**, Mr. T. E. D., temporary assistant sub deputy opium agent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade, from June 26, vice Mr. J. E. Hand.

**GENNOE**, Mr. C. A. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Allygunge,

temporarily, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 3rd grade, from June 26, vice Mr. G. R. Carter.  
**HOWEY**, Mr. W. H. T., probationary assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares, to be an assistant sub deputy opium agent, 4th grade, from June 26, vice Mr. T. E. D. Innes.  
**MEAR**, Mr. C., is to be a probationary assistant sub deputy opium agent vice Mr. W. H. T. Howey.  
**MORRISON**, Mr. D. Mc L., to be a commissioner of the Howrah Municipality, vice Mr. S. H. Robinson, resigned.  
**BEDFORD**, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner, Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a sub judge.  
**DONALDSON**, Mr. P., made over charge of the Buxar Central Gaol to Mr. H. G. Tayler, on Sept. 18.  
**WYATT**, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chittagong Railway Survey to the Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.  
**LAMB**, Mr. G. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is re-transferred from the Chittagong Railway Survey to the Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.  
**ALEXANDER**, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is re-transferred from the Chittagong Railway Survey to the Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.  
**BARRON**, Mr. J., is appointed to be executive engineer of the Darjeeling Division, vice Mr. T. Beatty.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by H.M.'s Secretary of State, as specified against each name:—Mr. W. Connan, executive engineer, 2nd grade, on one week's furlough; Mr. W. B. Christie, executive engineer, 3rd grade, on four months' furlough; and Mr. W. A. Darling, assistant engineer, 1st grade, on six months' sick leave.

The following officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned:—  
**RAINBRIDGE**, Mr. A. J. R., for eleven months, and Mr. L. C. Abbott for two months.

**TOWERS**, Mr. R. M., district and sessions judge, Tipperah, returned to duty on the 22nd ult.

**GROWSE**, Mr. E. F., assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, leave for twenty-one days, from Oct. 6.

**HORNLE**, Mr. O., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, and under secretary to this Government in the P.W.D., twelve months' furlough, from Oct. 23, together with subsidiary leave for ten days.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 29.)

**GRAY**, Mr. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Roorkee, in addition to his other duties, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. F. Giles.

**CONYBEARE**, Mr. H. C. A., assistant magistrate and collector, who has reported his return from furlough on Sept. 12, is posted to the Muzaffarnagar District.

**GRAY**, Mr. P., assistant magistrate and collector, who has reported his return from special leave on Sept. 18, is posted to the Saharanpur District.

**QUINN**, Mr. J., C.S., on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Lucknow Division as officiating commissioner.

**FERRAR**, Mr. M. L., C.S., officiating commissioner, Fyzabad Division, on being relieved of that appointment, to revert to his substantive appointments as deputy commissioner, Bahraich.

**ALEXANDER**, Mr. E. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, on being relieved of that appointment, to officiate as judge Small Cause Court, Allahabad.

**FORBES**, Major W. E., commissioner, is transferred from the Lucknow to the Fyzabad Division, on being relieved by Mr. J. Quinn.

**PINDER**, Mr. R. J. P., officiating assistant conservator of forests (in temporary charge of the Gonda Division,) is appointed to the charge of the Gorakhpur Division, from Aug. 17, vice Mr. A. Campbell transferred.

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. A., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Gorakhpur Division of the Oudh Circle to the charge of the Ranikhet Division of the Central Circle, vice Mr. J. M. Braidwood, on privilege leave.

**CLEBURNE**—Furlough for one year is granted to Mr. J. Cleburne, executive engineer, 4th grade, from Nov. 1.

**FRANCKEN**, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, is, on return from furlough, appointed to the charge of the Banda district, vice Mr. J. Cleburne, proceeding on furlough.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 27.)

**ELLISON**, Rev. W., M.A., on being relieved of his duties as chaplain of Meean Meer, is transferred to Amritsar, and appointed chaplain of that station, from such date as he may assume charge.

**DANE**, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, is recalled from leave and appointed to officiate as judicial assistant, Simla, from Sept. 18, vice Major T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., transferred.

**SMITH**, Mr. G. L., assistant commissioner, Hoshiarpur, is transferred to Gujrat, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, from Sept. 15.

**CHANNING**, Mr. F. C., senior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days, from Sept. 15.

**WALKER**, Mr. T. G., settlement officer, Ludhiana, is appointed to officiate as senior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Channing.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, as advised in list dated Aug. 17:—

**LEIGH**, Mr. F., is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, vice Mr. R. J. Dalton, from Aug. 23.

**DANE**, Mr. L. W., officiating judicial assistant, Simla, is appointed judge of Small Cause Court at that station, vice Major T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., transferred.

**CLOSE**, Mr. A., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed, on his being relieved on the acting police charge of the Dera Ismail Khan District, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rawal Pindi, vice Mr. Lemarchand.

**MOLONEY**, Surgeon T., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Dera Ghazi Khan Gaol to Surgeon J. McCartie on Aug. 8.  
**SMITH**, Lieut. C. H. M., 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted general leave on medical certificate to Karachi, for three months, from Aug. 10.

The following order is confirmed:—

**TONNOCHY**—Regimental Order, dated Sept. 5, appointing Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, from July 29, vice Captain C. Dempster, on leave.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Sept. 15.)

**DUFF**, Colonel A. G., made over charge of the office of commissioner of the Lenxasserim Division, to Lieut. Colonel W. C. Plant, Aug. 21.  
**GRIFFITH**, Surgeon Major, made over duties of civil surgeon, Rangoon, to Surgeon O. Baker, on Aug. 28.

## Transfers:—

**HILDEBRAND**, Mr. A. H., officiating deputy commissioner from charge of Arakan Hill Tracts, to charge of Tharrawaddy District.

## FURLONGS.

**CONCANNON**, Mr. T. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tharrawaddy Division, is granted three months language leave, from Sept. 4.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 29.)

**HURST**, Mr. J., on being relieved of the charge of the Chanda District Police is posted to Jubbulpore as head jurors inspector.

**MCGUIR**, Mr., is transferred to the Sangor District.

**BUGGY**, Mr. R. A., is transferred to Mandla.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 25.)

**DANCE**, Mr. G. W., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Wolfe-Murray, on special duty, as forest settlement officer.

**EYES**, Surgeon Major C. T., is appointed to the medical charge of the sub-district of Saidapet with effect from date of assuming charge from Surgeon W. B. Browning.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named below to institute prosecutions for offences committed in their respective districts:—

Mr. A. P. Agar, acting superintendent of police, Tinnevely; Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, acting superintendent of police, Anantapur; Mr. E. H. Gadsden, acting assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely, and Mr. C. E. B. P. Saunders, acting assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore.

**WALKER**, Mr. R. K., a special magistrate, South Wynaad Bench, vice Mr. Yonge, resigned.

**JAMES**, Mr. J. P., to act as port officer, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. Jarvis on leave.

**HOWLETT**, Capt. A., Madras Staff Corps, to act as assistant to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, during the employment of Mr. Dumergue on other duty.

**ETTY**—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted privilege leave for three months to the Rev. C. J. Etty, acting joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, from the date of being relieved by the return of the Venerable the Archdeacon.

**CASSELLS**, the Rev. J. W., M.A., chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as chaplain of Mercara.

**INGRAM**, Mr. J., deacon of the Native Baptist Church, New Town, Madras, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

**BANESS**, Mr. A. F., 1st grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, to be probationary inspector, with effect from Sept. 1.

**CHARLES**, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as executive engineer, 4th grade, Kistna, Western Division, from July 16.

**BURLTON**—The transfer of Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Cuddapah Division to the Tank Division, is hereby cancelled.

The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

**BURLTON**, Mr. C. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Cuddapah Division to the Godavari Eastern Division.

**VIBART**, Lieut. Col. H. M., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to the 3rd Circle, for charge of the Circle, with the rank of superintendent of works, temporary.

**CLARKE**, Major S. C., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade (superintendent of works, temporary), to the Bellary Division, to assume charge on relief by Lieut. Col. H. M. Vibart, R.E.

**NORDMANN**, Mr. K. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade to the 4th Circle for special duty on survey of roads in Wynaad, on relief by Major S. C. Clarke, R.E.

**HENDERSON**, First Class Assistant Apothecary H. A., is granted one month's privilege leave, in extension of the two months granted him.

**THORPE**—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. P. B. Thorpe, inspector of police, Kurnool District.

**BROWN**—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. G. Brown, inspector of police, Vizagapatam District, with effect from or after Oct. 15.

**CALDER**, Probationary Inspector Mr. S. M. A. Mc.D., is posted to the Mercantile Circle, with effect from his return from leave.

**GAUDIN**, Mr. T. G., officiating first ranger, 3rd grade, in the Cuddapah District, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from April 1.

**CARROLL**, Mr. W., sub assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is transferred from the South Canara to the Tanjore District.

**MOSS**, Mr. Samuel C., forest ranger, 5th grade, Coimbatore District, to act in the 4th grade on full pay.

**BEAUMONT**, Mr. W., deputy superintendent, No. 4 party, Madras Survey, having returned to duty on Sept. 19, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted, viz., thirteen days, is hereby cancelled.

**JARVIS**, Mr. W. A., port officer, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**WEIR**—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. C. J. Weir, of the Madras Civil Service, is commuted to six months furlough on medical certificate.

#### MILITARY

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**ELLES**, Colonel W. K., C.B., half pay, aide de camp to the Queen, to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of brigade general, with effect from the date of his assuming command of the Nagpore Force.

#### FURLOUGH.

**BELL**, Lieut. Col. W. J., Staff Corps, commandant, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted furlough (private affairs,) out of for India two years with the necessary subsidiary leave.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 27.)

**ADDINGTON**, Lieut. the Hon. H. W., has been transferred from No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, to L Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to sanction an exchange of battalion between the officers named below:—  
**KEYSER**—**SWENY**—Lieut. Col. F. C. Keyser, Royal Fusiliers, C.B., 2nd Battalion, and Lieut. Col. G. A. Sweny, 1st Battalion.

**GILLIES**—**ANDERSON**—Major G. J. Gillies, 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been posted to the depot, Cinque Ports Division, and that Major A. D. Anderson has been posted to 1 Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, vice Gillies.

**OLDFIELD**, Lieut. C. G., temporarily posted to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, has now been finally posted to No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery.

**TAPP**, Capt. H. A., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, will proceed to England in the troopship leaving Bombay on the Oct. 31. This officer's services will be available for duty with troops on the voyage.

**DOYLE**, Surgeon F. J., will do general duty under the Deputy Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, Western District.

**BEAUCHAMP**, Col. G. E. H., in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Trichinopoly, is appointed to command the depot formed at that station for the families and details of the 1st Pioneers during the absence of the regiment at Sibi.

**HALEMAN**, Major, Staff Corps, will do general duty at Trichinopoly.

The undermentioned officers of the army medical department having completed a tour of foreign service will proceed to England during the troopship season of 1883-84, and will be detailed by the Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, for duty with troops as may be required:—

Surgeons Major J. Wallace, R. Walters, M.D., A. Long, T. M. Kirkwood, J. S. McCutchan, M.B., and H. Jagoe, M.B.

Surgeons E. A. Roche, R. T. Beamish, M.D., A. C. J. R. Lundy, M.B., J. Pedlow, M.D., J. L. Routh, H. J. McLaughlin, M.B., and A. A. Lyle.

The following order is confirmed:

**TURNER**—Aug. 24—By the officer commanding Seetabuldee, appointing Lieut. F. M. Turner, station staff officer, vice Lieut. H. C. Way, relieved.

#### FURLOUGH

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—  
**VESSEY**, Major G. F., 1st Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for ten months, on medical certificate.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 27.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**WATT**, Mr. A. C., to be judge and sessions judge at Dharwar, vice Mr. E. Cordeaux, deceased.

**CROWE**, Mr. W. H., to be judge and sessions judge at Thana, vice Mr. A. C. Watt, transferred, but he is to continue to act as judge and sessions judge at Poona and agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

**JOHNSTON**, Mr. J. L., to be 1st grade senior assistant judge and sessions judge at Thana for the detached station of Naik, vice Mr. W. H. Crowe, promoted.

**ASTON**, Mr. H. F., to be 1st grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. J. L. Johnston, promoted.

**BATTY**, Mr. H., to be 2nd grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. H. F. Aston, promoted.

**CRAWFORD**, Mr. C. E. G., to be 3rd grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. H. Batty, promoted.

**CANDY**, Mr. E. T., to be judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S. H. Phillips, deceased, but he is to continue to act as judicial commissioner in Sind, and judge of the Sadar Court in that province.

**CRAWFORD**, Mr. C. E. G., to be 2nd grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. S. Hammick, promoted.

**MOSCARDI**, Mr. E. H., to be 3rd grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, promoted.

**PRICE**, Mr. J. R., sub divisional magistrate of Mehar in the District of Shikapur, is invested with additional power.

**LARKEN**, Mr. A. L. P., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.:—

**WRIGHT**, Mr. H. L., to act as assistant deputy collector of Salt Revenue.

**YOUNG**, Mr. W. E., to act as assistant collector of Customs, vice Mr. Wright.

**ALMOND**, Mr. W., to act as assistant collector of Customs.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**HUGHES**, Mr. A. W., to be district deputy collector, Kolaba, with effect from Oct. 1.

**CAPPEL**, Mr. E. L., C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**HOJEL**, Surgeon Major A. N., M.D., L.R., and Q.C.P.I., to act as surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital during the absence of Brigade Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D.

**WATERS**, Surgeon Major G., to act as second physician, and Surgeon R. Manser to act as third physician and registrar, J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon Major Hojel.

**MACCARTIE**, Surgeon F. F., to act as assistant surgeon, European General Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon Manser.

These appointments will come into force on the 30th inst.

**HOLMSTED**, Surgeon Major, having returned to India before the expiration of his furlough, has been permitted to resume his appointment of civil surgeon and superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and Medical School, Hyderabad.

**MCPHERSON**—**GARDINER**—Mr. D. W. McPherson and Capt. R. Gardiner, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of manager and engineer-in-chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway on Sept. 24.

**MACKEY**, Mr. E. V., delivered over and Mr. E. A. Bulkley received charge of the office of the assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on the 14th instant.

**KEYSER**, Mr. A., first assistant collector, Poona, handed over charge of the office of the second assistant to Mr. W. Doderet, assistant collector, Poona, on the 15th inst.

**WINCHESTER**—**KEYSER**—Messrs. C. B. Winchester and A. Keyser respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the collector, magistrate, and political agent, Kolaba, on the 19th instant.

**BURNES**—**BAINBRIDGE**—Surgeon Major G. Bainbridge and Surgeon F. Burnes respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara District Gaol on the 15th inst.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Apothecaries—A. Lafond, from Station Hospital, Taraghur, to Station Hospital, Kundwa; G. Higgs, from Station Hospital, Aden, to general duty, Presidency; W. West, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Mhow; T. D. W. Gillespie (assistant), from Civil Medical Department, to Victoria Hospital, Suez; F. Viegas (assistant), from general duty, Mhow, to Station Hospital, Aden.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 4.)

**FITZGERALD**—**WALLER**—Lieut. Col. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., and Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant political agent, Southern Maratha Country Jaghir States, on the 18th inst., and they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of joint administrator of the Sangli State, on the 18th inst.

**HAMMICK**, Mr. S., C.S., is appointed to be judicial assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, vice Mr. E. T. Candy.

**BARTON**—**WEST**—Col. L. C. Barton and Lieut. Col. E. W. West, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political agent in Kathiawar, on the 24th inst.

**POLLEN**—With the previous sanction of the Government of India, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. A. D. Pollen, special judge, in addition to his own duties, to be joint judge and sessions judge of Poona till further orders.

**GREIG**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major P. H. Greig, station staff officer, Ahmednagar, to be cantonment magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his other duties, vice Major J. G. Fagan, whose tenure of appointment as station staff officer at that station has expired.

**SCOTT**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. G. Scott, magistrate of the 1st class, in the district of Ahmednagar.

**WATERS**, Surgeon Major G., is appointed to act as professor of physiology in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgeon Major A. N. Hojel, or till further orders.

**BARREN**—The services of Surgeon W. A. Barren, L.R.C.P., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

**SARGENT**, Surgeon A. F., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Surgeon H. McCalman, M.D., or until further orders.

**LISTER**, Lieut. W. J., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the departmental examination in Marathi.

**Messrs. W. L. Strange, H. F. Beale, and S. N. Squire**, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, have passed an examination in the vernacular languages.

**SHARPIN**, the Rev. F. L., M.A., senior presidency chaplain, is appointed to officiate as Archdeacon and commissary during the absence of the Venerable S. Stead, M.A., on privilege leave.

The following transfers are ordered:—

**Apothecaries J. St. A. Paiz**, from Station Hospital, Colaba, to general duty, Mhow; **W. West**, from general duty, Mhow, to Station Hospital, Colaba; and **J. Summers**, from Station Hospital, Mhow, to Civil Medical Department.

**MAIDMENT**, Mr. A. R., acting supernumary assistant collector of Salt Revenue, relinquished charge of the Kanara Range, on Sept. 22.

**HILL—OLIVER—Messrs. F. A. Hill and N. R. Oliver** respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Range, on the 21st inst.

**COTGRAVE—AITKEN—Messrs. T. M. Cotgrave and E. H. Aitken** respectively delivered over and received charge of the Uran and Alibag Ranges on Sept. 28.

**TURNBULL**, Mr. W., assistant superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Survey, availed himself of the privilege leave of twelve days granted by the survey and settlement commissioner from Sept. 8 to 19, both days inclusive.

**MACCARTIE—ROBB—Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, M.B., and Surgeon Major J. Robb, M.D.**, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Eastern Gujarat Registration District, on Sept. 29.

**HENDERSON—BAINBRIDGE—Surgeon W. H. Henderson and Surgeon Major G. Bainbridge** respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar District Gaol on the 20th inst.

**KEELAN—HOLMESTED—Surgeons Major B. C. Keelan and T. Holmsted** respectively delivered over and received charge of the Hyderabad District Gaol on the 18th inst.

**MC.CALMAN—SARGENT—Surgeons H. McCalman and A. F. Sargent** respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri District Gaol on the 25th ult.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**POLEHAMPTON**, the Rev. A., chaplain of Ahmednagar, is granted special leave to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, with effect from Oct. 5, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**STEAD**, the Venerable S., M.A., archdeacon and commissary, is granted privilege leave for twenty-four days, with effect from Oct. 1.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 4.)

**SARGENT**—The services of Surgeon A. F. Sargent are temporarily placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

**H.E.** the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

**ROUGHTON**, Lieut. G. W., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Wyer, promoted.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**SARTORIUS**, Major G. C., Staff Corps, Oct. 1.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

**Major F. M. Hunter**, Staff Corps; **Major G. J. Coulson**, Staff Corps; **Sub Conductor J. Mooney**, Public Works Department; and **Lieut. A. L. Sinclair**, Staff Corps.

**HARRIS**—The services of Lieut. C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Fusiliers, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander in Chief.

**GARDINER**, Lieut. R. J., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Sept. 25.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Sept. 28.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**ANDERSON**, Col. C. J., 2nd Bombay Lancers, S.C., commandant 1st Bombay Lancers, to be commandant, vice Lieut. Col. Macnaghten, removed.

**FORTREATH**, Lieut. Col. F. P., 11th N.I., S.C., officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Col. W. Bannerman, who has vacated the appointment.

**GARDINER**, Lieut. R. J., 9th N.I., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Sept. 25.

**OWEN**—The appointment of Lieut. C. O. Owen to the 12th N.I. is cancelled, and that officer will remain with the 26th N.I. until further orders.

**BENNETT**, Lieut. E. A., attached to 10th N.L.I., will rejoin the 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers.

**CRIMMIN**, Surgeon J., I.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

**CALDER**—Under instructions from H. Gds. W. O. it is intimated that Lieut. E. H. S. Calder, R.A., has been posted to 8-1 S. D. R. A.

The undermentioned officers return to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

**Major J. R. Watson**, S.C., wing commander 26th N.I., Sept. 1, **Lieut. Col. J. Jopp**, S.C., assistant quartermaster general; **Capt. J. L. Fixt**, R.A.; assistant superintendent of factories, on Sept. 25; and **Brigade Surgeon C. Joynt**, M.D., I.M.D.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**TYAKE**, Major R. H., N.S. Regiment (2nd Battalion), to remain in Cashmere from Sept. 17 to Nov. 17, on medical certificate, in extension of leave granted.

**BATTISCOMBE**, Lieut. W. W., 26th N.I. (attached), from Aug. 22 to Dec. 8, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

**SETON**, Lieut. Col. W. S., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 4th Rifles, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ten months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**REID**, Col. A. T., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 12th Regiment N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

### INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 18.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

##### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. H. D. Cloeté, S.C.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. V. M. Stockley, S.C., two months; **Capt. M. A. Gray**, S.C., six months; **Lieut. E. Blunt**, R.E., ten months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. T. M. Sym, S.C., Surg. Major R. Mantell, Major W. H. Beckett, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Major W. G. Hughes, S.C.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. A. Anderson (Cov.), W. G. Jackson (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—H. G. Turner (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—A. Stormont.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. J. H. Fasson (Cov.), one month; **F. L. Petre** (Cov.); nine months; **W. E. Garstin**, two months.

OCT. 19.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and India Military Forces made by the Government of India:—

#### [BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors **George Scott Hills**, **Charles James Durand**, **Henry Gordon Waterfield**, **Talbot Bradford Middleton**, **Glascok**, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. **Frederick Knowles**, Major **Henry John Nuthall**, Major **Richard Percival Davis**.

To be Majors—Captains **Robert John Humphrey Wyllie**, **William Brydon**, **Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell**.

#### BENGAL ARMY.

##### CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. **Robert Morris**.

##### INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. **Rowley Sale Hill**, C.B.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major **Coryndon Thomas Putt Luxmoore**, **Henry William Blair**, **Bowness Fischer**, **Kenlis Fergus Stevenson**.

To be Major—Capt. **Alexander M'Cally**.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major **Valentine Birch**; Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel in the Persian Gulf) **Samuel Barrett Miles**.

#### ERRATUM.

The date of promotion to the rank of Major of **Capt. F. H. H. Collen** is July 1, 1883, and not 1882, as stated in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 14, 1883.

### WAR OFFICE.

PALL-MALL.—OCT. 23.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. C. W. Field, from the Norfolk Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice **L. C. H. Stainforth**, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Border Regiment—Lieut. **William W. Norman** has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. **Edward J. Carter** has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. **C. H. Schlesinger**, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), to be Lieutenant, vice **G. Murray**, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

**Col. John Doran**, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned Lieut. Cols. of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels:—**William Hill**, Madras; **James Clephane Minto**, Bengal; **Henry M'Donnell de Wendt Douglas**, Bengal.

The criminal charge of defamation brought against **Mr. Robert Knight**, the editor of the *Calcutta Statesman*, by **Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co.**, the solicitors for the **Rev. Mr. Hastie** in the recent mission case at Calcutta, was heard at the Calcutta Police Court on the 27th ultimo. The magistrate intimated that he should commit the case for trial, and formal evidence was then taken as to the publication of the impugned articles.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 1.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 98½ to 98 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 103½ to 103   |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —             |
| in years ..                      | —             |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107           |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up | Cash  |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rates |
| <b>INDIAN BANKS</b>             |         |       |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 75½   |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 86    |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 62    |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India ..            | 12½     | 94    |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 260   |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 830 |
| Free ..         | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Fort Canning .. | 1,400 | 335 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Alkbar Cotton ..          | 2,850 | 1,115 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 495   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1,140 |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 415   |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 550   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 630   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 232½  |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dhollera Ginning ..       | 300   | 200   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,950 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 570   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 460   |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 665   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 835   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,425 |
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 100   | 141   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 70    | 550   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 500   | 240   |
| Bhownagar Mills ..                | 100   | 41    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1000  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 506   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 750   |
| Cooria Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 935   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 715   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,145 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,320 |
| Khandesh ..                       | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 3,075 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | 260   |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 260   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1010  |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1120  |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 750   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 375   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,550 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 880   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|   |          |     |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..    | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares ..                   | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                              | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                              | 27-11-1  | —   |
| Do. New £1 Shares ..                    | —        | —   |
| B. & C. India (New £18 Shares) 106-15-5 | —        | 352 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory ..       | 100   | 111   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 4,350 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co ..              | 500   | 1,150 |
| Thacker and Co ..               | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes ..                    | Rs. 98 8 to 98 9 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100 8 to 100     |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 6 to 103     |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 6 to 103     |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off          |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 101 to 101 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101 8 to 101   |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 8 to 102   |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 4 to 103   |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 12 to 107  |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to 108  |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) .. | 108 12 to 108  |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                 | Paid. | Price.       |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| <b>AGRA</b>                     |       |              |
| Agra Savings ..                 | £10   | 125 to 123   |
| Alkabad ..                      | 100   | 180 to 180   |
| Alliance of Simla ..            | 100   | 135 to 135   |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500   | 820 to 820   |
| Do. of Upper India ..           | 100   | 130 to 130   |
| Delhi and London ..             | £25   | 225 to 225   |
| Himalaya ..                     | 100   | 120 to 120   |
| Mussoorie ..                    | 100   | 115 to 115   |
| National of India ..            | £14½  | 90 to 90     |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..       | 500   | 515 to 515   |
| Unconventured Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 32 to 32     |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.</b> |       |              |
| Asiatic Jute ..                 | 200   | 45 to 45     |
| Bally Paper Mills ..            | £10   | 160 to 160   |
| Barnagore Jute ..               | £10   | 98 to 98     |
| Bengal Coal ..                  | 1000  | 1500 to 1500 |
| Bengal Ironworks ..             | 100   | 100 to 100   |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to 90     |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 395 to 395   |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 48 to 48     |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 98 to 125    |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to 135   |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 100  | 160 to 160   |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 160 to 160   |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to 122   |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 123 to 123   |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 99 to 100    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 65 to 65     |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | £20  | 300 to 300   |
| East India Railway ..             | £20  | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 210 to 210   |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 75 to 75     |
| Goswary Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 220 to 220   |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 107 to 108   |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 113 to 113   |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 150 to 150   |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 98 to 112    |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1690 to 1690 |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..           | 50   | 138 to 138   |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to —       |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 119 to 119   |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to —       |
| Murrea Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to 150   |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 90 to 90     |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 102 to 103   |
| Nanthpore Indigo ..               | 30   | — to —       |
| New Beerboom Coal ..              | 100  | 98 to 98     |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to —       |
| Oude and Rohilkund Railway ..     | £10  | 150 to 150   |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 75 to 75     |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 101 to 101   |
| Raneegunge Coal Association ..    | 100  | 70 to 70     |
| Riverside Press ..                | 30   | 102 to 102   |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | —    | — to —       |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co ..        | 100  | 257½ to 257½ |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 58   | par          |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | 64 to 64     |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 111 to 111   |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 128 to 128   |
| <b>TEA COMPANIES.</b>             |      |              |
| Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..     | 100  | 70 to 70     |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100  | 70 to 70     |
| Amuluckie ..                      | 100  | 95 to 95     |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..           | 100  | 96 to 96     |
| Assam ..                          | £20  | 550 to 575   |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100  | 95 to 95     |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100  | nominal      |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100  | 60 to 60     |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80   | 45 to 50     |
| Bishnath (Assam) ..               | 200  | 240 to 240   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100  | 120 to 120   |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | £10  | 160 to 165   |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100  | — to —       |
| Burkhola (Cachar) ..              | 100  | 56 to 67     |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 200  | 130 to 130   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100  | 72 to 73     |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100  | 95 to 95     |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100  | 67 to 67     |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100  | — to —       |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100  | 50 to 50     |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..             | 100  | 78 to 78     |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..           | 100  | 100 to 100   |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100  | 120 to 120   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100  | 30 to 30     |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90   | 57 to 57     |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100  | 50 to 55     |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100  | 93 to 100    |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100  | 67 to 67     |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100  | 70 to 72     |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100  | 53 to 53     |
| Gelle (Darjiling) ..              | 100  | 88 to 88     |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100  | 50 to 50     |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100  | 40 to 40     |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100  | 85 to 85     |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100  | 100 to 100   |
| Hoolongrie (Assam) ..             | 100  | 32 to 32     |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500  | 550 to 550   |
| Jellapore (Cachar) ..             | 250  | 500 to 500   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100  | 30 to 30     |
| Kalcherra (Cachar) ..             | 100  | 63 to 63     |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100  | par          |
| Korauli (Chittagong) ..           | 100  | 50 to 50     |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100  | 32 to 32     |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 200  | 130 to 130   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200  | 130 to 130   |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100  | 270 to 270   |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100  | 270 to 270   |
| Lakotara (Sylhet) ..              | 100  | 54 to 65     |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100  | 105 to 105   |
| Loobah ..                         | 100  | 150 to 150   |
| Lower Assam ..                    | £10  | 23 to 23     |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | £10  | 60 to 60     |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100  | 60 to 60     |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100  | 80 to 80     |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100  | 40 to 40     |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100  | 30 to 30     |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80   | 30 dis       |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100  | 30 to 30     |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90   | 71 to 71     |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | £10  | — to —       |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200  | 100 to 100   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125  | 73 to 73     |
| New Fallochi (Darjiling) ..       | 100  | — to —       |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | £10  | 50 to 50     |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30   | 120 to 120   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200  | 100 to 100   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85   | 78 to 78     |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100  | 95 to 95     |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100  | 55 to 55     |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ..              | 100  | 50 to 50     |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100  | 130 to 130   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56   | par          |
| Seemah ..                         | 100  | — to —       |
| Singbulli and Murmah ..           | 100  | 107 to 107   |
| Singell (Darjiling) ..            | 100  | 100 to 100   |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100  | 97 to 97     |
| Springdale (Darjiling) ..         | 100  | 100 to 100   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100  | 50 to 50     |
| Tendara (Darjiling) ..            | 100  | 96 to 96     |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100  | 125 to 125   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 95   | 114 to 114   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 200  | 195 to 195   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | £10  | 25 to 35     |

## MADRAS.—Oct. 2.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Four per cents ..                        | 1½ dis to 1 is  |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..          | 3¼ pre to 3¼ do |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..   | 3¼ to 3¼ do     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..   | ¼ to ¼ do       |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..   | — to — do       |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do       |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..                 | 28 to 29 do     |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS.       |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand ..    | 15. 7 10-32d. | 15. 7 11-16d. | 15. 7 9-16d.  |
| Do. Tele. ..        | 15. 7 10-32d. | —             | —             |
| Do. 3 mo. sight ..  | 15. 7 13-16d. | —             | 15. 7 10-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. ..        | —             | 15. 7 27-32d. | 15. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. ..        | 15. 7 15-16d. | 15. 7 25-32d. | 15. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 15. 8 1-16d.  | 15. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | —             | 15. 7 10-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 15. 8 1-16d.  | 15. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | —             | 15. 7 15-16d. |

## LONDON.—Oct. 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   | Price.       |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..           | 102½ to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1883 ..                 | 102 to 102½  |
| 4 India Enforced Paper ..                 | 80 to 81     |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 ..                         | — to —       |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 ..                         | 84½ to 85    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..              | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) ..      | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..                | 103 to 105   |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 103 to 105   |
| 6 Mauritius, 1882 ..                      | 104 to 105   |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                          | 114 to 117   |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 104 to 106   |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government ..       | 100 to 102   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                    | Price.     |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | — to —     |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. ..  | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..      | 116 to 118 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..  | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B, 1 per ann. (less 1/4) ..  | 24 to 24½  |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..        | 143 to 145 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..     | 141 to 143 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..     | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                      | all to —   |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..     | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..  | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..             | 5 to 5     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..    | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..  | 121 to 124 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                     |     |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern ..                          | 10% | 10½ to 11  |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100 | 100 to 102 |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100 | 101 to 103 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 10  | 12½ to 13½ |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..   | 10  | 11½ to 13½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 100 | 106 to 109 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Indo-European ..                    | 25  | 31 to 32   |

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 24 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Adams, G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Adams, J. B. D., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.  
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Settler, 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.  
Alexander, R. D., B. C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Allen, J. T., Tel. Dept., 6 mos., May 2, '83.  
Allen, D. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Gov., 20m., Mar. 24, '82.  
Anderson, J. G., Oudh Com., 18½, April 7, 1882.  
Anderson, J. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 8mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Anderson, J. A., Bengal P.W.D., 6 mos., July 1, '83.  
Armstrong, Surg. H. Cent. Prov. Med. 12m., Apr. 22, '83.  
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Austen, H. G., Andaman Com., 12 months.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 12 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Ball, C. A., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., April 7, 1882.  
Barrow, F. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 13m., Mar. 9, '83.  
Bartlett, T. W., India, P.W.D., 8 months, May 1, 1883.  
Baylor, R. W., Mad. Cov., Col. Mad. 5½mos., Sep. 4, 1883.  
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.  
Becher, A. R., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.  
Bell, J., State Railways, 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Bernard, C. E., C.S.I., B.C., C.M., Br. Bur., 12m., Mar. 12, '83.  
Betham, J. A., Postal Department, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Beverley, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jud., 20 m., Apr. 11, 1882.  
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 17 mos., April 10, '83.  
Black, D., Bombay Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.  
Blaythwayt, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Booth, W., Bengal Education, 5 months, March 9, '83.  
Borradaile, A. A., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 ms., May 4, '83.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.  
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educ., 26 m., Jan. 22, '82.  
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 17 mos., May 13, '83.  
Brereton, W. R., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., March 15, 1883.  
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., April 6, '83.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Gov., 24 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Browning, C. A. B., C. Provinces Edcl., 12m., M. 23, '83.  
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.  
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 1, '83.  
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 12 mos., May 12, '83.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Burke, C. T., Bom. P.W.D., 20 mos., March 31, 1882.  
Cadge, Surg. W. H., I.M.D., M.D., N.W.P., 9 mos., M. 20, '83.  
Cadiz, R. G., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.  
Cantopher, R., Cal. Mint, 6 mos., 23, '83.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 24 months, Aug. 21, 1882.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19m., Apr. 10, '83.  
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos.  
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 12 mos., May 15, '83.  
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.  
Christie, W. B., P.W.D., Bengal, 19 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Clarke, F. B., Secretariat, 18 months, May 7, '82.  
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Clifford, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, 1883.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.  
Clerke, W., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, Jan. 26, 1883.  
Cotes, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Coulvin, B. W., C.S.I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 13m., M. 15, '83.  
Cooke, C. R., Punjab Educational, 24 m., Nov. 1, '81.  
Cooke, S., Bombay Education, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Cotton, H. J. S., Bl. Cov., Sec. Bd. Rev. Bl., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, Apr. 23, '83.  
Corder, R. A., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 mos., March 25, 1882.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 26, 1882.  
Cothead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Crichtley, C. E. B., Home Dept., 12 mos., April 7, '83.  
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. P. R. & G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Cruikshank, A. W., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. R. & G., 21m., Apr. 6, '83.  
Cunningham, F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Sett., 18 m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Cunningham, W. J., Bo. Cov., Pol. Dept., 17 mos., April 1, '82.  
Cunningham, J. D., Ben. Cov. Pun. Com., 12m., Sep. 29, '82.  
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Dalziel, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '81.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 7, '82.  
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. D., 10m., Jan. 21, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 24 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 10, 1883.  
Davies, H. N., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, 1883.  
Davidson, R., C.S.I. (Mad. Cov.), Bd. of Rev. 6m., Mar. 28, '83.  
Deane, Lt. H., B.S.C., Port Blair Police, 18m., Nov. 2, '82.  
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.  
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 10, '82.  
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gaois, 18 months, May 1, '83.  
Dinwiddie, T. D., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
Donovan, C. (Bl. Cov.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, '82.  
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 24 mos., March 17, 1882.  
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.  
Dutt, Money Lall, Bengal Medical, 15 mo., Feb. 1, '83.  
Duthy, J. W., Telegraph Department, 6 mos., April 6, '83.  
Dunn, G., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., June 9, 1883.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Ehden, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.  
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.  
Ewbank, A., Ben. Educ., 7½ mos., May 18, '81.  
Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 months.  
Fiestmantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Finch, F., Railway Store Department, 6 mos.  
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.) (Bl. Rev. and Gen.), 20m., M. 27, '83.  
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 10 mos., Apr. 14, '82.  
Fisher, F. H., B. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Aug. 14, '83.  
Fenner, H. A., S. Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Fernandez, T. R., Bom. Rev. Survey, 18 m., July 8, '82.  
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.  
Forsyth, W. Dr., Railway Depart., 16 m., Aug. 12, '82.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N.W.P., 12 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Fox, F. W., Bl. Cov., Burma Com., 30 m., Sept. 3, '81.  
Foster, W. S., Madras Gov. Revenue, 24 mos., Apr. 21, '82.  
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 21, '83.

Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educ., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.  
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 12 months, April 13, '83.  
Freeman, R. W. (Madras Gov.), 12 months, Feb. 24, 1883.  
Freeman, E. L., P.W., Secretariat, 4 mos., June 6, 1883.  
Friszelle, H. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.  
Fry, T. E., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.  
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.  
Fulford, J., Survey Department, 12 months, Jan. 30, '83.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., April 11, '83.  
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
George, A. S., Bombay P.W.D., 45 mos., Mar. 6, '80.  
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 12m., Jan. 12, '83.  
Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Goodburn, C., Postal Department, 12 months, Mar. 2, '83.  
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.  
Gordon, C. B. P., Tele. Dept., 21 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Gordon, Sir J. D., K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ch. Com., Mysore.  
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.  
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.  
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.  
Gour Adher Singh, C. P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.  
Greenhields, R. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6ms., June 24, '83.  
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C.S.I. (Bl. Cov.), R.C.I., 12m., April 6, '83.  
Grose, J., Madras Gov., Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1882.  
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.  
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Cov., Res. Travan., 15ms., May 11, '83.  
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 9 mos., June 12, 1883.  
Hallum, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.  
Hamilton, F. H., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 15m., Nov. 24, '82.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '83.  
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 9½ mo., May 1, '83.  
Hamilton, T. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & G., 14m., April 7, '83.  
Hand, E., Tele. Dept., 24 m., Jan. 9, '82.  
Hare, L. (Ben. Cov.), Bengal Rev. and Gen., 19mos., April 7, '83.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.  
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. & G., 19m., Apr. 7, '83.  
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 14mos., Mar. 28, '83.  
Hawkins, R. W. L., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 m., May 26, '82.  
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.  
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Milit., 15 mo., April 13, '83.  
Henvey, F. (Bengal Cov.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 2, '83.  
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., May 26, '82.  
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 6 months, May 4, 1883.  
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educ., 12 mos., May 20, '83.  
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.  
Holzer, E., Indo E. Tele., 24 m., Oct. 18, '81.  
Hogan, H., Orm-Gent's Dept., 21 m., from May, '82.  
Hordern, C. W., P.W.D., Govt. of India, 19 m., Apr. 22, '82.  
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.  
Housden, C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Howell, M. S. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 8m., Mar. 16, '83.  
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Hutchinson, C. W., Postal Dept., 8 mos., April 12, '83.  
Ismay, S., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 22 mos., Apr. 27, '82.  
Israel Syud Mahomed, Bl. R. and G., 56 m., April 15, '79.  
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. E., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. Gen., 22m., Jan. 1, '83.  
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.  
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacomb, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 9, '83.  
Jamieson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.  
Johnstone, F. J., B. Burma P.W.D., 21½ m., May 7, '82.  
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 12 months, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 13, '83.  
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 30, '83.  
Kean, H. F. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6m., Apr. 24, '83.  
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Kelly, C. A. (B. Cov.), Bengal Judicial, 12m., Dec. 22, '82.  
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 11 months, April 13, 1883.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 20, '83.  
Kinsman, F., Telegraph Department, 8 mos., May 1, '83.  
Kirkwood, T. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 m., Sept. 5, '82.  
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 33 mos., Feb. 9, '81.  
Laing, R. W., Indian Marine, 24 mos., April 25, '82.  
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Larken, A. L. P. (Bo. Cov.), 33 mos., July 19, '81.  
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.  
Laughlin, R. C., Telegraph Department, 20m., Mar. 31, '82.  
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 51 mo., Mar. 23, '79.  
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 months, April 7, 1883.  
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.  
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 24, 1883.  
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.  
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 29, '83.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational 18 m., May 20, '82.  
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.  
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.  
Long G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 1 m., May 1, '83.  
Low, G., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '83.  
Luttman-johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 ms., May 22, '83.  
Lydekker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. 18½ mos., Mar. 31, '82.  
Markham, A. M., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 16m., July 19, '82.  
Marsh, H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 27 m., March 2, '82.  
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. & Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Maclaren, F. B., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '82.  
Maltby, A., Madras Survey, 12 months.  
Mainwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '83.  
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizanis Railway, 12 mos., May 15, '83.  
Mackenzie, E., No. Medical.  
Mellor, W., Ind. Educ., Lawrence Asylum 24m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 10m., M. 15, '83.  
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.  
Mir Mahomed Hossein, N.W.P. Educ., 24 mo., April 10, '82.  
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 20, '83.  
Milver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
McIvor, Lt. J. B., C., Political Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.  
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12mos., Aug. 27, '83.  
McWaters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.  
McWilliam, Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 21 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Mitchell, A., P. W. D. Accounts, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Monement, W., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 20, '83.  
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial 39 months, Oct. 9, '80.  
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.  
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.  
Morris, Miss R., Bo. Educ., 21 mos., March 8, 1882.

Morris, Lient. C. H., Pun. Com., 10 mos., April 25, 1883.  
Mulock, W. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. R. and G., 14m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Neill, J. W., Ben. Cov., C. Prov. Com., 10mos., Mar. 31, '82.  
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '83.  
Newnam, W. A., Telegraph Depart., 12 mos., Dec. 9, '82.  
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.  
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Niven H., Survey Dept., 18 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.  
O'Callaghan, F. L., C. I. E., State Rails, 15 mos., July 3, '83.  
O'Donnell, C. J. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev., 12m., fm. Feb. 2, '82.  
O'Donoghue, W. F., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 m., Apr. 21, '82.  
Oddie, H. J., Railway Department, 12 months, Feb. 5, '83.  
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '83.  
Oppert, Gustav, Madras Educational, 16 mos., Sept. 5, '82.  
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.  
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 21 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Palmer, G. G., Survey Dept., 7 mos., June 13, 1883.  
Perry, W. E., P.W.D., N.W.P., 20 m., April 8, 1882.  
Parker, G. G., A.W.P. Police, 12 months, Dec. 4, 1882.  
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 14, '83.  
Pell, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April 1, '83.  
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.  
Piercy, W. T., Finl. Dept., 12 months.  
Plowden, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Pol. Dept., 19 m., Mar. 17, '82.  
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 12 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Poller, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 7 mos., July 17, 1883.  
Pope, A. J., Assam, P.W.D., 6 mos., June 26, 1883.  
Price, A. R., Med. Dep., N.W.P., 22 m., Sept. 25, '82.  
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 18 months, Nov. 24, '82.  
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.  
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 9mos., Sep. 4, 1882.  
Ramsay, J., Ben. P.W.D., 6 months, June 19, 1883.  
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and Gen., 18m., A. 17, '83.  
Ramplini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 12 m., A. 10, '83.  
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.  
Rawlins, J. P., Pun. Pilot, 18 mos., May 18, '83.  
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., May, '83.  
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12 m., Oct. 27, '82.  
Reynolds, W. H., N.W.P. Forests, 7 mos., June 5, '83.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Richey, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Mar. 30, '82.  
Roberts, P. B., P.W.D., 21 months, April 20, 1882.  
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 12 mos., June 5, '83.  
Robertson, G., Ben. Cov., Sec. to G., N.W.P., 16½m., Feb. 16, '82.  
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 18 months, Jan. 25, 1883.  
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Khedda, 12 ms., July 1, '82.  
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.  
Sandford, J. O. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 20m., Dec. 15, '82.  
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 4, '82.  
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D., 9 mos., May 13, '83.  
Shakespeare, J. V., Tel. Dept., 9 mos., May 20, '83.  
Sherman, W. H. P., State Rlys., 19½ mo., May 12, '82.  
Short, J., Sind Postal, 12 months, April 2, 1883.  
Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.  
Simson, J. E., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 7, '82.  
Sinclair, W. F., Bl. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 14, '83.  
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.  
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.  
Slater, A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.  
Smallman, H. F., Punjab P.W.D., 26 mos., Oct. 17, '81.  
Smith, T. B., Judl., 19 months, May 19, 1882.  
Smith, H. A., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.  
Smith, L. E. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 1, 1883.  
Spedding, J. B. (M. Cov.), Rev., 48 m., Mar. 3, '80.  
Spencer, E. E., Madras Gov., 18 months.  
Stainforth, B., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Steinardale, R. A., Fin. Depart., 21 months, April 24, 1882.  
Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Steward, A. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev., 18 m., May 26, '82.  
Stent, W. K., State Railways, 10½ months, May 12, '82.  
Stiff, L. A. W., Latel. N., Indian Marine, 22mos., April 6, '83.  
Stick, O. S., Bengal Police, 9 months, May 1, 1883.  
Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '82.  
Stormont, A., Bombay Agricultural, 12mos., Feb. 3, 1883.  
Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12m., Sep. 6, 1883.  
Swinburne, H. L., Postal Dept., 24m., May 28, '82.  
Sykes, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 12, 1883.  
Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.  
Thibaut, Dr. G., N.W.P., Educal., 10 mos., May 15, '83.  
Thelussion, F. W., July 1, 1883.  
Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.  
Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.  
Tolbert, T. W. H. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24m., Nov. 16, '82.  
Toulmin, W. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 25, '82.  
Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., 20 Customs, 16 m., Jan. 1, '82.  
Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.  
Troward, T. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 11½mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 12 months, April 16, '83.  
Turner, H. G. (Mad. Cov.), Postal Depart., 12 mos.  
Tyndall, R., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 12, '82.  
Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.  
Walker, J. W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12 mo., Jan. 5, '83.  
Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sp., 12m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Wacham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.  
Watkins, W., Bom. Uncov., 18 mos., June 6, '82.  
Warden, J. L., Bo. Judl., 18 months, May 12, '82.  
Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.  
Wedderburn, Sir W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12m., Jan. 19, '83.  
Wei, C. J., Mad. Cov., 6 mos., July 10, 1883.  
White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P. Rev., &c., 14m., Dec. 15, '82.  
Whitmore, J. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Jan. 8, '83.  
Wic, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.  
Wilkinson, J. W., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 2, '83.  
Williams, W., Telegraph Depart., 12 months, Jan. 2, '83.  
Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.  
Williams, J. C., Ben. Cov.  
Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24mos., May 1, '82.  
Winterbotham, H. M., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
Wiseman, W., India P.W.D., 12 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.  
Woodburn, A. F., (Bo. Cov.), 25 mos., Sept. 20, 1881.  
Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '82.  
Wright, T. H., P.W.D. N.W.P., 15 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
Wray, H., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., July 8, 1882.

Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.  
Wybrow, G. D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, '83.  
Wynne, T. B., Railway Depart., 12 mos., Oct. 13, '82.  
Wynne, S. H. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 24 months.  
Young, W. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab C.M., 6 mos., June 6, '82.  
Young, A. P., Bom. Rev. Survey, 17 m., Aug. 8, '82.  
Young, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 19 mos., June 6, '82.

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Baly, Ven. Archdeacon, Joseph (Ben.), 9 mos., Feb. 12, '83.  
Dyer, Rev. F. T. S., Bengal, 24 mos., March 11, 1882.  
Foulkes, Rev. Thos., Madras, 24 months, March 23, 1882.  
French, Rt. Rev. T. V., D.D., Bp. of Lahore, 16 ms., My 17, '83.  
Gale, Rev. W. H. (Bengal), 12 months.  
Gillan, Rev. G. G. (Ben.), 10 mos., Jan. 20, '83.  
Gray, Rev. T. D., Bengal, 24 mos., April 20, 1883.  
Hardy, Rev. A. O. (Bengal), 9 months.  
Hammond, Rev. E., Bengal, 23 mos.  
Huggins, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 months, April 16, 1882.  
Johnson, Rt. Rev. E. R., Bishop of Calcutta, 6m., Mar. 30, '83.  
Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Bengal, 24 mos.  
Lewis, Rev. A. G. (Bo.), 24 months, Jan. 29, 1883.  
Lillie, Rev. J. (Ben.), 18 mos., Mar. 10, '83.  
Mills, Rev. M. E. (Bengal), 12 months, Dec. 15, 1882.  
Morrell, Rev. B. (Bengal), 13 months, Nov. 1, 1882.  
Nicholls, Rev. W. W. (Bl.), 24 mos.  
Orton, Rev. Fred. (Ben.), 12 mos., Feb. 16, '82.  
Rebsch, Rev. A. W. (Ben.), 24 mos., Oct. 1, '82.  
Reynell, Rev. G. C., Bombay, 24 mos., Feb. 2, 1882.  
Rowland, Rev. W. J., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 24, '81.  
Smithwhite, Rev. J., Madras, 24 mos., Feb. 23, 1882.  
Stone, Rev. A. E. (Ben.), 6 mos., April 1, '83.  
Streeter, Rev. G. B. (Bombay), 14 mos., April 14, '82.  
Taylor, Rev. A. C., Madras, 24 mos., March 23, 1882.  
Walsh, Rev. A. O., Bo., 6 months, Feb. 20, '83.  
Watkins, L.A., Bo. Judicial, 6 mos., Aug. 1, 1883.  
Wynch, Rev. J. W., Madras, 24 mos., Jan. 18, 1882.

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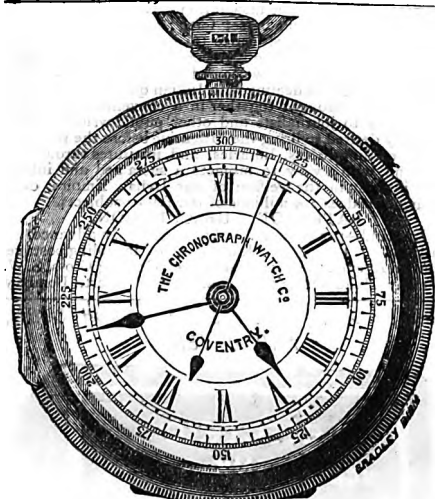
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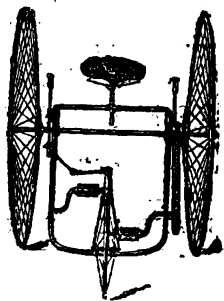
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LONDON: Printed by JOSEPH LAWRENCE at 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, 14, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, S.W.—Oct. 26, 1883.

# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

## THE OPINIONS OF SEVERAL BENGAL DISTRICT OFFICERS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1883.

### THE ILBERT BILL.

#### OPINIONS OF BENGAL DISTRICT OFFICERS ON THE BILL.

Nos. 1518-19J., dated 27th March, 1883.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments.

To—All Commissioners of Divisions, the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a Bill (with Statement of Objects and Reasons) to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, and to request that you will be good enough [after consultation with selected officers, European and Native, in your division] to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of your opinion upon the principle of the Bill, and as to the question whether any administrative inconvenience at present arises, or is likely to arise in the future, from the exclusion of native covenanted civilians from the power of trying European British subjects on criminal charges.

2. Your reply to this letter should be despatched so as to reach this office at Darjeeling by May 15 at the latest.

No. 34, dated April 10, 1883.

From—T. T. ALLEN, Esq., Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments.

In reply to your No. 1519J. of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to say that, in my opinion, the proposed Amendment Bill is philosophically and logically vicious in principle, politically inexpedient, and practically impossible, should the Europeans refuse to acquiesce.

2. I apprehend that, after what has been said elsewhere, no lengthened arguments are expected in support of my opinion, and I will content myself with merely referring to the remarks of Mr. F. Stephen in 1872, and the speeches of Messrs. Thomas and Evans, with whose reasonings I entirely agree.

3. If the Bill were passed to-morrow, there are many ways by which Europeans in the mofussil could frustrate and render impossible the exercise of the jurisdiction, and I quite anticipate that any district in which such a jurisdiction were forcibly introduced would very soon be thrown into disorder and confusion, while the Baboo civilian might be artfully driven into such blunders and misconduct as would necessarily involve his official disgrace. The elements of disorder exist in every district; they are not dead, but sleeping: A very little stimulus and organisation would let them loose with formidable force.

4. It has been taken for granted all through that the administration of justice by Native Magistrates in Calcutta is satisfactory, because, I suppose, complaints are not made against it. Now, the absence of complaints is sufficiently explained by the class of Europeans who generally appear as defendants in these courts. Without having given any special attention to the subject, I have read from time to time the newspaper report of proceedings where cases of a more important character were under trial, and the opinion I entertain is that, should any competent person consistently and steadily watch these Police Courts of Calcutta, his conclusion would be that the administration of justice in them is very far from satisfactory, and that nothing but the obscurity and poverty of the vast majority of the defendants prevents a great deal more from being heard of their proceedings.

5. As to any administrative necessity for this amendment, I know of none such at present, and I see no prospect of any such in the near future. A District Magistrate is the one Magistrate in the district who

does not need to be vested with special judicial powers, having practically ceased to be a judicial officer. A reference to the High Court's Annual Report on Criminal Justice will show how District Magistrates have, in late years, withdrawn from the exercise of original judicial functions.

*Note on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill of 1883,  
by J. WARE-EDGAR, Esq., dated April 26, 1883.*

Although the opinions of the officers consulted by me will not be received in time to enable me to submit, before being relieved, the divisional report on the subject called for by Government, I feel bound to put on record my views, because almost all my service, from my first appointment to Cachar in 1863 until I left Chumparun in 1882, was spent in tea and indigo-growing districts. I have had, therefore, perhaps unequalled opportunities of studying the conditions under which these industries are carried on, and have been forced to devote much thought to the very difficult questions connected with the administration of criminal justice in cases in which Europeans are concerned, and the best means of affording effectual protection to the Natives of the country when their interests or rights get into conflict with those of members of the dominant race. Besides this, it appears to me that some most important points connected with the proposed measure have been overlooked, both by its opponents and its supporters, and that these points, if properly understood, would go far to account for the extraordinary outburst of indignation with which the Bill has been received, especially by Europeans living in the tea districts.

Chief among these matters are the real character and history of the compromise of 1872, and the radical and irreconcilable difference between the principle of the Bill as brought into Council, and all the proposals on the subject made since 1857, including that made last year by Sir Ashley Eden, on which the opinions of the Local Governments were obtained. The Honourable Mr. Evans, in his speech in Council of the 9th March, gave an account of what had happened previous to and in 1872, and it is not necessary for me to repeat what he has said. I shall merely therefore supply some omissions made by him.

In the first place, he has not brought out with sufficient clearness the facts that previous to 1872 there were really two distinct questions in dispute—the question of increasing the jurisdiction over European British subjects of those mofussil courts in which Europeans presided, and the question of giving jurisdiction to Natives over European British subjects; and that the opposition to the former of these proposals was at least as great as that to the latter. In illustration of this, I shall merely quote passages from a speech made by Sir Arthur Buller on the 7th March, 1857, in which he acknowledged frankly that the privilege of British subjects to be tried before the Supreme Court could no longer be maintained, as its maintenance either entailed intolerable hardship upon honest men, or ensured impunity to crime. After this admission, he enumerated the courts to which it was then proposed to make European British subjects amenable. They were the Sessions Court, the Magistrate's Court, Courts presided over by First Assistants to magistrates and Principal Sudder Ameeris, and Courts presided over by Second Assistants to Magistrates and Moonsifs, and said: "It was against these tribunals that British subjects protested against all as incompetent, and against some as open to the evil influences of personal prejudice and antagonism of race." Later on in the speech, after calling attention to the danger Europeans would run if liable to be tried by prejudiced Muhammadans, he took up the question of the European courts and asked whether any of the Members of Council really thought that "the boys who acted as Assistant Magistrates, or that the Magistrates themselves, wholly untrained, as they were, to their profession, and wholly unaided either by a jury or by any competent bar, were fitting depositaries of the vast powers proposed to be entrusted to them? He imputed to these gentlemen no fault save that of youth and inexperience. Fine, manly, intelligent young fellows they were, all fully his equals, he was free to admit—many greatly his superiors in natural abilities; but still

the fact was undeniable: they were young and inexperienced, and youth and inexperience were not the best qualifications for the Bench."

The meeting prevented the further discussion of the Procedure Bill for some time, and when the matter was again taken up in 1859, the proposal to extend the jurisdiction of the mofussil courts does not seem to have been revived, but there was a very evident desire in the minds of some of the Members of Council to remove the disqualification under which the Natives laboured in dealing with cases in which European British subjects were concerned. In the course of the debates on this subject, Sir Barnes Peacock, then Chief Justice of Bengal and Vice-President of the Council, made the following statement:—"The Honourable Member for Bengal had referred to the section of the Charter Act which said that no Native of India was disqualified, as such, from holding any place, office, or employment under Government. The present question related not to disqualification, but to qualification. A Native was not disqualified from becoming a member of the Civil Service. He might go to England, pass his examination, and come out as a Civil Servant. He was not disqualified from becoming a Civil Servant, or, when a Civil Servant, from being appointed a Justice of the Peace; but he was not qualified to be a Justice of the Peace unless he was a Covenanted Civil Servant." It is quite clear from this that the Chief Justice considered that, under the statute then in force, a Native Covenanted Civil Servant was qualified to be a Justice of the Peace, and this opinion was not controverted by Mr. Harrington or Sir Charles Jackson, who followed Sir Barnes Peacock in debate.

In 1861 the question of extending the jurisdiction of the mofussil courts was not raised, so far as I recollect; but there was a controversy, much of which is scarcely intelligible to me, about the powers of Native Magistrates in dealing with European British subjects charged with offences. The results were that it was provided in section 39 of Act XXV. of 1861 that no person who was not a Justice of the Peace should commit or hold to bail a European British subject, and that the jurisdiction given by Statute 53 George III., clause 155, section 105, and Act VIII. of 1853, to Magistrates, was restricted by section 42 to Justices of the Peace. Act II. of 1869 consolidated and amended the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Section III. provided that the Governor General in Council for the whole of British India, and local Governments for the territories under their jurisdiction (other than the presidency towns), might appoint Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, or other British inhabitants, if properly qualified, to act as Justices of the Peace. This description was reproduced from the Statute. It did not, therefore, affect the qualifications of Native Covenanted Civilians to be made Justices of the Peace, and this, I well recollect, was fully understood by Europeans in the tea districts. In July, 1870, Mr. Stephen introduced a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861, and this was referred to the Select Committee on December 17 of the same year. This Bill, as committed, contained a proposal to allow Sessions Judges to dispose of charges against European British subjects, if they did not claim their right to be tried before one of the High Courts.

While it was being considered in Committee, two circumstances occurred which had important consequences—Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Behary Lall Gupta, and Surendra Nath Banerjea, the first Native Covenanted Civilians appointed to Bengal, having arrived in India in September, 1871, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea was, very unfortunately as I have always thought, posted to Sylhet. I was at Shillong when this happened, and there met many planters from Assam. Subsequently I spent some time in the Sylhet district on my way to Cachar, and of course saw many planters in both districts. Their uneasiness and even alarm were very great. They expected that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea would in a short time be made a Justice of the Peace, and they looked with great dread at the prospect of his being able not only to fine them heavily, but to commit them to the High Court. More than this, they assumed that there would be thenceforward a regular yearly influx of Native Civilians, many of whom would necessarily be sent to the tea districts, and in the course of time be made Justices of the Peace: and they prophesied that the consequence would be little short of ruin to the tea industry. Of course their forebodings were exaggerated, but I am bound to state that their fears of the result which might be expected to follow the employment of young and untrained Natives as Assistant Commissioners in the tea districts were not groundless, and that the planters would not have been the only or the chief sufferers. The injury done to the Natives of the tea districts, to the imported coolies in the gardens, and even to the Native officers themselves would have been far greater. The other matter to which I have alluded was a statement made in Council by Mr. Stephen on the 16th December, 1871, to the effect that the Committee had received a most important paper from the Government of Bengal, containing a suggestion that European British subjects should be made, to a great degree, amenable to the ordinary criminal courts of the country. Mr. Stephen added that the matter would be considered in Committee, but that owing to its importance he wished to have it made public as soon as possible.

The position, therefore, at the end of 1871 was this: Under the existing law, Native Covenanted Civilians were qualified to exercise some jurisdiction over European British subjects. There were then three such Civilians who might be expected to get these powers at any early date, and one of them was posted to a district where he would have jurisdiction over members of the most sensitive and jealous class of Europeans in the country. All people interested in tea feared this much more than they did a moderate extension of the jurisdiction of the courts presided over by Europeans, and they knew that they could not get the law changed without the assent of some at least of the members of Government. On the other hand, all concerned in the administration of the tea districts felt that the existing law restricting the jurisdiction of the mofussil courts was intolerable, that the evils acknowledged to exist in 1859 had increased ten-fold, and that a change was absolutely necessary for the sake of the natives of the country. It was widely felt that such a change was immeasurably more important than any further removal of the disqualifications of Native Magistrates, or even the maintenance of the statutory qualification of Native Covenanted

Civilians. There was, however, a very influential minority, which though strongly opposed to any extension of the jurisdiction of any mofussil courts, did not share the alarm felt by the tea-planters at the prospect of Native Justices of the Peace exercising the restricted jurisdiction. Foremost among these was the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala.

The result of all this was a compromise between the majority of the Select Committee and the non-official community, under which it was agreed that the non-official community should accept the extended jurisdiction of the mofussil courts, provided that none but a European British subject should have jurisdiction to enquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject. This compromise was laid before Council by Mr. Stephen on Jan. 30, 1872, ten days before the assassination of Lord Mayo. It is probable, therefore, that the latter knew of it. It was not discussed in Council until 4th May, when Mr. Stephen distinctly stated that there had been a compromise with the general European population; and it is perfectly clear, from the whole course of the debate which followed, that the European community were held to have accepted the extended jurisdiction allowed to Justices of the Peace and Sessions Judges being European British subjects, on condition that Native Civilians, even when appointed to be Justices of the Peace under Act II. of 1869, should not have any criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. The Commander-in-Chief subsequently moved an amendment, which he described as his protest against any extension of the powers of Magistrate for dealing with European British subjects. He was unsupported in this, and Mr. Stewart, the non-official Member of Council, stated that, in his opinion, they were practically bound by the recommendations of the Committee. I think it will be perfectly clear that the majority of the Legislative Council in 1872 did not merely give up a portion of a proposed law in order to facilitate the passing of the remainder, but practically repealed a part of an existing law as the consideration for the acceptance by the European community of entirely new provisions regarded by them with deep and traditional dislike, which was shared by one of the highest Members of the Executive Government, who would have been prepared to lead the opposition to the proposed innovation.

Personally, I have always regretted the disqualification of Native Covenanted Civilians, for I believe that the concession was unnecessary. A pledge not to employ them in tea or indigo districts would have satisfied the non-official community, and would have simply been giving sanction to a rule which should always be observed for the sake of all parties, but which is essential for the protection of the ryots in indigo districts and the coolies in tea districts. Apart, however, from the mistake which I hold to have been made in conceding the restriction in Act II. of 1859, I can testify that no measure of the Government passed in my time has been more beneficent in its effects than the extension of the jurisdiction of the mofussil courts over European British subjects, and that its admirable results have been in a great measure due to its having been accepted loyally by the classes affected, instead of being forced on them without their consent. As regards the concession then made to them, I hold, of course, that it cannot preclude the present Government from removing the disqualification of Covenanted Civilians or other Natives, but I think that it made it the duty of the Government to do all in its power to obtain the consent of the European community to any changes in that direction before formally proposing them, and that great care should have been taken to make such proposed changes definite and clear, to leave no doubt as to their scope and ultimate effect, and to avoid unnecessarily wounding susceptibilities, or giving ground for fearing that the law could be made by the executive authorities to do more than was intended by the Legislature.

Now, I think that the present Bill can be shown to be grievously faulty in every one of these respects. The principle of the existing law is that the European British subject is to be tried by another European British subject. But to this rule there are exceptions, *viz.*, Native Presidency Magistrates and probably Native High Court Judges, and a Native Recorder of Rangoon, should one ever be appointed. Mr. Gupta, in his note of 30th January, 1882, proposed to add two more classes of exceptions, *viz.*, Native District Magistrates and Native Sessions Judges, the general rule remaining unaltered. In like manner, Sir Ashley Eden, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam, and the Resident of Hyderabad all proposed some sort of further exception to the existing rule, which all manifestly meant to retain. The Punjab Government was the only one which proposed to depart from the principle of the existing law. This principle has, however, been abandoned in the present Bill, which proposes to substitute what may be called an official qualification for the race qualification. I would add all District Magistrates and Sessions Judges to the present list of *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, contained in section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and would disqualify the class of European British subjects now eligible for appointment as nominated Justices, and substitute for this class the following four classes:—(1) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service; (2) Native Statutory Civil Servants; (3) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces; and (4) Cantonment Magistrates. Now, in the first place, this new scheme disqualifies large classes of official and non-official Europeans, from whom the ranks of Justices of the Peace have hitherto been recruited. Taking the Bengal Civil List for the current quarter, I find two lists of Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa,—one containing those actually now resident in the Mofussil, and the second containing those now in Calcutta or on furlough, or employed under other Governments. In the first list I find the names of thirty-seven people who would not come under any of the classes in the proposed Bill. In the second list there are, I think, sixty-four such names, but I feel some doubt about one or two of these. The total number of Justices in the two lists is 333, out of whom about 100 belong to classes who would be disqualified by the Bill. Among these I find officers of the Army and Navy, Deputy Magistrates and other uncovenanted servants of Government, tea and indigo planters, landowners, merchants and lawyers. Of course the appointments of the present Justices are protected by section 7 of the Bill; but

that is not material to the present argument, which is that if the Bill were to be passed the Government would in the future be deprived of the services of large classes which have been found useful in the past. I may add that the power of appointing such persons to be Justices of the Peace will become even more valuable as railways got made through remote jungly tracts, and ships began to frequent out-of-the-way ports. It will then be often more desirable, mainly in order to protect the natives, to be able to vest the Superintending Engineer engaged in constructing a line of railway, or the chief officer of a port, with the power of dealing with offences committed by Europeans. From a purely administrative point of view, therefore, the inconvenience caused by the disqualification of so many classes of Europeans would be very much greater than any that could arise from the disqualification of Native Civilians rising to be Sessions Judge or District Magistrate. It is manifest that, as a matter of administrative convenience, it is desirable to have as many Magistrates as possible qualified to deal summarily on the spot with petty offences of Europeans living in outlying districts. It is also manifest that the effect of this Bill will be, in the future, greatly to diminish the number of such Magistrates, and it is very remarkable that no local Government or local official appears either to have recommended or contemplated such a change. I am wholly unable to discover any practical reason for disqualifying whole classes of Europeans, and thus diminishing the facilities for the prompt disposal of petty cases. The number of Europeans that will be disqualified is very much greater than the number of natives who will be even constructively qualified by the Bill, and it must be borne in mind that no complaint has been made against the fitness of those to be disqualified. If the substitution of an official qualification for the present qualification cannot be carried out without disqualifying in a wholesale way so many persons now qualified, and thus diminishing the facilities for dealing with charges against Europeans which it was the object of the compromise of 1872 to gain, the proposal is clearly a retrograde one as regards the efficient administration of justice.

If the classes declared to be qualified by the Bill are analysed, the objectionable character of its principle will be still clearer. I say nothing about Covenanted Civilians, but I feel bound to submit that the European community have good grounds for protesting against Statutory Civilians being at present declared qualified. The system introduced by Lord Lytton is still on its trial, and I am not prepared to declare it to be a failure, without further experience of it; but it is impossible to ignore the fact that it is emphatically condemned by many, among both Europeans and Natives, best qualified to judge, and I have not heard a word in its favour from anyone whose opinion on the subject is worth having. But the most objectionable part of the Bill is that by which Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces are declared to be qualified. Covenanted Civilians and Statutory Civilians are both classes created and defined by law, and there can be no doubt as to what the terms connote, but Assistant Commissioner is a mere administrative expression, and the status and qualifications of the officers called by that name wholly depend upon executive authority. Yet of all the classes declared qualified in the new Bill, this is the one which touches the European British subject most nearly. It must be remembered that while there are only 71 regulation districts in the Bengal Presidency, including Burmah, there are about 105 non-regulation districts, and that tea is grown almost exclusively in these last. So far as I know, there is not a single tea-garden in a regulation district except that of Chittagong. Assam is non-regulation; so are Chota Nagpore, Darjeeling, Julpigori, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Kangra, Kurseong, and, I think, the Doon. Besides this, there can be no doubt that the future of European enterprise, agricultural and industrial, lies in the wild undeveloped countries which now form the bulk of the Non-Regulation Provinces. In considering the bearing of the proposed legislation on the position of non-official Europeans in those provinces, we must not lose sight of the fact that, while the classes from whom Magistrates of districts and Sessions Judges in Regulation Provinces can be chosen are strictly limited by Acts of the British Parliament, there is absolutely no statutory restriction on the discretion of the Executive Government to appoint any person it chooses to be Deputy Commissioners in the non-regulation districts. For instance, no one but a Covenanted Civilian can be appointed Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, except in certain cases expressly provided by Acts of Parliament, while any one may be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. Among the Deputy Commissioners and other officers who perform the duties of District Magistrates in the Non-Regulation Provinces, there are now about 50 Covenanted Civilians, the remainder being military officers or uncovenanted Europeans. As shown above, there is nothing in the law to prevent uncovenanted natives being appointed to these offices, but the officers so appointed would certainly be of great distinction and high character. There is not the same security about the Assistant Commissioners, who are now (including Judicial Assistant Commissioners) about 123 in number, several of these being natives, and of course it being possible that future vacancies may be largely filled up by natives, for, as pointed out above, the Assistant Commissioner is purely the creation of executive authority, which has in many cases changed the very title of the office. For instance, when I was first appointed to the non-regulation districts, the title was Assistant Superintendent in Cachar. In 1864 it was changed to Assistant Commissioner by an executive order. Below the Assistant Commissioners, there are about 280 officers called Extra Assistant Commissioners. These are mostly Natives, and it is no injustice to them to say that in all the Non-Regulation Provinces known to me, they are below the standard of Deputy Collectors in regulation districts. If the present Bill were passed, there would be nothing in any law to prevent the Executive Government changing the designation of these officers to that of Assistant Commissioner, and thus making them qualified for appointment as Justices of the Peace. If it be said that this is a highly improbable contingency, I answer that the improbability does not affect my argument, which is that the term Assistant Commissioner has no legal connotation, and that it should not therefore be used to describe a class in a law where clearness and definiteness are essential.

I am compelled, on the grounds above stated, to record an emphatic condemnation of the principle of the Bill, as disqualifying large classes of men hitherto qualified, whose disqualification will cause distinct administrative inconvenience, as directly qualifying one class which has not yet shown any signs of fitness to exercise the powers to be entrusted to it, and another so-called class which has no defined legal existence, and as indirectly giving the Executive Government power to extend the qualification to a large and undefined body of officers, the greater number of whom are undoubtedly unfitted to be Justices of the Peace.

To the question whether I consider it advisable now to fall back on Sir Ashley Eden's alternative proposal, and give Native Covenanted Civilians who rise to be Magistrates or District Judges the same powers that Europeans have in the same capacities, I am obliged regretfully to answer that I do not. I have always been strongly in favour of the measure. The argument of administrative convenience has no doubt been made too much of, but there are other, and, to my mind, stronger arguments derived from considerations of policy and equity, which there is no need to reproduce here. I believe and earnestly hope that before long it may be possible to remove the disqualifications created in 1872; but I see clearly that it ought not to be attempted at present. Apart from the fact that this limited measure will not affect that which Government has declared to be the great object of the present Bill—the removal *in toto* of the "race qualification of the Judge"—there are other reasons of overwhelming weight for the postponement of the measure. Angry passions have been aroused; a deep sense of injury has grown up, as, I think, not unnaturally, in the minds of the European non-official community; vague and wild suspicions have been formed of the ultimate intentions of the Government. Such conditions make calm consideration of, or assent to, a measure like this impossible; and the evils of forcing it on the community affected by it are so great and so alarming that the Government would not be justified in incurring them. I do not desire to go into the details of the evils, which will readily present themselves to the minds of officers who have had district experience; but I would add that, under such adverse circumstances, the gift of these new powers would be eminently disastrous to the recipients, and greatly increase their difficulties in discharging satisfactorily the very arduous and responsible duties of the posts to which they are about to be promoted.

No. 135Jct., dated 2nd May, 1883.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In reply to Government letter No. 1518J., dated 27th March, 1883, with enclosures, I have the honour to report on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X. of 1882.

I have consulted six selected officers in this division, of whom four are European district officers and two are natives; one of the latter is an experienced Native Deputy Magistrate, and the other the ablest of that class serving in that division.

2. None of the officers consulted have ever known any inconvenience to arise from the exclusion of Native Covenanted Civilians from the power of trying European British subjects on criminal charges. In my own experience, Mr. Dutt was for a short time in charge of a subdivision in which two or three Europeans resided, and Mr. B. L. Gupta acted as Magistrate of Rungpore, in which there are a number of Europeans of different classes stationed at Saidpore; and in neither instance was there any such inconvenience.

3. Indeed, when the circumstances anterior to, and connected with, the introduction of the Bill are considered, it seems scarcely possible that any real inconvenience can have been felt. The Code of Criminal Procedure was amended in March, 1882, by the passing of Act X. of that year, and the amending Bill was under consideration and discussion for a long time previously. Though divisional and district officers were invited to make suggestions, and though it was open to the public to do so, I believe no district or divisional officer, and no non-official, ever suggested the present measure; while it is certain that it, or something like it, would have been suggested if any inconvenience had been actually experienced. I think only one person in the whole country made any suggestion in the direction of the Bill, and he was a Native officer serving in Calcutta. If this impression is correct, it seems to indicate, without need of corroboration, that the measure is uncalled for; but there is something more to be said in support of that view. There can be no want of officers who exercise the power of trying European British subjects, as the Bill proposes to prevent all European Deputy Magistrates appointed hereafter from exercising those powers; there are few criminal cases in which Europeans are the accused; and lastly, the Bill originated in the personal representation of a Native Civilian, submitted in the interests of his own dignity and that of a few other Native Civilians and nothing more.

I think it can scarcely be denied, if the denial is to be supported by facts, that, speaking generally, there has been no administrative inconvenience, and that if such has ever been experienced, it can only have been in a very few isolated cases.

4. As regards inconvenience in the future for want of the provisions of the present Bill, the officers consulted think there is no reason to apprehend any worth thinking of, though Colonel Morton remarks that if Government choose to appoint a native to Julpigoree, then, on the complaint of a coolie that a tea-planter had boxed his ears, inconvenience would result if there was no qualified European magisterial officer at the station. Mr. Wace very naturally cannot conceive that, under the circumstances of Darjeeling, any but a European will ever be appointed to the charge of that district, whether the Bill becomes law or not, and the same may be said of Julpigoree. In the Legislative Debate of March last, His Excellency the Viceroy contemplated as many as one-sixth of the total number of Covenanted Civilians being natives in the course of time. Judging from the experience of the past as to the number of natives who enter the Civil Service by competition, that time must, under the operation of the present combined system of competi-

tion and nomination, be somewhat far off, as it is not to be supposed that Government, on seeing that natives are unsuccessful in the competition, will appoint a large number of them in this country, and thus take a decided step towards displacing the competitive system and returning to one of simple nomination. So, even if there were no strong objections to the Bill, it does not seem advisable to legislate for a somewhat distant future in a matter which contains elements of uncertainty. It may be, and it seems to me very probable, that long before we reach the time when one-sixth of the Covenanted Civilian natives Government will find out that the present system of nominating natives, under which alone is there any chance of that result, does not answer; and new as the system is, it would be an unsound basis on which to legislate for a future time. Even if, however, the nomination system is found to answer, and the proportion of one-sixth of natives is attained, it is not, after all, a large proportion, and so few cases would have to be transferred from one district to another for want of powers to try Europeans, that I should not expect any inconvenience worthy of consideration for want of the provisions of the Bill; certainly none that would (not outweigh, but) nearly equal the disadvantages of applying them.

5. Turning to the principle of the Bill, I find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, signed by Mr. Ilbert, the following passages:—

"The Government of India has accordingly decided to settle the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions.

"With this object the present Bill has been prepared."

The Bill does not propose to abolish the special jurisdiction of the High Court, of Sessions Judges, and of Magistrates exercising first class powers over Europeans, or to alter the limited powers of sentencing them now exercised by Sessions Judges and by Magistrates with first class powers. There is thus, it seems to me, but little principle in the Bill, which is only a measure for modifying the exceptional privileges of Europeans on a single point, and is, therefore, proposed in the hope of securing an advantage which, even from the view of the supporters of the Bill, can only be a very slight one, while the disadvantages of the measure from the opposite point of view are enormous.

Mr. Wace observes as follows on the limited principle of the Bill:—

"If it could be pretended that on the passing of this law all distinctions between the two races would disappear from our legal procedure, one might be disposed to run some risk to secure such an end. This proposed change, however, touches but one point of distinction. The Government declares its intention of maintaining other privileges of the European, the *habeas corpus*, the limitation of powers of Magistrates and Sessions Judges over European British subjects. Its maintenance of these privileges is an admission of the strongest arguments against this Bill. The other privilege, which it is now proposed to withdraw, rests on the same principle. Disavow the principle in respect of one, and you must disavow it as regards others, so far as logic and theory are concerned."

6. The next point for consideration is how far the very limited principle of the Bill really applies to the case to meet which it is directed. His Excellency the Governor General, in his speech in the Legislative Council, based the principle on the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, announcing that, *as far as may be*, Her Majesty's subjects, of whatever race or creed, be impartially admitted to offices in the public service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge. There is first a reservation, which it may fairly be presumed was made to meet special circumstances which, it cannot be denied, are found in the present case; and then, before the concession is to be applied, the subjects of it must be qualified to duly discharge the duties of the office to which they aspire. Here there arises a very important question which seems to be begged by the supporters of the Bill—*viz.*, whether Native Civilian are qualified to try European British subjects.

7. The supporters of the Bill represent, though it is in connection with the point of doing away with an anomaly, and not with that of the fitness of Native Civilian, which is assumed, or taken for granted, that as natives have been in the habit of trying Europeans in Calcutta for many [the present Under Secretary of State for India said that for thirty years natives had been constantly and satisfactorily doing so] years, and giving satisfaction, Native Civilian should try Europeans in the mofussil, and if they do, will give satisfaction there. The first part of this representation has been shown by the *Englishman* newspaper to be a remarkable misconception of fact. Only three natives have held office as Magistrates of Calcutta during the entire period from 1856 to date, for an aggregate of about seven out of 27 years, and for 21 consecutive years no native sat on the bench. Again, out of the three Native Magistrates, one was removed because he gave the reverse of satisfaction. Thus the Bill cannot, as a matter of fact, be supported on the ground of Natives having sat as Magistrates in Calcutta and given satisfaction there. If, however, the facts were just the reverse, the English press, both in this country and at Home, have pointed out the great difference between the position of the Magistrate in Calcutta, watched by the press, the Bar, and the High Court working where false cases against Europeans are extremely rare, and obliged to be most careful in the discharge of his duties, and a Magistrate in the mofussil, without any such checks, working where a false case against a European is far from uncommon. To this I would add that, as a general rule, cases against Europeans in Calcutta are petty and easy, such as sailors charged with being drunk and disorderly (to which charges they frequently plead guilty), while cases against Europeans in the mofussil are often difficult, and the charges more serious. Very few cases against Europeans have come before me as a mofussil Magistrate in which a marked bias was not shown against the accused by native witnesses, and in which the evidence did not require much sifting. But as Mr. Ilbert has himself borne testimony to the difficult nature of such cases in the mofussil, nothing more need be said on that point.

8. On this question of the fitness of Native Civilian to try Europeans, the senior native officer consulted, Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, can see no difference between a civil and a criminal case,

and argues that because natives have given satisfaction in trying civil suits, they are competent to try criminal cases, whoever may be accused therein. Baboo Hurry Mohun Chundra thinks natives who entered the Covenanted Civil Service by competition are quite competent to try European British subjects, but he goes on to say—

"It is my humble opinion that it is extremely probable that the Civilian appointed under the nomination system will in no way prove competent to be appointed District Magistrates or Sessions Judges, and they will therefore not only prove incompetent to try European British subjects, but for various reasons I venture to think they will probably not prove competent to do the multifarious responsible duties attached to the offices of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, *i.e.*, it is my humble opinion that only those Native Civilian who have got into the Covenanted Service by competition are competent to be appointed District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, or, in other words, to try European British subjects. Those of the native members of the Civil Service are competent who have obtained a liberal education in England, who have largely associated with Englishmen, and have become acquainted with their manners and customs, and have some knowledge of the inner life of English society, and who, on return from England, live more like Englishmen than natives of the country. As regards the Native Civilian who have been appointed under the nomination system, my honest opinion is that they are in no way superior to the members of the Sub-Executive Service, and have no recommendations whatever, except that they are related to some of the Rajahs. Some of these men are, I think, very inferior to some of the Deputy Magistrates. To make these inferior men, who, I beg to be permitted to say, are not fit for the Civil Service, District Magistrates or Sessions Judges, would be lowering that Service in the estimation of the public, and would, so far as I have been able to understand, give satisfaction to neither the Europeans nor the people of this country.

"My humble opinion on the first point, therefore, is that I agree with the 'principle' of the Bill in so far as its scope is to give jurisdiction over European British subjects to the Native Civilian who have entered the Covenanted Civil Service after passing the competitive 'examination held in England.'"

Mr. Glazier says—

"The trial of a case affecting a European is generally difficult and complicated, and I think very few Bengalee Magistrates would be found competent to deal with such cases satisfactorily, and a single mistake would be serious. Even if the Magistrate were capable and experienced, he would be in the cruel position of knowing that if, resisting the weight of local pressure, he acquitted the accused, he would be subjected to the taunts of the native press; while, if he convicted, European opinion would similarly doubt the justice of the sentence. His position would be more difficult than that of a European Magistrate in similar circumstances, who would not be afraid of being misjudged if he convicted, and would hold cheap the murmurs, both deep and loud, of the native press, if he acquitted.

"The position of the European in this country is an isolated one. If he is so unfortunate as to become implicated in a criminal case, he will have a host of enemies to fight against single-handed, and it is of the utmost moment to him that he should have on the Bench some one who can understand his feelings and his pleas. How different is the position of a native *bhadro lok* in a similar position; he has no lack of friends. When the license-tax was introduced a few years ago, a Sub-Deputy Collector plundered the people wholesale for his own profit, and though the case was so clear against him that he fled to avoid trial, yet, on his 'mokhtarnama' being filed in the case, every mookhtar in the place signed his name."

Mr. Newbery writes—

"At one period of my service I have had very considerable experience in cases arising amongst a low social stratum of Europeans, and I feel perfectly certain that no native, however well-educated, or whatever good use he had made of his two or three years' residence in England, would have understood the language in which those cases were conducted, or the ideas meant to be conveyed by that language.

"I do not think, also, that our Bengalee civilians would care in the mofussil to exercise the power, even if it were given them, especially in the case of the burly British loafer, who is the European British subject most frequently up for trial in the mofussil. It is very different in Calcutta, where there are European inspectors of police and European constables always within hail of the court. But the sight of a half-inebriated European ruffian, guarded only by a few puny Bengalee policemen, would, I think, be quite enough to ensure that our Bengalee Magistrate of the district would at once make the case over to his European Joint Magistrate.

"The argument that Native Magistrates trying Europeans in Calcutta have been a success, and that therefore they are likely to be a success in the mofussil, appears to my mind fallacious in the extreme, for the following reasons:—

- 1st—From the list and dates published in *The Englishman*, it would appear that Native Magistrates have been the exception rather than the rule;
- 2nd—That their decisions have by no means given general satisfaction;
- 3rd—That having an unlimited bar and public opinion to guide them, and an ever present High Court to correct their wrongdoings, there are in Calcutta checks upon them which would be entirely wanting in the mofussil."

9. As already observed, Mr. Ilbert, in introducing and supporting the Bill, observed that criminal cases against Europeans are exceptionally difficult; and he went on to say that they put a severe strain on the judicial qualities of tact, judgment, patience and impartiality. Of the correctness of this remark there can be no doubt, and my experience leads me to the conclusion that, great as is the improvement effected in a native by a residence in England for three years, the above mentioned qualities are not thereby developed to a degree sufficient to render him fit to try such cases, while another equally important quality, *viz.*, courage, is very rarely developed at all. How often we see natural good

judgment and a desire to be impartial rendered of little effect in a superior native by the hasty conception of prejudice; and what an every day matter it is to see such a man quite unable to be impartial, because he never forgets a trifling misunderstanding or difference with another, or a fancied want of respect towards himself in conduct or action, and as a consequence cherishes hatred against that other for evermore, and never loses an opportunity of doing him an injury. Though these faults are diminished by the advantages of a short residence in England, it is to be feared that a much longer residence, if not a change of nature, will be necessary before they can be entirely eradicated. As regards courage, how few of the best natives possess that quality to the degree sufficient, on the one hand, to enable a Magistrate to acquit a European with the knowledge that the order would be followed by a storm of unpopularity with the Native Magistrate's fellow-countrymen, and a series of attacks by the native press, taking the shape of accusations of incompetency or wilful injustice done out of a desire to please the ruling race; or, on the other hand, to enable him to convict when he knows that a series of letters with editorial comments will appear in the English newspapers, dwelling on his unfitness for the post he occupies. Again, in the course of three years' residence in England, a native learns nothing of the lower class of Europeans, such as guards, engine-drivers, plate-layers, overlookers in mills, subordinate engineers, who are the very class most likely to come before a Magistrate. Not only is a Native Civilian unable to understand and follow the thoughts, feelings, and motives of such men, but there would almost always be a serious risk of his inability to understand the language they use, so entirely different to that spoken by those with whom he came in contact in England, resulting in great injustice. The native has not the advantage we have of constant daily practice for years in conversing with the lower classes of another race, who speak another language; and how long it takes to some of us to understand them thoroughly.

10. As I consider a Native Civilian who has entered the Service by competition unfit to exercise the powers with which it is proposed to invest him, it may be imagined that I hold this view much more strongly in the case of Natives appointed to the Civil Service in this country on mere nomination, and without the great advantages gained by a residence in England. Judging from what I have seen and heard of these young men, they possess no qualities that specially promise to make them one whit better than any other young men who, having a good education, are appointed as Deputy Magistrates. Some are of good family and some are not, and there is little more to be said about them. Until these appointments were made, it was held that the standard of qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of officers held by Covenanted Civilians were much higher than in the cases of offices held and duties discharged by Deputy Magistrates; and I cannot imagine how it can be expected that the young men nominated as Covenanted officers will ever be more competent to be Magistrates, Collectors, and Judges, than any Deputy Magistrates, and Deputy Collectors who give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. So far as I have seen or heard of the nominees, they are unlikely to be ever fit for posts held by Civilians of, say, twelve years' standing and upwards as regards the discharge of the ordinary duties of Covenanted officers. Much less are they likely to be fit to try cases of exceptional difficulty, and calling for the exercise of all the highest qualities of a good judicial officer.

11. Assuming (as it seems to me incorrectly) that Native Civilians are fit to try Europeans, the supporters of the Bill say it will do away with the anomaly of two men of the same standing and qualifications, in the same service, not exercising the same powers, which is a slur on the native who is not allowed to exercise them. Nothing put forward in support of the Bill has been more fully treated than this plea. The English Press in India and at Home have shown in letters and leading articles that India is a country full of anomalies, Hindus and Muhammadans having each separate laws of inheritance and marriage; that Native women above the lowest classes are exempted from appearance in the witness-box; and that a similar privilege is granted to men of a certain rank; all these anomalies being inconvenient, and making the administration of civil and criminal justice difficult. The following passage from Mr. Wace's letter indicates that, if the Bill passes, there will be a greater anomaly than that which the Bill proposes to remove:—

"That the Government of India is, I presume, not prepared to put a Bengali Civilian in charge of a Punjab district. Is it unnatural that the European, who has conquered the Punjabi, should resent being put into a position in which the Government would not think of putting the Punjabi?"

It will indeed be an anomaly if an European British subject is made liable to be tried by men who are not considered fit to try Natives of the Punjab.

The replies that have appeared to what may be called the anomaly plea go on to say this anomaly is only a privilege like those referred to above as enjoyed by the Natives, viz., by Hindoos and Muhammadans, in the shape of special laws, and by Native women and by Native men of rank in regard to exemption from appearance in law courts; that as special privileges as to choosing the nationality or race of some of the members of the Courts that try them are granted to Englishmen accused of criminal offences in Turkey, Egypt, China, and Japan, which are foreign countries, how much more should a similar privilege be granted to Englishmen and Englishwomen in India, a part of the British Empire? To these I would add the question, "Are not Englishmen and women and other Europeans entitled to the privilege granted to the Native sepoys, of choosing whether they will be tried by Europeans or Natives?"

As Mr. Glazier remarks, the anomaly and privilege which the Bill proposes to remove are the least objectionable and least obtrusive of all that we encounter in the Courts; and, as remarked by Mr. Newbery, it is after all nothing less than a great constitutional privilege of an Englishman to be tried by his peers, and one of which he should not be deprived except on the strongest grounds.

12. Having expressed my opinion, and those of the officers consulted,

on the two points specially mentioned in the Government letter under reply, I request permission to say something about some other objections to the Bill.

13. The Government of India deny that there is any intention of proceeding further in the same direction, and say the Bill is a final measure. On this point Mr. Wace says:—

"It has been pledged for this Bill by its author that it has the elements of finality in it. The utterances of the Native press since that assertion was made must surely have disabused the Government mind of this fallacy. Over and over again it has been declared that this concession is accepted merely as one step towards absolute equality between Native and European. . . . Let not its (the Bill's) authors shut their eyes to the fact that logic must lead them eventually to abrogate the other privileges of which at present they appear to be as stout champions as the opponents of the Bill. So far, then, from there being the elements of finality in this Bill, it seems to me but the first step to a policy the dangers of which have been fully pointed out by Sir Fitz-james Stephen."

I agree with Mr. Wace in thinking that if the Bill is passed it would be difficult for Government to resist outcries for the extension of its principle, and that a refusal to extend it will make the Government as unpopular with the natives, whose aspirations to equality with the ruling race have been created by the Bill, as the passing of the Bill will make Government unpopular with Europeans.

14. It should, I think, be remembered that there is no general wish for the measure on the part of the natives. There is only a single class—the educated Bengali—who desires it in the least, the people generally being entirely unconcerned; if consulted, they would, I am sure, be most ready to acquiesce in Europeans enjoying a special privilege just as the natives do.

15. Lastly, if there were no other grounds for letting things remain as they are, the strong feeling on the subject among Europeans is alone a sufficient reason for abandoning the Bill. During my long service in this country, I have never known an expression of feeling nearly so strong and so universal (or so nearly universal), and such a remarkable concurrence of opinion among non-official and official Europeans alike, as has been elicited by this Bill. If it becomes law, then all non-official Europeans in the country, or, in other words, the one non-official class from whom Government can confidently expect aid and support in a time of need, will be alienated, and I believe Mr. Wace is correct in thinking that this class will henceforward, under a sense of undeserved injury, only take part in public business to the extent absolutely necessary for their own personal interests, and will cease to do so in order to aid the administration. All great commercial undertakings in this country are due to the capital, enterprise, and energy of Europeans, the natives only taking a small part when success is assured, or only availing themselves of what is provided by Europeans; and any measure that will make this class less inclined to reside in India will give a serious check to the operations through which the natives have been so greatly benefited and prospered. This check will, moreover be the act of the Government, applied at a time when Government desire to encourage and promote private enterprise more than ever.

16. I have now endeavoured to show—

That no inconvenience has been experienced in the past in this division for want of the provisions of the Bill, and that from all the circumstances connected with the introduction of the Bill, it is extremely unlikely that any inconvenience worthy of notice can have been experienced anywhere.

That the expectation of inconvenience in the future rests on an uncertain basis; that if that basis proves more sure than seems likely, the inconvenience, whatever it may be, will only be experienced at a future time so distant that it is not advisable to legislate for it now; and that if the inconvenience is ever experienced at all, it will be trifling, consisting of the occasional transfer of a case to another district, and of no importance whatever when weighed against the objections to the Bill.

That the principle of the Bill is extremely limited, not bringing about uniformity of system or equality, but only depriving Europeans of one privilege out of several, though they value it dearly, and thus effecting very little at a great and serious cost.

That the principle is based on the assumption that Native Civilians are fit to exercise the powers of trying Europeans, while the best of the two classes of Native Civilians, viz., those who have entered the Service by competition, are deficient in the exceptional qualities which the supporters of the Bill admit to be required for the exercise of such powers; are also wanting in experience and knowledge of the motives, feelings, and language of the majority of the Europeans likely to be tried; and that this class of Native Civilians are therefore not fit to try Europeans, while there are no grounds for thinking that the nominated Native Civilians can ever be nearly as good as the others, much less that they will ever be fit to try Europeans.

That the plea that the Bill will remove a privilege which is an anomaly has no force in the face of the many other anomalies connected with our Courts, and the privileges enjoyed by the Natives and by European British subjects in this and other countries.

That if the Bill is passed, Government will have a great difficulty in making it a final measure.

That neither the country generally, nor any large section of the people, care about the measure, but only one small class, viz., the educated Bengalis.

That if there were no other grounds for abandoning the Bill, the unparalleled feeling it has created is alone sufficient for withdrawing it, as it would be in the highest degree impolitic to alienate such an important class as the non-official Europeans,

to whom Government and the natives owe so much assistance, progress, and prosperity, especially at a time when Government look to those Europeans for further important steps in the same direction.

17. For these reasons I sincerely hope that Government will withdraw the Bill. Probably the only reason why there is any hesitation about it is because the non-official European community have allowed their strong feelings in regard to it to carry them away, and have used unseemly language, some even assuming an attitude of hostility towards the Government. But in this, as in all matters, Europeans may claim to be treated as well as Natives are treated. For many years the Native Press, and especially the Vernacular Press, have systematically used most unbecoming language towards the Government, accusing it and its officers of wilful injustice to Natives, of undue favour to Europeans, and of generally bad motives. This, too, has been continuously written and published by those who knew all the time how falsely they were writing. And yet all this has never affected the measures or policy of Government in the least, and has never prevented the passing or altering of laws, or the issue of executive orders calculated to benefit the Natives. I think that in this instance the language and bearing of non-official Europeans may be overlooked also.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### REUTER'S SIMLA TELEGRAM ON THE ILBERT BILL.

[FROM THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OF OCT. 5.]

We have at last received the text of Reuter's message from Simla describing the results of the opinions on the Ilbert Bill; and with the text before us we are constrained to say that the explanation given by Reuter's agent through the medium of several Indian newspapers is wholly insufficient. The telegram, which, be it noted, was forwarded from Simla on the evening of Friday, the 7th September, said that "out of a total of one hundred and forty, one hundred and fourteen are in favour of and only twenty-six opposed, to the principle or policy of the measure." The explanation given by the Simla agent, if his apologists are to be trusted, was so delightfully simple that it seemed to carry immediate conviction with it. "The error occurred," we were told, "through the omission of a cypher in the figure of 206 opinions stated to be against the Bill." Nothing could be simpler. An "ought" drops out and 206 becomes 26. There was nothing for it but to pity the misfortunes that seem to track the telegrams on the Ilbert Bill, and we think that Reuter's agent might in future follow the example of other business men in India and employ a cypher code whenever he has to telegraph important figures. Unfortunately, this simple theory completely breaks down when we turn to the formal explanation furnished by the Secretary of Reuter's Telegram Company to the London papers. "In consequence of the extraordinary discrepancy . . . our correspondent was asked by telegraph to furnish an explanation. From his reply it seems that a most serious error occurred in the transmission of his telegram over the wires; that instead of the 114 opinions being favourable and only twenty-six contrary, as received by us, the figures actually sent by our correspondent were 114 in favour of and 205 (two hundred and five) against the policy of the Bill." Here, unluckily, the dropped out "ought" theory disappears altogether, and an explanation that seemed plausible becomes impossible. In the first place we have to believe that an ought drops out and "206" becomes "26"; in the second place that a one drops out and "206" becomes "205"; in the third place, that the loss of an ought in "205," is a valid excuse for "26" as a result; and in the fourth place, that either "206" or "205" represent the opinions in opposition to the Bill, which unfortunately they do not. But the second statement as to the 114 opinions being in favour of the Bill is almost as inexplicable as the first. The opinions in favour of the Bill, even by the most liberal interpretation, only amount to half this number. How, then, did Reuter's Simla agent arrive at it? And this brings us to a more difficult question still. The opinions were published for the use of the press on the evening of Friday, the 7th September, in the form of a supplement to the *Gazette of India*, but owing to their bulk they were printed and issued at Calcutta, not at Simla. They were not available at Simla. Two days before this we had instructed our Simla correspondent to inquire from the proper authorities when they would be issued, and he was informed that they would only be issued at Calcutta on Friday evening. Unless Reuter's Simla agent is in league with Madame Blavatsky and her friend Koot Hoomi Lal, it is simply impossible that he could at Simla read, digest, and resume a volume of more than 500 pages on the very same night that it was published at Calcutta.

A little assistance of some kind must have been necessary; and from internal evidence it is, we think, pretty clear that the volume was not before him when he telegraphed. He begins: "A large number of opinions of the provincial authorities upon the Ilbert Bill are published to-day." If he had had the volume before him he would have seen that it was complete and final, that it contained all the opinions that had been collected, and he would surely never have used the vague expression "a large number." Then in the names he actually mentions he mixes up the opinions as to compromise with the opinions approving of the Bill, whereas, as the *Times* points out, these recommendations mean nothing but this, "Your Bill is pub-

lished, and we are all in a very awkward position! Let it stand therefore in name, but let us all combine to deprive it of reality." It would seem impossible to have referred to the opinions themselves without realising this. He does not say a word about the universal consensus of opinion in Bengal and Assam, the provinces most likely to be affected by the Bill. Thus the most striking features in the whole volume never seems to have suggested itself to his mind. But if we take nothing but the actual figures he does give us, he is hopelessly out of his summary, and far from right on the one side as the other. On Saturday morning the news appeared in every paper in England, and was greeted by the Radical provincial papers as another party triumph. "*Magna est veritas*," cried one important country journal, "the people who said only the other day that nearly all the local authorities in India were opposed to the Ilbert Bill, and who, when Mr. Cross denied it, practically gave him the lie, have to sing very small to-day." "The sound principle of Liberalism," said another, "have secured a great and noble victory, the Indian native judges will gain what common sense cannot deny them," and so on. The report, as will be seen from the *Times* and other papers, was equally strong when Reuter's large majority dwindled down to a very small minority indeed. The mystery is not cleared up yet, and probably the blunder may be divided between Reuter's Simla agent and some official hanger-on, some busy-body who had no idea of the mischief he was doing, and held no warrant for meddling from the Viceroy or any high authority. It was unfortunate, as the *Times* says, that Reuter's Agency had been "used before to convey a wholly erroneous impression of what has been done in India to the minds of the people" of England. The second mistake when it was exposed was so glaring, that the inference drawn by the leading London journals, however much they may be regretted, can scarcely be called unnatural. We see that in a letter said to be addressed to the Viceroy's Secretary to Reuter's Simla agent he writes that he has communicated with Reuter's agent at Bombay to state "the facts" to the papers published there. We have not the slightest idea what these "facts" are, and here indeed we are afraid there is another mistake, for no communication of any kind has ever reached us, and we know nothing more of his "explanation" than the wonderful story of the cypher dropping out from "206"—somewhere, it was further alleged, beyond Teheran, to which point the message had gone correct, cypher and all.

#### MAIL NEWS.

The *Times of India* states that Mr. Seymour Keay who returned to India by the mail of Wednesday, Oct. 3, has been deputed by that organisation, the British India Committee, to form branches in India.

The *Englishman* says:—There are symptoms of a wish on the part of the Government that it should be believed that there is a probability of the further consideration of the Ilbert Bill being deferred to a late period of the coming session of the Council. We can readily understand its being considered desirable to avoid legislative action calculated to exacerbate the hostility of the European community to the Government during the Exhibition period. At the same time we feel bound to warn the public against either putting faith in any unofficial statements on the subject, or being thrown off their guard by any official statement short of a categorical announcement that the Bill has been entirely withdrawn. Our latest information on the subject is that the question when the Bill should be proceeded with has been referred for consideration to the Home Government.

The *Times of India* states that Sir George Birdwood is said to be the author of the article signed "John Indigo," published in a London review in reply to Mr. Seymour Keay's article on the "Spoilation of India."

The Viceroy will probably hold a levée at Government House, Calcutta, on the 5th December, and a drawing-room on the 7th December.

The Duke of Connaught will join at Meerut, and immediately afterwards take a month's leave and proceed to Calcutta.

H. E. Sir James Fergusson arrived in Bombay on Monday, Oct. 1, on a brief visit. His Excellency left (on Oct. 5) again for Poona.

Sir Auckland Colvin, the new Finance Minister for India, arrived at Bombay by the mail of Oct. 3, and in the afternoon visited H. E. Sir James Fergusson at the Secretariat. He left for Simla in the evening by the mail train.

The Central Rifle Meeting at Poona came to a close on Monday, Oct. 1, when the prizes were distributed by Sir John Ross, the Brigadier-General commanding the district.

H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the Southern India Rifle Association at Bangalore, on Saturday, Sept. 29. His Excellency, in the course of some remarks, dwelt upon the importance of rifle shooting, and also referred in flattering terms to the value and efficiency of the Volunteer force.

It is asserted on native authority that a volcanic hill, a little to the south of Bhawani Patna, in the Central Provinces,

is showing some signs of life, that flashes of fire have been seen at night, and reports heard like salvos of artillery. The authorities at Kalabandi had sent out an emissary to verify the statement.

It is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, C.S.I., will be in charge of the native princes who intend visiting the Calcutta Exhibition.

The three Irish informers, Kavanagh, Smith, and Hanlan, arrived in Calcutta on the 27th ult., per steamer Pathan, which took horses from Melbourne. They shipped as grooms.

It is reported that, on 17th September, eighty camel loads of arms and ammunition for the Ameer entered the Khyber, and were made over to the Khan of Lalpura at Lundi Kotal.

The tidal wave caused by the volcanic action at Java was felt strongly at Mauritius, the sea running up to an unusual height, and going back again as suddenly five or six times at intervals of about four minutes.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation having considered the recommendation of the Town Council on the grant of a sum of money for the festivities consequent upon the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, have resolved to sanction the grant of Rs.2,000 for the preparation of an address and to provide a casket to contain the address; and they have also agreed to sanction a suitable contribution towards any fund which may be raised by the public.

Another considerable protective work, the Bellary-Kistna Railway, has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Its length is about 250 miles, and its cost about 177 lakhs of rupees. The districts through which it is to run suffered severely during the last famine.

The opium revenue up to date has yielded more than was expected when the budget estimates were framed. Six months' sale of opium in Bengal have yielded 15½ lakhs over the estimate; which over-balances by a good deal, a deficit of three lakhs in the pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

Intelligence has been received in Bombay that the s.s. Airy has been wrecked off Ras Furtak. All hands were saved.

An official notification was issued on Monday, Oct. 1, declaring that cholera is no longer epidemic in the city of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, held on Friday, the present attitude of the Government with regard to the Ilbert Bill was discussed, and resolutions were passed pledging the Association to do all in their power to support a passive resistance of the law if passed.

The committee appointed by the Government of India to consider certain points in connection with the reorganisation of the Public Works Department has just completed its report. It accepts the Secretary of State's despatch of March last as containing valuable concessions, and trusts that in view of the stagnation now existing amongst the juniors it may be enforced pending a discussion of details.

Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, of the Pachmari depôt, died last week from the effects of hornet stings received whilst out hunting near Singhanhama.

The commission appointed at Hyderabad to inquire into the circumstances attending the *fracas* which took place between the Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah's troops and the local police has given its decision. The commission find that the affray was not a premeditated affair, and they absolve the Nawab from all blame.

The Bombay Polo Tournament came to a close on Sept. 30, when the Central India Horse team came off the victors, winning by five goals to one, made by the 17th Lancers team.

Colonel Jago, the master of the Ootacamund Hunt, met with a serious accident on Sept. 28, owing to his horse falling and rolling over him.

The Bank of Bombay, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, raised its rate of interest and discount one per cent. all round. The minimum is now 8 per cent.

A scheme for the transfer to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, of the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, in view to its forming the entrance to large graving and wet docks is now before the Government of India.

The Government of India, in the Public Works Department, has sanctioned the payment of a bonus to the staff of the Punjab Northern State Railway, for service in connection with the Attock Bridge.

The charge of *crim. con.* preferred against Mr. Alston, barrister-at-law, by Dr. Hart, of Calcutta, was dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore on Tuesday, Oct. 2, who said he could not place the least reliance on the witnesses for the prosecution.

A serious railway accident is reported to have occurred on the Indus Valley State Railway on Saturday, Sept. 29, at the Bahimarkhas Station. The accident was caused by a goods train running into a passenger train. Some lives were lost, and many persons were injured.

The Government of India have decided that an adjutant of a volunteer corps need not possess a knowledge of Hindustani to entitle him to his staff pay.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

DUNDAS—Oct. 15, at Southsea, the wife of Major H. L. Dundas, East Yorkshire Regiment, D.A.A.G., Bombay, a daughter.

FORREST—Oct. 12, at 28, Kildare-terrace, Bayswater, the wife of Mr. R. E. Forrest, late of the Irrigation Department, India, a daughter.

MAC GREGOR—Oct. 16, at Eastwood, Dunkeld, the wife of Atholl Mac Gregor, Madras Civil Service, Retired, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

COTTON—LEIGH—Oct. 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Ilfracombe, Charles Cotton, Esq., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of Ramsgate, youngest son of H. P. Cotton, Esq., of Erwanton, Cockington, to Torquay, Adelaide, second daughter of Major General R. T. Leigh, Bengal Retired List.

DIBBEN—MILLER—Oct. 17, at St. Mary's, Broughty-Ferry, the Rev. J. A. Dibben, M.A., University College, Oxon, Vicar of Timperly, Cheshire, to Lila, eldest daughter of the late John Miller, M.D., Surgeon Major Madras Army.

DOBREE—CHASE—Oct. 16, at the English Church, Stuttgart, Bonamy, youngest son of Bonamy Dobree, Esq., of 4, Queen's-gate-place, London, to Violet Gordon, second daughter of Henry Chase, Esq., late Bengal C.S.

GIBSON-BERKLEY—MEYERS—Sept. 27, at St. John's, Hackney, J. Gibson-Berkley, M.R.C.S., England, &c., to Amelia (Amy) second daughter of the late Lieut. (Brevet Captain) W. F. Wallace Meyers, 38th Madras N. Infantry, and magistrate and J.P., Purneah.

INGALL—PLUMMER—Oct. 24, at the parish church, Dartford, by Rev. W. Stewart Darling, Rector of Holy Trinity, Toronto, assisted by the Vicar, Rev. T. S. Dale, Eafrie Drew, fourth son of W. T. F. M. Ingall, of Greenhithe, Kent, to Blanche Davey, younger daughter of W. Plummer, Department Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

MAITLAND—SIMPSON—Oct. 16, at St. James's Church, Paddington, Major Frederick Henry Maitland, Bengal Staff Corps, to Ada Twyford, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Henry Trail Simpson, formerly Rector of Adel, Yorkshire, and late Rector of Swindon, near Cheltenham.

### DEATHS.

GILLIES—Oct. 15, in London, very suddenly, Walter Gillies, Surgeon 20th Punjab N.I., second son of Walter Gillies, Lieut. R.M. (Retired List) of Sheerness, aged 29.

HARKNESS—Oct. 19, at Albany House, Dumfries, John Harkness, LL.D., late of Elphinstone College, Bombay.

YOUNG—Sept. 17 last, at 3, Manor-road, Forest-hill, Dorothy Lind, the beloved and only child of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Wilson Young (Bengal Staff Corps), aged 2 years and 10 months.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BERRY—Sept. 23, at Chunar, the wife of Conductor E. Berry, Ordnance Department, a son.

CHEW—Sept. 28, at Entally, the wife of Captain E. Chew, I.G.S.N. Co.'s Steamer Lucknow, a daughter.

COLLIS—Sept. 25, at Pinnacle-hill, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Collis, 21st P.N.I., a daughter.

EDMONDSON—Sept. 24, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Edmondson, a daughter.

GRANT—Sept. 14, at Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of Gregor Grant, a son.

HORBURY—Oct. 4, at Byculla, the wife of G. F. Horbury, a daughter.

LAING—Oct. 1, at the Adyar, the wife of Surgeon Major Jas. Anderson Laing, a daughter.

LITTLE—Oct. 2, at Akola, Berar, the wife of Charles Little, sanitary commissioner, H.A.D., a son.

LUCAS—Sept. 20, at Aden, the wife of Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

LANG—Oct. 17, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Walter Lang, a son.

MACFARLANE—Sept. 29, at "The Caim," Cumbulla Hill, the wife of John Macfarlane, Esq., a daughter.

NICOL—Sept. 26, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. Nicol, 25th Regiment M.N.I., a son.

ORMSBY—Sept. 21, at Trevandrum, the wife of W. E. Ormsby, a son.

RODERICK—Sept. 28, at Baboobhur, N.W.P., the wife of Mr. E. B. Roderick, a daughter.

RODRIGUES—Sept. 26, at Palanpur, Guzerat, the wife of Mr. A. W. Rodrigues, Inspecting Telegraph Master, a daughter.

SHAW—Oct. 2, at Madras, the wife of Mr. William Carstairs Shaw, Bank of Madras, a son.

SHELDRIK—Sept. 24, at Ootacamund, the wife of Henry Sheldrick, of Nellacotta, S.E., Wynaad, a son.

SHERMAN—Sept. 23, at Monghyr, the wife of George Sherman, a son.

STONE—Sept. 25, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Stone, of the C.M.S. Telugu Mission, a son.

THOMAS—Sept. 13, at Palunpore, Kangra Valley, the wife of W. E. Thomas, twin daughters.

TURNER—Sept. 15, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. William Turner, *galler*, Central Goal, Vellore, a son.

WALKER—Sept. 18, at Barrackpore, the wife of John Walter Walker, a son.

WALKER—Sept. 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of Veterinary Surg. W. Walker, A.V.D., a daughter.

WARD—Sept. 14, at Shillong, the wife of W. E. Ward, B.C.S., son.

WEYLANDT—Sept. 29, at Agra, the wife of Otto Weylandt, a daughter.

WHEATLEY—Sept. 21, at Ajmere, the wife of Capt. H. S. Wheatley, and P.W.O. Goorkhas, and Adjutant, Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifles, a daughter.

WRENCH—Sept. 15, at Lahore, the wife of John Mervyn Wrench, M.I.C.E., a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

COOPER—PRENDERGAST—Sept. 17, at Muxree, F. E. Cooper, Royal Artillery, to Ella Beatrice, daughter of Colonel M. M. Prendergast, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

DONALDSON—STEADMAN—Sept. 26, at Simla, Peter D. Donaldson, superintendent, Central Gaol, Buxar, to Florence Emily Beatrice, daughter of Francis R. Steadman, New Malden, Surrey.

HUNTLEY—ANDERSON—Sept. 26, at Madras, Charles Archibald, grandson of the late Lieutenant John Huntley, deputy commissary of ordnance, Dundee, Scotland, to Laura Julia, daughter of the late J. B. Andersop.

LINDSLEY—HALL—Sept. 29, at Christ Church, Ahmednuggur, by the Rev. A. Polehampton, John Thomas Lindsley to Elizabeth (Lizzie) Hall.

MILLIGAN—BARTER—Sept. 19, at Tuticorin, James Milligan, of Tuticorin, to Margaret Jolliffe, second daughter of the late C. J. Barter.

SPENCE—SMITHETT—Sept. 25, at Jubbulpore, Edward K. E. Spence, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Lieutenant General Spence. Retired List, to Estella Maud Hamilton, only daughter of Lieutenant Col. Hamilton Smithett, Royal Artillery.

TAYLOR—FARNON—Oct. 1, at All Saint's Church, Ajmere, Henry Alexander Stanley Taylor, to May Farnon.

#### DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Sept. 26, at Betul, of typhoid fever. C. F. Anderson, district superintendent of police.

BARCLAY—Sept. 25, at Allahabad, Frances Louise, wife of Robert W. Barclay, East Indian Railway, aged 85.

CONNELL—Sept. 27, at Ajmir, George Leonard Ford Connell, aged 47 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

CRONAN—Sept. 21, at Royapettah, Madras, of congestion of the brain, Edith, daughter of Thos. Wilson (S. I. Railway) and wife of Thos. Cronan, of Madras, aged 21 years and 5 months.

GREAVES—Sept. 29, at Broach, of cholera, Jane, wife of John R. Greaves.

JONES—Sept. 29, during his voyage from India, Edward John Jones, M.I.C.E., Indian Civil Service, aged 42.

KELLY—Sept. 27, at Bombay, William Mylne Kelly, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Surat.

LATHAM—Sept. 23, at St. Vincent's, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Lucy Caroline, wife of F. Latham, Esq.

M'DONALD—Aug. 28, at Dockyard-road, Mazagon, of cholera, Duncan M'Donald, Foreman Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., aged 28.

RAMAGE—Sept. 12, at Debrughur, Assam, John, only son of John and Jane Ramage, aged 7 years and 2 months.

ROWSON—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, Miss Eliza Rowson, aged 56.

ROFFY—Sept. 18, at Hooghly, at the house of Mr. F. Wyer, C.S., of fever, Mary Roffy, aged 28.

SCREWVALA—Sept. 19, at Mody Bay, Frere-road, Bai Hirabai, wife of Bapujee Burjorjee Nanabhoy Screwvala, and daughter of Sorabjee Bomonjee Banajee, aged 19.

SIMON—Sept. 27, at Madras, Elizabeth, wife of Pensioned Sergeant Major J. H. Simon, aged 68.

SUTHERLAND—Sept. 15, at Bankipore, Alice Mary Collins, step-daughter of James Sutherland, aged 19.

WADIA—Oct. 4, at Cowa-jee Patel-street Fort, at his family residence, Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, aged 62.

WATERS—Sept. 24, at Meerut, Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Waters, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, aged 30.

WELSH—Sept. 24, at Allahabad, William, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Welsh, Postal Department, aged 29 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 12. Brookfield (s), Bombay; Ashburne (s), Calcutta; Vega (s), Calcutta; Uppingham (s), Calcutta.—13. Ville de Valence (s), Persian Gulf; Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Antares, Bassein; County of Pembroke, Bombay; Khorasan, Bassein; Erasmo, Rangoon; Dalmanna, Calcutta; City of Madras, Rangoon; France Chere, Mauritius.—14. Cashmere, Calcutta; Mary M'Master, Cocanada; Madre, Bassein; Lavarello Suocero, Moulmein; Girolamo Olivari, Rangoon; Beppino Accame, Akyab; Lima, Rangoon; Fortunato Caterina, Rangoon; Arciduco Rodolfo, Akyab; City of Madras, Rangoon; Johanna Margaretha, Batavia; County of Anglesea, Rangoon; Widdrington (s), Cocanada; Stolzenfels (s), Penang; Justitia (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 28. Arabia (s), Bussorah.—29. Florida (s), Cardiff.—30. Herat, New York.—Oct. 1. Euphrates (s), Karachi.—2. Chanda (s), Calcutta.—3. Verona (s), London; Kerby Hall (s), Cardiff; Hispania (s), Glasgow.—4. Tanjore, Liverpool; Clan Stewart (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 24. Calcutta (s), Rangoon; Purulia (s), Moulmein.—26. Galatia (s), Liverpool; Clan Cameron (s), Capetown; Stratton Audley, Capetown.—27. Dryburgh Abbey (s), Natal; Pathan (s), Natal; Monarch, New York; Tweedsdale, Cardiff.—28. Sirdhana (s), Bombay; Arratoon Apar (s), Hong Kong; G. of St. Vincent (s), Melbourne; Ladak, Bombay; A. E. Killam, Liverpool.—29. City of Edinburgh (s), Glasgow; Shahzada (s), Singapore; Newman Hall, New York.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 11. Marion Neill, Mauritius; Priam (s), Singapore; Mount Lebanon (s), Bombay; Teviotdale (s), Calcutta.—12. Benlarig (s), Higo; Garth Castle (s), Capetown; Sahara (s), Bombay.—13. Noord Holland (s), Java; Echo, Port Natal; Gin, Singapore; Frederick Stang (s), Capetown; Nordstjernen, Colombo and Bombay; Europe (s), Clan Macpherson (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta;

Bonnington (s), Calcutta.—14. Glenfinlas (s), Penang; Guy Manning (s), Singapore.—15. Candahar, Calcutta; Orestes (s), Penang.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 28. Cheribon (s), Marseilles; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste; Australia (s), London.—29. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Lucinda (s), Liverpool.—30. Scindia (s), Karachi.—Oct. 1. R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.—3. Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Chindwara, Calcutta.—4. I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czarwitch, Karachi; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; May Queen, Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 24. Steamers Khalif and Duke of Sutherland.—27. Medina, Amoor, and Swiftsure.—28. Madura, Navarino, and Maharani.—29. Calcutta and Bancoora.—30. Huzara, City of Cambridge, and Clan Sinclair.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Verona*, Oct. 3.—From London: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. McNeil, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornthwaite and infant, Mr. H. Solomon, Mr. J. Jones, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. L. Porter, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. James Gordon, Mr. H. J. Hardie, Mr. W. R. J. Turner, Mrs. W. Barnes and child, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. Dun, Mrs. Fred. Bedford, Mr. C. H. Cole, Mr. R. Copeland, Miss A. A. Priest, Mr. C. S. Bunning, Mrs. Aaron, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Miss Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sharpe and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nicoll, Mr. E. Greves, Mr. J. Smalley, Mrs. Smythe, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Keay and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. F. O'Connell and two Misses O'Connell, Mr. J. W. Scott. From Venice: The Bishop of Calcutta and two Misses Johnson, Mr. Pinching, Mr. Patchordhuri, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. L. Stone, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Frank Weston. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, Mr. R. H. Elias, Mr. John Wilson, Major Corey, Lieut. Col. Fitzroy, Mr. R. H. Jennings, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. W. J. A. Bird, Col. E. H. Tucker, Dr. A. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. Col. Vivian, Dr. W. R. Walker, Mr. H. Bradbury, Mr. J. H. Condon, Mr. Whiteaway, Mr. T. Olderam, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Duthey, Major Mellis, Mr. J. D. Macgregor, Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. W. Tucker.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Australia*, Sept. 28.—For London: Mr. Jehangir Nowroji.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Oct. 5.—For London: Major and Mrs. Trotter and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. A. Baird, Mr. George Mitley, Miss Latham, Mr. Inverarity, Mrs. Gatley and two children, Col. A. T. Reid, Mrs. Ryan and child, Dr. Grant, Mr. Maltby, Mrs. Baker, Mr. J. W. Thomas, the Rev. A. Polehampton, Baron de Tuyl. For Brindisi: Mr. Alexander Cook. For Malta: Rev. Father Celestine. For Aden: Mr. Ismail Abdoolbhooy.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

During the past week.

Per s.s. *Ethiopia*, to sail from London, Oct. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. H. J. Metters.

From Suez to Zanzibar: Capt. and Mrs. Foote and two children.

Per *Chyebassa*, to sail from London, Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Currie.

Per s.s. *Africa*, to sail from London, Nov. 10.

For Algiers: Capt. J. Halford Thomson, Miss and Master Thomson.

For Karachi: Miss Fuller, nurse, and child, Mr. Pigot, Mr. Key, Mrs. Laurence.

For Bombay: Mr. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Cookson.

For Busreh: Mr. G. C. Hookes.

Per s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail from London, Nov. 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. A. Hall, Mr. Baird, Miss Highton, Mr. C. S. Carpendall, Mr. W. M. Green.

For Madras: Mr. F. N. Molle, Mr. Jones, Mr. Peake, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Clifford.

For Rangoon: Mrs. Street and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sanction Brown.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, Nov. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cole.

From Malta to Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

For Malta: Col. and Mrs. Bradshawe.

MR. PLUNKET, M.P., ON THE ILBERT BILL.—A meeting under the auspices of the Earl's-court Conservative Club was held last evening at the club rooms, in Hogarth-road, for the purpose of considering the present political position. Sir Algernon Borthwick occupied the chair. The Right Hon. David Plunket, M.P., moved a resolution condemning the policy of her Majesty's Government as disastrous to the best interests of the country, both at home and abroad. He should confine his remarks that evening to a consideration of the Ilbert Bill, which has occasioned so warm a controversy in connection with Lord Ripon's Indian administration. That bill, he said, had created a more bitter feeling between natives and Europeans than had existed since the days of the great mutiny. The reality and gravity of the injury with which Englishmen in India were being threatened if this bill became law, fully justified the cry of indignation and alarm which had come from them. From the non-official Anglo-Indian world they had had an absolutely unanimous protest against the bill. As to the officials, the bill was opposed by an overwhelming majority of them, while the few friends of the measure were for the most part men of little Indian experience. We shall give a full report in our next issue.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND  
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, OCT. 31, 1883.

[PRICE 6D.]

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|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Ethiopia .. | Oct. 24  | Chyebassa .. | Oct. 31  |
| Africa ..   | Nov. 7   | Eldorado ..  | Nov. 14  |
| Patna ..    | Nov. 21  | Navarino ..  | Nov. 28  |
| Canara ..   | Dec. 5   | Quetta ..    | Dec. 14  |

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|------------|-------|-------------------|----------------|
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| Capella .. | 3,359 | W. Lee ..         | Dec. 19        |
| Vesta ..   | 3,054 | E. S. Rawlings .. | Jan. 26        |
| Vega ..    | 3,063 | J. L. Wadley ..   | Feb. 7         |

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|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
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| Seraglio ..          | D. Wilson ..    | Monday, Dec. 24. |

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|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| City of Canterbury .. | J. Warr ..      | Friday Nov. 2   |
| City of Oxford ..     | W. Miller ..    | Friday, Nov. 16 |
| City of Cambridge ..  | D. Anderson ..  | Friday, Nov. 30 |
| City of Manchester .. | A. Macdonald .. | Friday, Dec. 14 |

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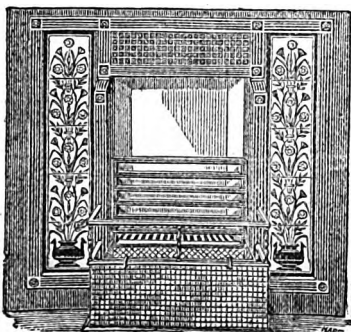
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay Oct. 11; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 12; Calcutta Oct. 9.

The telegraphic announcement, in the *Times* of Wednesday, that the Bengal and Behar Zemindars are to hold a meeting in Calcutta on Nov. 17, to consider the official and other opinions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill recently gazetted, is the commencement of an agitation that will undoubtedly become great and vehement, if Lord Ripon does not give way in time. Of the present Viceroy's administration the epitaph will be recorded, "He meddled with nothing that he did not muddle."

We are only beginning to learn the strength of the hostile verdict given against this most one-sided and unjust measure by the district officers and other local authorities in Bengal. The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says broadly:—

"It may, however, be stated generally that the majority of the opinions are unfavourable to the measure, although a considerable number of the officials would accept the Bill with modifications, while a small number express general approval of it."

According to Reuter's only about 25 per cent. of those who have been consulted can bring themselves to express this general approval. Reuter's telegram was as follows:—

"The *Calcutta Englishman* publishes an analysis of the opinions on the Bengal Rent Bill which appear in to-day's *Gazette*. It goes to show that one half of those whose views are given regard the Bill as a confiscation of landlords' rights and as an uncalled for measure, which, while not possessing the elements of a permanent settlement, is calculated to embitter the relations between landlords and tenants, and to foster litigation. One-fourth of the remaining opinions express general approval of the measure, and the remaining fourth a modified disapproval."

THAT any Indian Viceroy should bring in a Bill which is regarded by a full half of those who will have to work it as a measure of confiscation, is surely a most deplorable thing. We trust that the discussion of the subject at the meeting of the East India Association in St. James's Hall to-day will attract public attention in England to the iniquity that is being wrought in Bengal, almost secretly, under cover of the dust that has been raised by the Ilbert Bill. If Mr. Ilbert had not already been canonised as the author of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, he would have attained equal notoriety as the mover of the most unjust Land Bill ever known in India.

HAVING learnt that such a large proportion of the responsible and experienced officers of Bengal denounce the Bill as a measure of confiscation, we are next informed that "an effort will be made to push it through" during the coming session of the Legislative Council—that is, before Parliament has well commenced work again.

It is much to be regretted that Lord Ripon should have omitted the usual Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteers at Government House from the programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy in Calcutta. This is tantamount to a declaration of open (social) war between the Viceroy and the non-official community of India; and though the sullen obstinacy of Lord Ripon in the matter of the Ilbert Bill has long rendered such a rupture only too probable, it is a deplorable thing that the first overt act of hostility should have come from the side of the Viceroy. The decision not to invite the volunteers to furnish a guard of honour is an act of

petty malignity which cannot fail seriously to complicate the situation, already sufficiently embarrassed.

ONCE more we get a note of alarm about the prospects of the crops—this time from Bengal. The horrors of famine are terrible enough at all times, but they would be increased tenfold by the incapacity and unpopularity of the present Administration, so that we now have especial reason to pray that the country may be spared this additional scourge.

THE "Maizalla Khan," of whose murder in Afghan Turkestan by the Amir's order we now hear by telegram, is, of course, the well-known Ghilzai chief, Faizulla Khan. Here we have the reopening of another serious blood-feud.

THE *Friend of India and Statesman*, as the organ of Lord Ripon's Government, has the honour of being entrusted with the official explanation of the circumstances of the famous "Garbled Telegram, No. 1." This is what the *Friend* says:—

"We have received the following account of the famous telegraphic despatch to Reuter, that we believe is the true one:—

"Regarding the telegram sent through Reuter's agent on the Ilbert Bill debate, you know, I think, that the responsibility of sending it rested with Major Baring. Before leaving India he recorded a minute, explaining everything with regard to it. It appears that he consulted Mr. Ilbert as to the advisability of sending a telegram to show the true scope and object of the measure, and to correct the reports that were being sent home by the *Times* Calcutta correspondent. Mr. Ilbert agreed, and the Viceroy was then consulted. Lord Ripon gave an abstract of what he intended to say in Council, and the secretary in the Legislative Department was entrusted with drafting the message. Reuter's agent was informed of the intention of Government by Major Baring, and agreed to send the telegram, which was handed to him as soon as all the members had spoken, except the Viceroy. It is not known, I believe, that Major Baring has left a minute on the subject, in which he has explained the slight inaccuracies that crept into the telegram, no copy of which was kept. With regard to the question why it was not sent as an official telegram, Major Baring believed that he was following the usual practice as observed with the Budget every year. The exact cost of the telegram is stated in the minute. It was under Rs. 3,000."

"Major Baring's minute will, we hope, be brought forward in Council by-and-by."

Of course, this explains nothing. It does not tell us why the sending of the telegram through Reuter's Agency was kept a dead secret (as positively stated by the *Pioneer*) from the other Members of the Supreme Council. And as to the "slight (11) inaccuracies," and how they "crept" into the telegram, we can know nothing until Major Baring's minute is published. The verb "to creep" is a good descriptive one, as used in this connection; but it will be admitted that it does not fully and satisfactorily explain the "creeping process."

THIS is what the *Civil and Military Gazette* says of Mr. Gladstone's "ascendancy" speech:—

"Anglo-Indians can hardly be expected to hear with equanimity that the spirit of ascendancy in which they are inclined to indulge must be checked. This is what Mr. Gladstone says in the House of Commons; and this is the reason, he adds, why the opinions of Anglo-Indians on the Ilbert Bill are unworthy of attention. Lord Ripon is represented by the Premier as courageously doing his best to restrain the insolence of the Anglo-Indian; and the English Government is prepared to back him up. Judging from Reuter's summary, Mr. Gladstone's speech has been the most dangerous in its tendency of any that have been delivered by supporters of the Ilbert Bill. Even Lord Ripon, if he has the least share of the discretion with which he is credited, must see that, to foster the feeling that Anglo-Indians, as a class, are overbearing and must be checked, may lead to very serious consequences."

WITH respect to the Freight Market, we take the following from the *Englishman* of Oct. 9:—

"During the past week, a fair amount of business has been put through by sailing vessels, at rates gradually advancing, and more would have been done had owners not suddenly increased their limits; their action, coupled with the great scarcity of jute, has put an entire stoppage to business for the present."

Steamers have been almost entirely neglected, but one obtained a Dundee charter, the first of this season. Seven ships have been chartered during the week, and our unfixed tonnage has been reduced to 24,000 tons. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 24,796 tons."

THE following with respect to the Tea Market is from Messrs. Carritt and Co.'s Fortnightly Market Report, dated Oct. 9:—

"The usual weekly auctions have been held on the 27th ultimo and 3rd instant. At the former 12,589 packages were brought forward, of which 12,160 changed hands, and at the latter 17,060 were sold out of 18,413 catalogued. The sales of the 27th ultimo passed off with spirit at firm rates, prices occasionally ruling in favour of sellers. At the sales on the 3rd instant, owing to the fall in prices reported by wire from London during the past few days, a duller tone was noticeable, and the auctions passed off irregularly and without much animation, a lower range being established for all classes except Souchong kinds and broken teas, which ruled fairly steady. We quote a decline of 1d. on medium to good Pekoe and Broken Pekoe, and fully 1d. to 2d. on the finer grades, the fall being most noticeable on Pekoes. The quality generally was good and showed an improvement on late arrivals. Advices from the manufacturing districts, especially from Assam, report prospects of an early cold weather."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. Syed Zain-ud-deen, Khan Bahadur, member of the Nizam's Inam Commission; Captain F. Thompson ("Shikaree Thompson") of the Invalid Establishment; Mr. W. Hounsom, constructor in the Bombay Government Dockyard; Rao Bahadur Narayan Gunesh Sathe, deputy commissioner southern districts, Bombay Presidency; Mr. John Watt Murdoch, chief engineer of Messrs. Rowell and Co.'s mill at Poozoondoung, Rangoon; Mr. William Cope, assistant Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Bombay; Mr. David Cowie, of the firm of Colvin, Cowie, and Co., of Calcutta.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Oct. 3:—

"In the Madras Presidency rain has fallen in varying quantities in all districts except Travancore, but more is still needed for dry crops in a few places. In Mysore the dry crops are withering in all districts from want of rain. In the Bombay Presidency rain has fallen in most districts, but more is urgently wanted in the Southern Mahratta country. No rain fell in Sind during the week, and the river was on the 1st inst. 2 feet 4 inches below the previous year's level. In Hyderabad and the Berars the rainfall has been again heavy, and a break is needed. In Rajputana and the Central India States light and fairly general rain fell during the week, and prospects are on the whole good. In British Burma rain has fallen in all districts, and the agricultural condition of the province continues satisfactory. In Assam and Bengal the rainfall has been general, and the weather continues seasonable. More rain is, however, wanted in several places in the Bengal Presidency for the transplanted rice crop, especially on the high lands. Rain has continued in the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and the prospects of the rice crop are improving. A break is needed in Nagpore and Vurdah for cotton and millets, and in the north of the provinces for preparation of ground for rabi sowings. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen during the week, and the rainy season is believed to be over. Prospects are on the whole fair, but more rain would be beneficial in many districts. In the Punjab the rainfall of the week has been confined to three districts only, but prospects are on the whole good. Harvesting of paddy, cumboo, ragi, gingelly, &c., continues in the Madras Presidency, and the kharif is being cut in a few places in the Bombay Presidency. Rabi sowing is also in progress in Bombay. The damage from locusts is reported to be slight. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Rajputana, and the Central Indian States the kharif harvest is in progress, and ploughing and sowing for the rabi are also commencing. In Bengal the early crops have been almost all harvested, with a generally fair outturn, though in some districts the jute crop is below the average. There has been no increase of cattle disease in British Burmah, and elsewhere it is slight. A few deaths from cholera are still reported, and seasonable fever is prevalent in some places, otherwise the public health is good. Prices are either stationary or falling."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Oct. 28:—

"A number of the opinions of official and other persons of the Bengal Tenantry Bill have been published in the *Gazette*. The views of the various persons consulted differ in so many details that it is impossible to give an adequate analysis within the limits of a telegraphic despatch. It may, however, be stated generally that the majority of the opinions are unfavourable to the measure, although a considerable number of the officials would accept the Bill with modifications, while a small number express general approval of it.

"The most important minute is that of the Lieutenant Governor. His Honour criticises the measure at some length, and observes that, although he has not been able on some points to approve the Bill as drafted, and has felt himself constrained to make suggestions at variance with some of its provisions, he is still bound to repeat that, if modified on those points, the Bill, in his opinion, will be a constitutional and successful effort to remedy abuses which unquestionably exist very widely, and the continued existence of which is incompatible with the peace and prosperity of the province.

"A select Committee on the Bill will meet towards the end of November, under the presidency of the Lieutenant Governor. The gravity and magnitude of the task before the Council render it doubtful whether the measure can be passed during the winter session; but it seems likely that an effort will be made to push it through.

"Meanwhile the zemindars, although they describe the Bill as subversive of all the rights of property, and as calculated to reduce them to the position of mere annuitants, show few signs of any intention to organise a strong opposition to it. Small meetings have indeed, occasionally been held in various outlying stations; but nothing yet has been done towards holding one at Calcutta. Unless the landholders of Bengal speedily take up a more earnest and determined attitude, the Government cannot be blamed if it treats their remonstrances as half-hearted and of small account.

"The only meeting on the subject of the Ilbert Bill reported during the past week was one of the Jaipoor tea planters. This momentary lull is not to be taken as any sign of a cessation of the agitation, which will certainly burst out with redoubled force should the Government proceed with the Bill.

"It is a significant fact that the notification prescribing the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy in Calcutta omits the usual order directing the Calcutta Volunteers to furnish a guard of honour at Government House. It is generally supposed that the omission is due to a belief on the part of the authorities that the Volunteers would refuse to turn out, and it is quite certain that certain companies, when sounded on the subject, did express that intention. In some quarters it is asserted that the feeling in question is by no means general in the regiment. However that may be, it is unquestionably widely spread.

"The state of the weather in Bengal is causing much anxiety. At the date of the last report, the rainfall was about 12 in. below the average. The rice crop throughout the western and central districts has altogether withered, or will yield at best about one-fourth of a full harvest. In Bombay, on the other hand, great damage has been done by an excessive rain fall, lasting three or four days, which came as a surprise upon the ryots, after they had supposed that the monsoon was ended.

"A brutal murder is reported from Bangalore. The victim was a middle-aged European woman, named Maria Burbridge. Her corpse was found lying in the road, and, on examination, it appeared that death was due to laceration of the liver and other internal organs, caused by an exercise of cruelty similar to that which is supposed to have been used in murdering King Edward II. No clue to the murderers has yet been discovered, but it is stated that the deceased was seen on the previous evening drinking with some Mahomedans.

"An interesting discovery has just been made in Calcutta by Mr. Bayne, an engineer in the employment of the East India Railway Company. He has succeeded in identifying the exact site of the historical Black Hole, and has laid bare a portion of its walls. They are in a perfect state of preservation, with the plaster intact on the inner surface. The dimensions of the chamber correspond exactly with those recorded. The excavation has been made just inside the gate in Dalhousie-square, on the north side of the General Post Office, and occupies a portion of what was the north-eastern bastion of the old fort. It has been suggested that a monument to the victims should be erected on the site.

"The Viceregal party reached Batala on Friday, having experienced very cold weather during the journey.

"It is reported that one Maizulla Khan, of the Ghilzai tribe, has been put to death in Turkestan by the Ameer's order, and also that a merchant of Umritsur, suspected of being a spy, has been ordered to leave Cabul."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## HINDOO POETRY.

"*The Rāmāyana of Tulsi Dās.*" Translated from the Original Hindi by F. S. Growse, B.C.S., M.A., Oxon, C.I.E., &c. Allahabad, 1883.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Growse on the completion of his great undertaking—the translation of the famous poem of Tulsi Dās. Much as has been said about that extraordinary work, few Europeans have found themselves capable of mastering the intricacies of language and style of the somewhat archaic Hindi in which it is composed. In truth, the difficulties are all but insurmountable; for, in addition to the fact that the poem was composed in the old Hindi of 300 years ago, the author rejoiced in introducing obscure colloquialisms, and never hesitated, furthermore, to do violence to syntax, or to alter the shapes or give new senses to words, merely to suit the exigencies of his rhymes. To a Native, all this is simple enough, because he follows without effort the modifications of a compatriot, who necessarily conforms to the natural harmonies of his mother tongue. The poem is "a joy for ever" to the Hindus of the North West Provinces, on account both of its matter and of its form. In the opinion of Hindus (with the small exception of Sanskrit-knowing Pandits) the work of Tulsi Dās is the finest composition in the world—it is simply perfect; each verse of it is held in reverence exceeding that felt for the Bible by Europeans. It is hardly too much to say that no one can be in sympathetic unison with Hindu people except through the medium of the verses of Tulsi Dās; and this results from the universality with which they are read, recited, and adored. The subject of Rāmā's love, and obedience, and his glorious achievements, is held to be the grandest theme which can engage the attention of man; and the verses of the famous author of the Rāmāyana are esteemed faultless in the way they rehearse these holy deeds. Such being the nature of the book, it is evident that Mr. Growse has rendered an important service to his country by supplying a translation which enables Englishmen to understand what the living Hindus hold to be the book of books. By so doing, he has provided a bond of sympathy between the two races which it should be the great aim of Government to foster and strengthen. When the present harring legislators stay their ill-doing hands, let us hope that the real work of social improvement in India will resume its course, aided by such kindly influences as those made available by the useful labours of Mr. Growse.

The translation itself is faithfully executed, and places Mr. Growse in the first rank of Hindi scholars. He has used his opportunities to good purpose, and has made his translation a work of the first authority. Not only is the book true in substance, but it is also handsome in its noble quarto form, and in the numerous autotype illustrations of places and incidents in the life of the heroic Rāmā. While reading the translation we have been impressed with the need for a standard text; and we hope that Mr. Growse's proved ability and love for the subject will encourage the custodians of the two copies still existing in Tulsi Dās's own handwriting, to permit him to use them for the preparation of such a work. At present the work exists only in manuscript, or in the wretched bazaar-printing or lithographed forms. Mr. Growse has used the edition of Pandit Rāmjasan, a scholar whose many careful works have impressed us favourably. The version we have is that of Sadā Sukh Lal, which has the advantage of a rather full commentary, and which removes some of Mr. Growse's doubts and confirms some of his suggestions. Thus on p. 509, Mr. Growse suggests *bar dam-sila* for Rāmjasan's *barad sustila*. In our text *bar dam-sila* actually occurs; and the comment adds, *bar dam-sila—indri ke jītnewālā*. On p. 505 Mr. Growse proposes the substitution of *manojāt*, "mind-born," for *manujād*, "man-eaters," occurring in his original. Our text confirms his amendment by giving the word *manajāt* in the passage indicated, and adding by way of comment—*manajāt arthāt Kāma-rāpī baheliye ne un log mrig ko jo anāth the kubhog bān hridaya men mārke nipāt kar diyā*,—in exact conformity with his explanation of the verse. Again, on p. 449, Mr. Growse translates a suggested *giri-sila*, in preference to Rāmjasan's *jaya-sila*, to express the "weapons" which the context requires; but in our text the words are *nānā astra sastra gahi dhāye*, a third reading. We may add that our text supports the reading *chhatāja-nayan* of Rāmjasan, remarked on by Mr. Growse in the same page; and the comment explains it by *lāl-netra*, "blood-shot eyes." With respect to the word *mas-ak*, on which Mr. Growse annotates on p. 389, the comment on the text we use has the following sensible remark,—*mas-ak samān kā arth yah hai ki apne kapi-rāp ko chhotā kari liyā, aur masak kā sabd upamā men parā hai*, "the meaning of 'like a gnat' is that he made his monkey-body quite small. The word 'gnat' is used metaphorically." In the glossary given by the same commentator, *masak*, which usually denotes "a gnat," is explained by *massā*, "a wart."

It is to be hoped that health and opportunity may be afforded

to the able translator to enable him to become the editor of a standard text of the Rāmāyana of Tulsi Dās.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MAJOR BARING AND THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Major Baring, in his article in the *Nineteenth Century* for October, says with reference to the opposition raised against the Ilbert Bill: "I should be sorry to think that, in order to attract English capital to India, it is necessary to veto any reform having for its object the improvement of the condition of the natives." This is indeed begging the question, seeing that neither Major Baring nor anybody else has shown how the Ilbert Bill would improve the condition of the natives. The Bill provides for subjecting Englishmen to the jurisdiction of an additional number of the Mofussil, or country Criminal Courts, which are well known for the facilities they afford to the admission of false evidence, and the success with which false charges have been established through their decisions. The Bill proposes that a few of these Mofussil Criminal Courts having jurisdiction over Europeans should be presided over by native servants of the Government. If injustice, inflicted through their instrumentality upon their British fellow-subjects, can be looked upon as any advantage to the natives, the animosity against them, which must ensue, would greatly detract from, if not entirely destroy, such advantage.

It has been asserted that the Ilbert Bill forms, together with the Local Self-Government, and the Bengal Tenancy Bills, a consistent policy, for which we are indebted to Lord Ripon. Those who make the assertion apparently forget that the Tenancy Bill was initiated under the previous administration, and was introduced under Lord Ripon, merely because it happened to be matured in his time. Besides, there is no connection whatever between the Local Self-Government Bill, which recognises the right of the natives to control the expenditure of funds raised by local taxation, and the Tenancy Bill, which confiscates their proprietary rights in the soil, in favour of certain middlemen which the Bill would create and endow with powers to rack-rent the land.

It must now be evident that the Ilbert Bill was introduced simultaneously with the Tenancy Bill, for the express purpose of diverting public attention from the latter measure, and exciting race-antagonism, in order to deprive the natives of the sympathy and aid of their British fellow-subjects, which they otherwise would fully have received in resisting the spoliation aimed at by the Tenancy Bill. Public attention has, however, recently awakened to the true character of the latter Bill; and, it is to be hoped, that the influence of public opinion will now be exercised for preventing the injustice contemplated in it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Oct. 24.

J. DACOSTA.

## THE DEAD CENSURES THE DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is due to the memories of the late Lords Derby and Beaconsfield, of General Peel, and of several other departed statesmen, nay, more it is due to the memory of the Earl of Aberdeen, who is put forth as their accuser to rescue their reputations for honesty, which a letter of the last mentioned Earl, published in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, impeaches. The time and the charge have reference to the now almost forgotten subject of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the then raging controversy between Protectionists and the Advocates of Free Trade. The charge, not simply of error of judgment, but of want of honesty, is contained in a private letter written by the Earl of Aberdeen, no doubt in the foolish belief that such confidences are, as they ought to be, kept sacred. All the persons impeached have relatives and friends living (the Empress Eugénie included), whom the strictures of the late Earl upon the dead will grievously afflict and perhaps irritate. A letter marked by all his eloquence and wealthy abundance of words from Mr. Gladstone to Sir Arthur Gordon, the youngest son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, has led to the communication to the public of these which I am forced to treat as posthumous, unjust accusations on men, who, however erroneous their policy at that time may have been, were certainly sincere in their opposition to the Repeal of the Corn Laws. When it is considered that those laws were thought by many of their earliest supporters favourable to the welfare of the many, as likely to increase the growth of corn, and keep its price moderate, that protection of native industries is still in many enlightened countries believed by their rulers to be a wise policy, and that such had been (until a very late period before the change) that of the leaders of the Conservative party, it seems strange that slowness to be convinced of error should be confounded with dishonesty. The only proof of this imputed dishonesty, which the Earl of Aberdeen offers, is as weak as the charge itself. It is that they adopt the principle of protection. In this they acted in conformity with the conduct of every wise and good Statesman in a free country, who bows to a

decision of the people respects, obeys, and acts upon it. A very striking instance of this is presented by George III., who said to the first American Ambassador, that as he, the King, had been the last man in the kingdom to assent to the independence of America, so would he be the last man to violate it. Another striking instance may be found in Sir Robert Peel and his declaration after the Reform Bill was passed, that he should in all things conform to the new order of things, though still retaining his declared opinions as to the merits of the late Governments, preceding it. The election consequent on Lord Derby's acceptance of office shows unmistakably that protection was not the belief of the country, and the cessing to revive a dead and profitless controversy after that proof of its decay merely indicated prudent conformity. To blame one party for that which is acquiesced in by another, is not consistent with justice. Mr. Gladstone's letter contains the highest character of Lord Aberdeen that one Statesman can give of another. I am not disposed to question it, but it is to be observed that the time when Lord Aberdeen wrote this letter was a time of angry and excited feeling, and that under such feelings even good men are often unjust, especially when standing forward to defend their friends. The language used as to the late Lord Beaconsfield, that he was the Earl of Derby's "necessity and curse," that used as to the Emperor of the French, charging him in the broadest terms as a hypocrite and a liar, with relation to the very acts which Lord Palmerston had approved as necessary in the then state of France, leads me to think that a wise man would do well to put into private letters as little as possible, and that a calm historian will never, as he ought never to, accept these gossiping garrulities as matter of history.

If Lord Aberdeen were, for instance, to be judged by this letter, and one or two of the same kind, it would be impossible to accept as to him that character of "freedom from suspicion" that Mr. Gladstone gives him. But it is just as sound a way of judging a man by the contents of his hastily scribbled letters to a diplomatist in petticoats, as to judge a writer by his post-prandial opinions as to a novelist or poet of his day.—I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir, your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE PEEL.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Oct. 27.

#### FROM TIPHOOK INTO UPPER BURMAH, TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—During nearly sixty years we have held Assam, and yet have failed hitherto in opening communication with Upper Burma. A good metalled road, sixty miles in length, south-eastward from Tiphook is all that is required. From Seebasgur in Upper Assam to Tiphook is about twenty miles; the latter place lies in North latitude 26 deg. 45 min., and East longitude 94 deg. 45 min. From Tiphook the route is through Chenbang and Langa to the banks of the great Khyendwan River, which waters the fertile plains of Upper Burma on the West, and flows into the Irrawaddi a little above Yandaboo, where our treaty of peace was signed on Feb. 24, 1826.

Our omission to construct this important commercial highway is explained by Captain A. K. Abbott in page 5 of his "Notes on the Naga Hills"; he thinks that the savage Nagas have prevented any peaceable effort to open the route.

In the campaign of 1875 the Eastern Nagas were completely defeated, and the murder of Lieut. Holcombe at Ninu was avenged. The British army penetrated South of Ninu to Nisa and Kamhu, 4,600 feet above the sea, on the East of the Llang river. Further South water was found to be abundant, and our soldiers had marched two marches or twenty miles beyond Kamhu, they would have seen the great Burmah river, the Irrawaddi.

In 1880 a successful campaign was made against the Western or Angami Nagas, but some years must elapse before a good road can be made from Konom or even from Kamhu eastward. For want of a better route the few Nagas go southward through the Munciepor territory, which is highland, and by no means an easy way.

Savages, like the Nagas, are most easily brought to reason by good roads. A Roman road, 100 feet wide, would overawe the savages who lose heart when the jungle is cut down. Captain Abbott's report is as follows:—

"Second route through Seebasgur to Chenbang in the Naga Hills, thence to Langa. Two days' journey, and from thence to Khyendwan River, another two days' journey. But here again the Nagas were hostile."

In sheet 130 of the Indian Atlas, the country through which this road would pass is left entirely blank.—Your obedient servant,

Oct. 29.

Major C. D. P. Payne, wing commander and officiating second in command of the 17th Bombay N.I., is appointed to officiate as second in command of the 16th N.I. during the absence of Lieut. Col. Griffith, on furlough.

Captain Lord Alwyne Compton, of the Viceroy's staff, will join Sir Frederick Roberts's staff temporarily, during the camp of exercise at Bangalore.

#### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### DOCTRINAIRE LIBERALS AND THE ILBERT BILL.

IN India the controversy on the Ilbert Bill has on the whole been happily free from political bias. In England, however, the reverse has been the case. There nothing is more singular than the line adopted by the bulk of the Liberal party with regard to the subject. The opponents of the Bill complain that it abolishes a most important guarantee for the liberties of non-official Englishmen in India, thinly scattered throughout a vast oriental population, whose thoughts and feelings are, for the most part, utterly opposed to their own. These Englishmen contend that the guarantee in question is their birthright, which has been handed down to them from time immemorial, and solemnly confirmed by Magna Charta. Were this right attacked in England, our countrymen would not fail to make themselves heard with effect through their constitutional representatives in Parliament. But here, in India, they unfortunately live under a despotic Government, which can pass any measure it chooses, provided it meets with the approval of the Secretary of State. Such circumstances, one would naturally suppose, ought to call forth the warmest sympathy of the Liberal party, which has always stood forth as the champion of popular rights. But, strange to say, we find its leaders contemptuously rejecting the appeal of his countrymen in India, as being prompted by a spirit of ascendancy, which must be checked at all hazards. Although the proposed measure is practically in the nature of a Disabilities Relief Bill, Liberals in England assume, with generous enthusiasm, to speak out on behalf of 250 millions of their native fellow-subjects, the great majority of whom can derive no possible benefit from it, and neither know nor care anything about it. Leaving aside the arguments based on administrative convenience and respect for native susceptibilities, both of which have already been sufficiently answered, we will first deal with the contention that native and non-English rights are involved in the present case.

The advocates of the Bill assert that it in no way infringes any rights possessed by Englishmen under the Magna Charta, inasmuch as every subject of Her Majesty, without distinction of race, is legally their peer. Parliament, they say, established in 1833 the principle that no native of India by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, or colour is disabled from holding any office in the service of Government, and Her Majesty, later on, in 1858, pledged herself to admit, so far as might be, freely and impartially all natives who should be qualified for such offices by education, ability, and integrity. They finally point out that these declarations have been since acted on by the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service by competition. But it should be noted incidentally that all their arguments concern only this particular class of native civilians. Under these circumstances, they contend that the existing law cannot be defended, as, on the one hand, it preserves no right which Englishmen possess, while, on the other, it deprives natives of a right which has been solemnly secured to them by the Supreme Legislature and the Crown. That every subject of Her Majesty, of whatever race, is the peer of an Englishman, we cannot admit. It is one of those purely abstract theories which find favour with political doctrinaires, especially with philosophical or, as we prefer to call them, metaphysical Liberals. These form a political school, which, with the march of progress, is doomed to give place to the younger and more sensible school of scientific liberals, whose policy is happily guided by facts instead of theories. Such a doctrine, if logically carried out, would include Kols, Bheels, Gonds, Todas and other wild tribes of India—a result which would certainly not find favour with the educated natives who are agitating on behalf of the Bill. We have already endeavoured to make clear in a recent article that the measure does not materially infringe the Englishman's rights. We have therefore merely to consider whether the native members of the Covenanted Civil Service on their part possess a superior right which would entitle them to insist upon the Bill being passed. As regards this point, the supporters of the Bill rely very strongly on the fact that the native members of these Covenanted Civil Service, at least, must be deemed fully qualified, in the term of the Queen's Proclamation already referred to, "by education, ability, and integrity." With respect to the first two qualifications, there can be no doubt that the fact of passing the competitive examination must be accepted as a conclusive test. There remains, however, the moral qualification comprised in the term "integrity." It is generally admitted that the native races of India do not, as a rule, possess the same standard of morality that guides the Englishman in Government service. The doctrinaire, however, contends that Native Civilians, who have resided for two or three years in England, must be presumed to have acquired such a moral tone by contact with English life as to thoroughly fit them to exercise the jurisdiction with which it is proposed to invest them. Against this we venture to demur, for an such presumption, in our opinion, is wrong. We do not think that the majority of native candidates, for the comparatively brief period during which they reside in England, mix sufficiently with

English society to acquire the moral advantages which are said to be derived from good example, although such contact with Englishmen at home undoubtedly emancipates them from very many of their prejudices.

Nor, indeed, are we prepared to admit that the educational advantages which they enjoy have any very great or abiding influence upon their moral character. That view is based upon the common superstition that the moral character of an individual can be materially changed by education. Such a theory is completely at variance with scientific facts. Education, in its widest sense, may be defined as the art of forming the character and cultivating the mind. But it must be remembered that every human being is the result of a system of evolution carried on by slow degrees for many centuries. Observation teaches us that, in his case, not only the physical formation, but also all modes of mental activity, both as regards intellectual capacity and moral disposition, are transmitted by heredity. As regards morality, Herbert Spencer has observed that the experiences of utility organised and consolidated through all past generations of the human race, have been producing corresponding modifications, which, by continued transmission and accumulation have become in us certain faculties of moral intuition. We are not born with knowledge but with inherited aptitudes or tendencies, and in these lie the differences which we observe in the characters of races. The influence of education upon character cannot be denied, but its limits are far narrower than most people imagine. Powerful factor though it be, it is in constant conflict with other factors which have exercised their influence for ages and are therefore far more powerful. Ignorance has been called the parent of vice and crime, and in support of this doctrine statistics are relied on as showing that the majority of criminals are illiterate. Admitting this fact to be true, experience nevertheless teaches us that a man may possess superior intellect and extensive culture, and yet be a thorough scoundrel. In his case, education merely enables him to select a safer field for his operations. Education can only effectually modify man's moral nature by constant action extending over many generations. In this way only, as Herbert Spencer points out, and not by precept or example, can a moral habit be formed. Education, therefore, is unable in a country to raise the moral standard of inferior races, much less to transform the inherited moral tendencies of the individual in two or three short years. But the arguments we have adduced tell much more heavily against the Statutory Civilian than against the Indian Covenanted Civilian. If a compromise is to be effected on the lines suggested by the *Times*, namely by confining the jurisdiction to Sessions Judges and District Magistrates only, such a compromise will be bitterly opposed unless the Statutory Civilians are distinctly barred. We have seen already that the Judges in every High Court have protested against bringing this anomalous class within the scope of the Bill. Even the native community regards the new institution with distrust, and the men themselves entering on peculiar terms could scarcely grumble at not being permitted to exercise peculiar privileges. The "test of fitness" cannot be applied to them for many years to come, and before that time it is more than probable that the system of appointment by favour will have fallen through altogether. No sort of compromise is likely to be welcomed in Bengal; but as the compromise suggested would, without involving serious consequences give the Government a convenient loophole of escape from an undignified position, the English community elsewhere would probably be prepared to consider it. The Government should, however, make no further mistake, and the attempt to include Statutory Civilians would leave both sides in the dispute as far from an agreement as they have been ever since last March. There is a wide distinction between the Covenanted and the Statutory Civilian. All that the advocates of the Bill urge in favour of the first can be readily turned against the latter. We have, as we have shown, not much faith in the arguments themselves. But the very distinction seems to afford a tolerably good excuse for settling the matter off-hand.—*Times of India*.

#### THE RECENT MISLEADING TELEGRAM.

WE remarked yesterday that the explanation of the recent misleading telegram furnished by the London Secretary of Reuter's Company to the *Times*, as having been received by him from the company's Simla agent, was not only most unsatisfactory as an attempt at self-exoneration on the part of the latter gentleman, but created a strong presumption that the telegram in question had been improperly manipulated by Reuter's London office. We might have added that the telegram itself as it appears in the published text, is even more grossly misleading than might have been supposed from a consideration of the corrected figures alone.

Before proceeding to examine the explanation, it should be premised that there is nothing to show how far it represents the actual reply sent by Reuter's Simla Agent to Mr. Griffith's inquiry, and how far only Mr. Griffith's view of the substance of that reply, or a portion of it. Mr. Griffith writes to the *Times*: "From his reply it appears, etc." We

need hardly say that it would have been much more satisfactory to the public, and would have placed them in a much better position for apportioning the responsibility for the figures of the telegram between the Simla Agent and the London Office, had the reply of the former been given *verbatim*.

To turn now to the figures themselves. The telegram, as published, contained three gross errors. The number of opinions against the Bill was stated to be 26. The number of opinions in favour of the Bill was stated to be 114. The total number of opinions received was stated to be 140. All these statements were untrue in fact, and they all departed from the truth to an extent which rendered it *prima facie* highly improbable that, if made at all by the sender of the telegram, they could have been honestly made.

For the first of these statements, it is now clear, Reuter's Simla Agent was not responsible. The figures telegraphed by him, as representing the number of opinions against the Bill, were, he assures us, not 26, but 205. Thus, not only was the cipher dropped out, but the 5 was converted into 6 in transmission.

For the second untrue statement, Reuter's Simla Agent is admittedly responsible. He has made no attempt whatever to explain it; and this is the first point in which his explanation is unsatisfactory. This omission is sufficiently remarkable, but it is explicable on the supposition that the Simla agent considers himself justified in classifying as in favour of the Bill all opinions in favour of any legislation in the direction of the Bill, however differing from that proposed in the Bill itself. We cannot, indeed, reconcile such an explanation with an unbiased desire to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But it is difficult to fix a limit to the extent to which some men's judgments are capable of being warped by their prepossessions, and when we find Reuter's Simla agent stating categorically that the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Burma approve of the Bill, we are driven to the conclusion that he is capable, under certain circumstances, of confounding black and white. But although it is thus possible that Reuter's Simla agent may, when he sent his reply to Mr. Griffith, have been unconscious of the need for an explanation of the statement that 114 of the opinions were in favour of the Bill, it is wholly impossible that he should not have been keenly sensible of the necessity of explaining the statement that the total number of opinions reviewed was 140. Not only was this statement inconsistent with the truth, but it was incompatible with the explanation which the agent was giving about the substitution of twenty-six for 205. Indeed, under the circumstances, it seems almost incredible that, in his reply to Mr. Griffith, Reuter's Simla agent wholly ignored this question of the false total.

This reminds us that we have been left, and it is difficult not to believe designedly left, in entire darkness as to the origin of this total. Certain conclusions regarding it are, however, inevitable. Either Reuter's Simla agent telegraphed a total, or he did not. If he telegraphed a total, then, assuming the truth of his explanation about the substitution of 26 for 205, and assuming also that he can do a sum in simple addition, that total must have been, not 140, but 319. Now a similar accident to that which converted 205 into 26 may also have converted 319 into some other figure; but the chances are so enormous against the two errors of transmission producing a concordant result, that we may safely assume that, even if the figures 319 also got altered in transmission, they did not get so altered into 140.

If, in short, Reuter's Simla agent telegraphed any total at all, then the figures of the message, as received by Reuter, must have been inconsistent, and, this being the case, it was the duty of Reuter's secretary in London to get the inconsistency cleared up by referring to the Simla agent for the purpose, instead of altering the total so as to suit the rest of the figures received by him.

If, on the other hand, Reuter's Simla agent telegraphed no total whatever, then Reuter's office in London must have invented the total 140. The impropriety of this course might not, indeed, have been so obvious as that of altering the total; for, if no total was telegraphed, there was no patent inconsistency to arouse suspicion. That it was highly improper, the result has, however, sufficiently shown. For its effect was to supply a factitious proof of the accuracy of the items, and thus prevent the possibility of all suspicion of error in transmission.

Now, in either of these cases—whether a discrepant total was received and tampered with by Reuter's London office, or whether no total was received and one was invented by that office—Mr. Griffith must have known perfectly well that there was something for him to explain in the matter; and he must have known, too, that mere justice to his Simla agent, unless that agent transmitted a false total, if not his duty to the public, placed him under an obligation to explain it.

The fact of his having, notwithstanding, ignored the necessity for explaining it, justifies the conclusion that he was unprepared with a satisfactory explanation.

Now we should like to be furnished with the *ipsissima verba*

of the original message as received by Reuter's London office ; a statement of the hour at which it was received, and also of the hour at which it was furnished to the London Press ; and the *ipsissima verba* of the explanation furnished by Reuter's Simla agent. We should also like to know whether, in editing the telegram for the Press, any outside authority was consulted by Reuter's London office, and, if so, who that authority was. —*Englishman*.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE Bill to which we alluded in our last was brought in and referred to a Select Committee. It was never, however, destined to pass into law. There was too little interference with the rights of property within its four corners to suit the extreme Radical tendencies which, from this time, began to leaven the Government of Bengal. The matter was therefore sent up to the Government of India with a recommendation that a rent commissioner should be appointed. We are informed, upon the authority of the then secretary to the Government of Bengal, that although "under the influence of the belief that Government was dealing with the subject, disputes have quieted down, there are still everywhere the embers of an unsettled quarrel."

This statement was made in April, 1879; and to prove it, the divisional reports of the previous four years are raked up.

The writer, however, need have gone no further than the materials which were at hand for the administration report of 1879-80 to find that there was a general and growing prosperity, without the slightest idea on the part of the peasantry of Bengal or Behar that Government was stirring in the matter at all. Although primary education have been brought to the ryot's door, and English schools have been scattered broadcast over the country, it is a melancholy fact, that the eloquent words uttered in the council chamber were probably read by one or two educated men outside of Calcutta, and had not the remotest effect upon the masses of the rural community. No belief whatever existed in the minds of the ryots that Government was taking any steps whatever. No such belief exists even to-day amongst any class of the people who do not read newspapers or listen to the National Fund agitators.

The fact of the matter is, that under strong and wise administration the ryots of the Dhakka Division, as well as those of Pubna, were taught that breaking the peace and rioting were offences with which the law could deal. Their keeping quiet was due to no idea of a Rent Bill being contemplated. It was due to the fact, that the executive officers of the Rajshahai and Dhakka divisions were strong and able men. It is very easy now to lose sight of the reason for the disturbances that took place some ten years ago.

The value of land in Bengal has increased by the most rapid strides. The increase was due to reasons which were altogether outside the expenditure of capital or labour on the part of the ryots. The jute presses of Serajganj and Naraingang began to be built, and the demand for jute opened up a field of wealth to the peasantry of the eastern districts of which they had hitherto never dreamt.

In this increase of value the zemindars, not unreasonably, thought they had some claim to share. They enhanced, or tried to enhance rent, and the ryots at once combined, not only to resist enhancement, but to refuse to pay rent at all. The old procedure was carried out, rent suits were instituted all over the country, with the usual results; decrees were taken out, but could not be executed; and then the strong arm of the executive came in and peace was restored. Peace was restored so far back as 1876, and since then things have been going on in their normal fashion. We emphatically deny that in Bengal the embers of an unsettled quarrel exist, unless that state of things can be said to be a cause for quarrel where one man has property and another not.

The ashes of the old fire had almost vanished away. It is quite possible that a very active flame may be fanned from them, if this Bill comes into law, and landlord and tenant are driven at every turning to litigation. As we have all along said, all that was wanted was, to adapt the existing law to the altered circumstances of the country. This was especially desirable when all friction had ceased, and the country had quieted down after a struggle between the zemindars to obtain their share of the increased value of the land, and the ryots to withhold the payment of any rent whatever. Both parties had been taught that physical force and violence were not the proper means by which to attain their end. The introduction of a simplified procedure for realisation of rents actually due, with a clear definition, on the other hand, of the rights of the ryot, was what struck Sir Ashley Eden in 1879 as being desirable. It would have been well for the country had his intention been carried out. The rent question would have been set at rest for many years to come, if not for all time. Both zemindar and ryot would have known their respective positions, and the land would have had rest.

It was, however, not destined to be so. The year after the introduction of the Bill, which would have done much for the country, saw a new state of affairs all over the empire. A general bouleversement of everything that was settled had

begun, and the policy which began with confiscating the property of the landed proprietors in Ireland was set on foot. It did its work in Ireland, and now we see the beginning in India of the same line of action.

Sir Ashley Eden's Bill was therefore withdrawn, and a commission was appointed to compile and consolidate the existing law and to draw up a draft Rent Bill. This commission consisted of Messrs. Dampier, Field, Mackenzie, Harrison, O'Kinealy, and Babus Mohini Mohun Roy, Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and Brojendro Kumar Seal. Mr. Harrison ceased to be a member of the commission before its labours came to an end, so the final report was submitted without his signature. This report was dated June 19, 1880. It is upon this report that the present legislation is founded, and we shall, therefore, have a good deal to say on the subject.

No one can dispute the earnestness and pains with which the subject of the land question was taken up by the gentlemen forming the commission. We shall have to differ from the conclusions at which they arrived in many instances. We shall do so, however, with a sense of the great and laborious work the commission has accomplished, in bringing the history of the rent question before the public in a manner which, for clearness and lucidity, has excelled all previous attempts in the same direction.

We have now a body of facts before us upon which to build conclusions, and for the compilation of these facts we have to thank the Rent Commission. To us in India, the results arrived at by the majority of the Commissioners were startling. Most men thought that the Draft Bill submitted by them went a long way on the road to altering and disturbing existing relations.

The little finger, however, of the Bill which is now before the council is thicker than the loins of the measure which was regarded with dread some two years ago. We shall follow the example of Government and take the Bill and report of the Commissioners as our basis. We hope to be able to show how that, under the fostering sun of Radicalism, a Bill which was originally revolutionary enough in its scope has assumed proportions which may well be called Communistic. We shall ask also, upon what data, upon what new information, the change was made. —*Englishman*, October 3rd.

#### SELECTED ARTICLES.

##### THE ILBERT BILL—MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

A MEETING of opponents of the Ilbert Bill was held at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Oct. 4, and was well attended. In the absence of Mr. Howell the chair was occupied by Mr. R. C. Saunders.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the unanimity of the European population of India in regarding the measure as entirely unnecessary, and as opposed to their dearest privileges and to the best interests of the country. Whatever the *Pioneer* might say as to the Bill being carried through with modifications, he (Mr. Saunders) only gave it two months' longer life, for it was bound to be thrown out; Englishmen would never permit themselves to be enslaved, or what was pretty much the same thing, crushed down to the level of the natives. They were determined, whatever happened, not to give in in this matter. The non-officials of India had been terribly neglected and very unfairly treated by Government, and it was now high time that they should assert themselves. The Eurasians, too, had many wrongs to be righted, and every true Englishman should sympathise with them in the many trials and difficulties they had to encounter. (Applause.) Meetings to oppose the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill must be held all over the country, and frequently, until right had triumphed. Agitation was the only weapon that could be used, and it was the only thing that could move Lord Ripon, who was brought up in an atmosphere of agitation, and who rose to eminence by its means. Mr. Saunders, after some further remarks, moved the following resolution:—"That Lord Ripon having, on March 9 last, distinctly pledged himself in Council to give the 'fullest weight and the most deliberate consideration' to official opinions and other representations that might be made against the Ilbert Bill, and such opinions and representations as published being both in weight and number decided in favour of total abandonment, this meeting is of opinion that Lord Ripon's government is now morally bound, and cannot honourably hesitate, to withdraw the Bill." Referring to the official opinions upon the Bill, the speaker observed that they were not, although generally antagonistic to the measure, unfriendly to the natives. They would probably have been more strongly worded if the civilians had had that knowledge of the natives which was possessed by the non-officials who have lived many years in the country. The platform of the opponents to the Bill was friendliness to the natives, but a disbelief in their fitness as yet to judge Europeans justly and accurately.

Mr. KEMP seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, referred particularly to the injustice of home politicians deciding a question of which they could have but the vaguest notions.

The Europeans in India did not, generally speaking, believe very strongly in the friendly professions of natives towards them. The Gladstone party in England were doing their best to make the natives believe that the real power of the country was in native hands. That was a principle which, if carried out, would in time drive Englishmen from the country. It was utterly impossible for Europeans and natives to live here on actual equality, when there were 250 millions against a mere handful, and unless the Government protected them and respected them, English supremacy would be lowered. If the natives were not loyal to Englishmen, they could not be loyal to England. Natives, according to their own lights, were honourable and good enough, but they had not sufficiently advanced to be able to understand the higher motives which prompted Europeans in the actions and relations of life. Speaking for himself, he might say that he did not dislike the natives, but in view of the proposed measure, he feared them on account of the immaturity of their moral education as measured by a European standard. They were mere babes in this respect, and would a wise father attempt to place his elder and experienced sons on an equality with his youngest child in respect of judgment and the proper appreciation of wordly matters? (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then moved, "That the object of the proposed measure, as announced in Council, being to secure, in respect to European British subjects, the fair and impartial administration of justice in this country, and to provide for an alleged administrative inconvenience, and it not having been shown that justice in respect to European British subjects is not fairly and impartially administered, or that any administrative inconvenience exists, on this ground also Lord Ripon is bound to withdraw the Bill." He contended that no administrative inconvenience had been proved by the supporters of the Bill, and ridiculed the notion of the Marquis of Hartington backing up the measure, observing that the noble lord did not know a Mussulman from an Hindu. The Secretary of State's influence upon the Indian Government was one of the worst features of England's relationship with India, and this had been amply proved by Lord Hartington's action in regard to the Ilbert Bill. The speaker would allow the natives every one of the claims to which they were entitled under that noble Proclamation of 1858, but would not go further and make the ruled the rulers. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. BRENNAN seconded the proposition, and remarked that the cause and reason for the Bill had to be sought for after the effect became visible. Of all places in the world India was the worst for putting forward statements which could not be backed up by facts; but that particular form of indiscretion had been adopted in regard to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. No doubt it was a noble idea that all men should be equal in the sight of their rulers, but like many other noble ideas, it was simply an idea and nothing more. Lord Beaconsfield, when Mr. Disraeli, would admit to the franchise in England those only who, by education and training, were able to form a just opinion on subjects they had to decide. At home people were not trusted to vote unless their houses were valued at a certain amount, but here it was taken for granted that all the natives in their mighty numbers might form an overwhelming public opinion. Even depth of pocket was ignored, and the poorest but considered. The great question to be decided was this—were the principles which it was proposed to engraft on the native mind likely to flourish and result in good? The tendency of the present Government in England was to advance at any cost and with a total disregard of the future; they were not content to allow civilisation to go on smoothly and quietly; the child now was supposed to know more than the man. How could we expect natives to be equal with us in matters of which they had just gained a knowledge, but which had formed a part of English life for hundreds of years? He contended that natives in the present state of their existence were incapable of a just conception of right and wrong as between a native and a European. (Applause.) When native servants did not think it robbery to charge their masters exorbitant prices, how could natives judge of the high standard of honour among Europeans. It would be going too far to say that England conquered states solely for their good, although it might be a secondary influence on their action. The first cause had been the desire to spread abroad the power and increase the riches of England. Some short-sighted statesmen, however, did not recognise this fact, and supposed that our dependencies would remain faithful and true, whilst there was developed within them the desire to govern themselves. Unless England took care that those into whom she was instilling these ideas were capable of properly valuing the privileges given them. The day would come when, having received all, they, knowing their own power of numbers, would cast her aside as a mother that knew not how to train up her children, but had put manly thoughts into their mind when they should have been fed with the milk of babies. England refused to give Ireland Home Rule, as the people of that country had proved they could not rule themselves wisely; how then could she give India, who

could not rule herself, the power to rule us. (Applause). If a man could not take care of his own, who would venture to commit to his care that which was another's?

Mr. MOREAU proposed:—"That having regard to recent instances in which the Cabinet in England has in deference to the popular wishes, withdrawn from proposed legislation in the British House of Commons, and to the fact that out of the countless millions of people in India not 50,000 of native population can have even heard of the Ilbert Bill, this meeting is of opinion that there is no foundation for the statement that Lord Ripon's Government can or will sustain any loss of prestige whatever by withdrawing the obnoxious measure in deference to the wishes of the whole European population, and nearly all educated native gentlemen in Upper India." He pointed out that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright had no idea what the natives of India are. They judged the natives by those educated Hindus who were trained in English universities, and who were men of great intelligence and learning.

Mr. DUFFILL seconded the resolution. In speaking of the introduction of the Bill, he said that the Government had been frightened out of their senses by the bleating of a single Bengal sheep, and he compared the action of the Government with that of a contractor who attempted to put up a roof before building the walls of a house. If Lord Ripon's policy were carried out much longer, Englishmen in India would have to clear out bag and baggage to the strains of the Russian National Anthem. (Laughter.) Referring to Mr. Grant Duff's opinion, that if the Bill were withdrawn the government of the country would be handed over to irresponsible persons, the speaker said that only Mr. Grant Duff's ineffable conceit could have promoted him, after a few months' experience of the country, to set his opinion in such a dogmatic manner against that of men who had lived a lifetime in the country. Mr. Grant Duff considered himself so wise that he thought it was sufficient for him to dispose of the whole matter in a single sentence, and that the mere sound of his voice should calm the agitation. But he would never succeed so long as the Anglo-Saxon race possessed the spirit of ascendancy of which Mr. Gladstone had spoken so disparagingly. (Applause.) That a Government which professed to be the most liberal and enlightened of the age should show such contempt for public opinion was a far greater anomaly than that which they were so eager to remove. They listened to the voice of public opinion in England, and in deference to it cast away the Canal Bill and their own Criminal Procedure Bill. Mr. Grant Duff said that because there was agitation what was agitated for should not be granted. Why, the life-boatmen might as well say that they would not go to the assistance of a wrecked vessel because she had hoisted signals of distress. What would they think of a fire brigade captain who, when told of a fire, said, "If you had not told me I would have come and put it out?" (Applause.) But that was the attitude of Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. Gladstone, when he spoke of crushing the spirit of ascendancy of his countrymen, must have forgotten the history of his country. It was that ascendancy that made him Prime Minister, and kept him in the post. (Applause.) Nation after nation had tried to crush that ascendancy out of Englishmen and had failed. The French tried to crush it out of Nelson at Trafalgar, and out of Wellington at Waterloo, and their efforts ended in defeat and humiliation. This ascendancy was not an evil spirit, but had done much wherever it existed to improve and elevate the people. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, "that while regretting that the opinions of officials and other competent natives and Europeans in these provinces have not been more numerous and faithfully sought for by Government (it being beyond all doubt that the number and weight of such opinions, even of educated native gentlemen in these provinces, would have largely added to the crushing majority against the Bill), this meeting desires to tender its heartfelt thanks to those European and Native officials and non-officials who have urged the absolute abandonment of the Bill."

Mr. BROWN seconded the motion, which, like the former resolution, was carried unanimously.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Rivers Thompson and the Defence Association, and "God Save the Queen" having been sung, the meeting separated.—*Pioneer*.

#### THE "MORNING POST" ON THE ILBERT MEETINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

THE eloquent and exhaustive speech on the Ilbert Bill, by Mr. Piunket, on Thursday night, at a meeting of the Earl's-court Conservative Club, places the controversy on this miserable blunder of the Government in a perfectly clear and comprehensible light. That any supporters of this ill-omened measure have been found in this country is due, first, to the strength of Ministerial partisanship, second, to an almost absolute ignorance of the real facts of the case. There are only two good reasons for believing that Ministers deliberately planned to keep the public in the dark regarding the opinion of the Bill entertained by the English community in India. When the debate in the Indian Council on Lord Ripon's scheme for the substitution of native for English judges throughout the dependency was sent over here by telegram, the message was supposed to belong to the class ordinarily despatched by Reuter. The consensus of opinion in the Council seemed to be

strongly in favour of the Bill; but later non-official despatches showed that exactly the opposite was the case—that the opinions expressed adverse to the Bill had been deliberately suppressed. Later on, it transpired that the Government had authorised and paid for this false and misleading telegram. What other conclusion can reasonable men come to from this than that a mean attempt was thus made by the Indian authorities to practice a fraud on public opinion in this country? The Government asked the Anglo-Indian community to state their views on the proposals contained in the Ilbert Bill. The result was exactly opposite to that expected by the Government, who thereupon attempted to conceal the fact by means of a falsely-worded telegram. Every one knows that such conduct in private life would be stigmatised as it deserves; is it one whit less disgraceful because the Government are the misdoers? Nemesis has followed Ministers, however, more speedily than they expected. The Bill itself, and the double-dealing and sharp practice that were unscrupulously employed on its behalf, have aroused the strongest indignation, both in this country and amongst the Anglo-Indian community. The vast majority of English opinion, both in this country and in the Dependency, has declared against the measure. The only place where it excited even a feeble measure of approbation was in the Bombay Province, where its practical effects would be hardly appreciable. In Bengal, however, forty-five Europeans and thirteen natives advocated a withdrawal of the Bill, while on the other hand nineteen natives and an American missionary supported it. Taking the whole of the Indian official opinions sent in upon the measure, it appears that thirteen Europeans expressed themselves as favourable to Mr. Ilbert's scheme, while thirty-six were desirous of securing a compromise, and 173 for its absolute withdrawal. These figures are unquestionably trustworthy, and they show with startling clearness how mad and criminal is the course in which the Government appear resolved to persevere.

That there is no real and immediate demand for the proposed enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Indian judges Mr. Plunket had no difficulty in showing last night. The High Court of Bengal declared emphatically that the Ilbert Bill "is justified by no necessity, either immediately present or sufficiently near at hand to require consideration; and that the measure cannot be defended as contributing to the more effectual and impartial administration of justice." For it must be borne in mind that there is not even the pretence that the natives are the victims of injustice at the hands of the English judge. The supposed grievance which is said to call for and justify Lord Ripon's fantastic measure exists nowhere save in the imaginations of the Viceroy, Mr. Ilbert, and a few other sentimental persons. It must be admitted, no doubt, that within the last few months the situation has changed somewhat in this respect. Foolish agitators and writers have taught the Indian people to believe that unless the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill is passed, their just interests will suffer. When that measure is withdrawn or rejected—as it surely will be in the end—there will naturally be a certain effervescence of popular feeling on the subject, for which Her Majesty's present advisers will be solely and culpably responsible. But the artificial grievance created by the folly and short-sightedness of the Indian Viceroy is no genuine grievance at all. As we have said, the Indian public generally do no suffer at all—in truth they gain a great deal—by the exclusive jurisdiction exercised in the provinces by English judges. The few natives who are thus shut out from judicial office—Lord Ripon himself computes them at only half-a-dozen for the next few years, and at no more than one-sixth of the whole number of judges when the Ilbert system should have got in full working order—represent so small an infraction of right as to be scarcely worth mention. The fact of the matter is that the Indian Criminal Procedure question is an English infinitely more than it is a native concern. The natives suffer no injustice from having all their quarrels with Europeans settled by English judges, while, on the other hand, Europeans would be sure to suffer the grossest injustice if they had to plead their cause against native wrongdoers before native judges. That they do not now suffer in this way because there are in certain districts native judges with jurisdiction over white men, is readily explained by the fact that in these districts the European element largely preponderates. But in the more distant provinces, where Englishmen are in the smallest of minorities, the situation is exactly reversed, and if to existing disadvantages were added that of being tried by a native judge, the life of Europeans would become simply intolerable. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal stated, in reply to the question addressed to him by Lord Ripon, that "an Englishman, much more an Englishwoman, summoned to a native magistrate's court (frequently as evidence shows, on a false charge), has to undergo many indignities which a European officer can at once control and check, but which, in a court presided over by a native, find free course among a sympathetic audience. There is no exaggeration in this as most persons who have had to deal with such cases can testify, and the absolute distrust which the European in the interior has of such courts arises not so much from any positive want of confidence in the magistrate, if left to himself, as from the atmosphere of perjury, forgery, and intrigue which is about him and around him." This is only an example of the sort of evidence which has poured in upon Lord Ripon almost daily since he invited those in India best qualified to speak to frankly state their views on the Ilbert Bill and its probable consequences. To all appearance the overwhelming tide of opinion adverse to the measure, has not altered Lord Ripon's determination to secure its final sanction by the Indian Legislature. But the people of this country will not regard so scandalous a proceeding with indifference. There must be no mistake on this point. The Ilbert Bill is not called for by circumstances; if it became law it would do the native community no real good, while it would work the European community infinite harm. Therefore, it must not be allowed to be written on the statute book under any circumstances whatever.

#### THE SAME.

THE meetings to consider the Ilbert Bill which took place last week

afford welcome evidence that people in England at length begin to realise how serious are the issues involved. Until this matter is settled, either for good or for evil, it can scarcely be even momentarily dismissed from our attention. With the speech of Mr. Plunket we have already dealt. It remains for the politicians of whose conduct it forms so searching an indictment to lay before the country some equally public refutation. Meanwhile we desire to call attention to the significance possessed by such a meeting as that held under the auspices of the Balloon Society on Friday night at the Aquarium. There was nothing of an *ex parte* nature in the evidence laid before it. Speeches were made on both sides, and many native gentlemen, headed by the Rajah Kampil Sing, were present with every opportunity for stating their views of the case. But out of the multitude of words uttered he would be a clever man who could disentangle one coherent argument in favour of the measure. We say this advisedly, and, in fact, were this merely a matter out of which political capital could be made such a circumstance would be a positive disadvantage. It is easy to attract sympathy by assailing imperfect arguments. It is difficult to keep on repeating a condemnation which no one seems able to reply to. It will be well to take a few examples of the statements made on either side, and let them speak for themselves. It is argued by the supporters of the Bill that in the three capitals Englishmen are actually under native jurisdiction, and therefore that the principle of the Bill is already granted. Assuming this for a moment to be a common event, the difference is still sufficiently obvious. Large numbers of Europeans are massed together in the towns, and are protected by a competent press and its accompanying publicity from any suspicion of foul play. Could this be said of residents in some out-of-the-way part when brought by some native accuser before a native judge? The native judge might be a most estimable person according to his lights, but he would be more than human were he, when removed from the fierce light of public opinion, to administer impartially the alien laws of an alien race as against his own countrymen. Thus this proposition seems theoretically quite untenable, in spite of its specious sound. But when we come to consider what is actually meant so far by the argument that existing native magistrates already try Englishmen in the cities we reach the ludicrous. The editor of the *Calcutta Daily News* stated that within the last quarter of a century three natives only had received such appointments in that city, two of whom were subsequently dismissed for falsifying judicial records. And this passed uncontradicted in a meeting including, as we have said, both English and Indian supporters of the Ilbert Bill. A second argument urged was that the language of the Queen's Proclamation had committed us to the proposed course. This was at once rebutted by the observation that the removal of disqualifications was only promised with certain conditions as to fitness. That this is more than a mere platitude is shown by the analogous case of promotion in the army. The natives, although assigned company rank, are not considered fitting persons to receive a company. In face of this custom, the proclamation must not be interpreted as having overlooked the certain necessity for making similar differences in the civil service. It is almost a waste of time to answer high-flown remarks about the Indian nation and the efforts of Lord Ripon to do his best in troubled times. The times were not troubled until his untimeliness made them so. The nation, as a united whole, is, as Mr. Plunket said, our own creation, and without us would resolve itself again into discordant elements. Beyond these, however, we can recall no further suggestions in favour of the Ilbert Bill. It is evident, when this sort of talk is all that we are confronted with, that we can trust implicitly to the strength of our case, and have no need to bolster it up by the introduction of acrimonious side-issues. We are free to confess that several things have been said in opposing this measure which we deprecate as generally at variance with our recognised policy in India, and as particularly tending to obscure the present question. The references to conquest and religion, with which some speakers have garnished their remarks, have been singularly unfortunate. We hold India by the sword, no doubt, but to the generation of our fellow-subjects now growing up there it has been a sheathed sword, and common sense should forbid us needlessly to braodish it at them. We may, in fact, we must, have our own views as to the proper respect due to a cow, but we have learnt one bitter lesson of trying to rule India without regard to religious prejudices. We have now to discuss certain social differences which unfit the native to administer law to the Englishman. The question of religion does not enter into it, and if it did all our dealings with the natives are conducted on the basis of reverence for their religious feelings; and directly they cease to be so we may prepare for a second and, if possible, more horrible Mutiny. Exhibitions of religious zeal, however well intentioned, may with advantage be excluded from the subject, if not because they are unpatriotic, at least because they are irrelevant. In the end too, they would increase, as much as the Ilbert Bill itself, those class animosities which it is our paramount object to allay. Every fresh report from India seems to justify us more and more in our opposition to Lord Ripon's policy. There is, indeed, a mass of evidence which has hardly been brought to light. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has said that "Be it privilege or prejudice which the Englishman asserts here, there can be no question that the bare proposal to withdraw it has excited a fiercer and more perilous conflict of races than was witnessed after the Mutiny of 1857." These words are already receiving a terrible fulfilment. The letter of Mr. Ponsonby Moore, which we lately published, affords direct evidence of cases where the name of the Englishman has begun to lose its power. Formerly the ladies of an English family were considered as safe in the protection of native servants as they would be over here. Now more than one horrible case of outrage, too gross for description, but the proofs of which were furnished us with the letter referred to, forms a ghastly commentary on the altered state of affairs. In the face of this evil, can any question more imperatively demand an answer than that which asks why this Bill is pressed forward? It

cannot be because Liberal traditions demand that natives be placed on an equal footing with Englishmen, for such traditions are the first to insist that free institutions can only be granted to people prepared to receive them. It cannot be that public opinion requires it, for in India it does not exist, and in England it is unmistakably antagonistic. It cannot be that a great boon will be conferred on the natives by it, for in the course of some years six alone can be benefited by it. Until then, some one tells us why, we must give our own answer. Lord Ripon was sent out by a Government which announced itself as practically infallible. As a conscientious man he may tremble at the tempest he has raised, but as a Liberal Viceroy he trembles still more to confess his error. If this is not true, what is the truth? If it is, can we afford to risk our Empire to save Lord Ripon's dignity? In one scale are the lives of our men, the honour of our women, the happiness of India. In the other the vanity of a few baboos and the fads of a worthy but fatuous nobleman.

#### MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

A MEETING to further the movement for introducing medical women into India was held on Monday afternoon, in the rooms of the Social Science Association, Adam-street, Adelphi. There was a large attendance of ladies, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. Surgeon-General HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P., presided.

Mr. KITTREDGE, of Bombay, who was called upon to explain what had been done in India in the way of introducing medical women, said that his intention was first called to the subject by an article written by Mrs. Hoggan and published in a magazine. It occurred to him that something might be done if he could persuade his native friends to open a guarantee fund, so that ladies might be induced to go there from this country, and, when there, to find sufficient remuneration for their labour. In a fortnight he secured from 40,000 to 50,000 rupees as a guarantee, and Mr. Cama, of Poonah, supplemented the amount by £12,000 towards the cost of erecting an hospital for women and children in Bombay, on the understanding that the Government would carry it on and meet all the expenses afterwards. The services of Miss Peachey had been secured, and it was proposed to place the hospital under her charge. The objection now raised by native women against being attended by male surgeons would be at once removed. Women would also be allowed to act as apothecaries, and the University had consented to allow them to enter their classes on the same footing as men, and to obtain a medical education there. The introduction of women as medical officers would tend greatly to alleviate the suffering which existed in India.

Miss MANNING, the secretary, read a letter from Lady M. Hobart, of Bath, who stated that the sad condition to which women in India had been subjected, in consequence of their having no proper medical care, proved the urgency of the need; and the opening for work for medical men which that need created, seemed as if the response which it had received must eventually prove successful in every respect; and though the guarantee fund had been liberally supported in the outset, she felt very anxious that the committee should make a determined effort to secure remuneration on such a scale as to ensure an endowment to medical women whose capabilities would be above the average. She fancied that, if it were well managed, the native gentlewomen would delight in showing that they individually encouraged such a valuable movement.

Dr. FRANÇOIS HOGGAN moved "That this meeting hears with satisfaction of the opening to women of the Calcutta Medical College and other places for facilitating the medical training of women in India." Mrs. Hoggan said that the most important part of the movement was that of having native women educated cheaply in their own country; for then they would be of immense use amongst the millions of Indian women who suffered terribly from the want of proper medical advice, and who, generally speaking, were averse to being attended by those of the opposite sex.

Dr. FRANÇOIS, formerly principal of the Calcutta Medical College, in seconding the motion, said it was exceedingly gratifying to find that many ladies were ready to go to India, and that others were there who were anxious for a medical education to be imparted to them. The development of the native element would prove of incalculable value. He would leave it to the native gentlemen to select their *protégées*, then to educate them up to a required standard, and afterwards to let them go back to their villages, where they could practise amongst the women. When their skill became known, and they were found to be vastly superior to the wretched nurses, their services would be hailed with delight. Many a poor woman was left to die simply because her nurse, when her case became difficult, told her it was her fate to die, and she must leave her to her own resources. Those women knew very little, except to block up windows and doors, exclude the air, and invoke fanciful deities.

Miss BETLBY, who was the first to establish a hospital for native women in Lucknow, said that much misery existed, simply because there were no medical women to be had.

Dr. LEITNER said that if qualified English ladies went out, he had not the slightest doubt of their being successful amongst the native women.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mrs. GARRETT-ANDERSON proposed another resolution

calling for guarantee funds to be raised in other parts of India.

Miss ANDERSON spoke of the pleasure with which she had heard of the success of the movement in Bombay, and expressed the hope that it would be extended to all parts of the Empire. She had heard ladies talk of the difficulty which must beset those who attempted to doctor women in India, but she thought if women were properly qualified, they could battle quite as well there as in London, where there was a less chance of incompetent persons being found out. Compared with many doctors in London, she had, she must say, the greatest respect for the country professionals, because they had to rely more upon their own knowledge and their power to adapt it. There was no doubt a large field in India for competent medical women, and she heartily wished the movement every success.

Mr. WOOD, of Bombay, and other gentlemen, supported the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and the meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette* of Oct. 12.)

The order posting Major General H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c., to the Meerut Division, appears in general orders dated Sept. 29.

Major General M. Dillon, it is stated, is to come back to India, in all probability succeeding General Payn at Madras, whose tenure in that divisional command expires next April.

Colonel Chapman, the Commander in Chief's Military Secretary, having obtained an extension of three months' leave, making nine in all, should lose his appointment; but, of course, as it is a personal one he could always be re-appointed. The rules as regards leave for officers of the British Service holding staff appointments in this country are six months on medical certificate, with half staff or four months on private affairs on English pay, neither of which can be availed of more than once during the five years' tour with retention of appointment. Even should Colonel Chapman be re-appointed, the Pay Department, it is presumed, will strike him off their pay list for the three months at any rate. It is a nice point.

Col. T. W. W. Pierce, Commandant Bombay 16th N.I., has been granted a good-service pension. Col. Pierce served in Rajputana in 1854-55, Central India in 1858-59, China in 1860, Abyssinia in 1867-68, and Southern Afghanistan in 1880. It was Col. Pierce who, in the latter campaign, commanded the Kach garrison which bravely repulsed a determined attack made by a body of Marris and Ghazis.

Lieut. Col. Robinson, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is spoken of as the probable successor of Lieut. Col. Cunningham, in the appointment of assistant adjutant general of the Northern Division Bombay Army.

Surgeon Thompson officiates for Surgeon Major Kiernander in medical charge of the 16th N.I.

The 5th Bombay Lancers go to Quetta.

A detachment of the 4th Ghorkhas has been detailed for duty, to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Jummoo, on the 17th instant.

No vessel of the Indian Marine can be placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, and a Calcutta paper says that a British India steamer will be chartered to convey His Excellency and staff to Madras and back. The party of His Excellency to visit the camp of exercise at Bangalore will consist of about forty officers, and they will have with them some sixty horses; so that a special steamer would seem to be a necessity.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—A district court-martial, under the presidency of Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Broughton, Madras Staff Corps, assembled at the court-martial room, Bellary, on the 24th ultimo, for the trial of Private William Stevens, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, who was charged with assaulting Lance Corporal William Greaves, the Orderly Room Sergeant. Greaves, hearing a disturbance in the barrack-room, on Sept. 15, proceeded to the spot, and there found the accused, who was drunk, creating a disturbance, which led the corporal to order an escort to march him to the guard room. The accused turned round towards the corporal and said, "Am I for the guard room, Corporal Greaves?" to which the latter replied in the affirmative. The accused made a rush at Greaves, and struck him with his clenched fist across the chest, at the same time exclaiming: "Well, I'll go to the guard-room for something." The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for one year.—Gunner Harry Smith, Q Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, was tried by general court-martial at Madras, on Sept. 11, for having enlisted without declaring that he had previously been discharged with ignominy from the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, in which he served under the name of Harry Sturgess. He was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years and to be discharged with ignominy.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL AND MR. ATKINS'S MEETING AT THE AQUARIUM.

We believe that most of our readers are following, with interest and sympathy, the mission to this country of Mr. F. T. Atkins, the delegate of the railway employes and other English working-men of India. With the sturdy independence characteristic of the English working-men, especially of those who have been much employed abroad—the manly, self-reliant spirit to which the British Empire owes so much, both in the Colonies and in India—Mr. Atkins has neither sought nor received in his really formidable undertaking the aid of the London Committee formed to protest against the Ilbert Bill. But if any members of that Committee were ever inclined to doubt whether their sympathy might unreservedly be given to one who, on somewhat different lines, and in a different stratum of society, is working with the same object—that of letting the English people know the truth about the Ilbert Bill—we are sure that their doubts will now have been set at rest, not merely by the unquestionable success of Mr. Atkins's appeal to the working-men of London at the Aquarium last Friday, but also by the general moderation of his address on that occasion.

First, as to the success of the meeting. No one who was present at the Aquarium could doubt it for a moment. The presence of a noisy band of Radicals, led by such wild spirits as Mr. Kelly, of Clerkenwell, Mr. Haggard, of Serampore fame, Dr. G. B. Clark, of the Transvaal Independence Committee, and Mr. Martin Wood, only served—like the twenty-three Radicals who disturbed the Limehouse meeting in August last—to accentuate the strength and reality of the public feeling against the Bill. Lest this view of Friday's meeting should be thought to be coloured by the wishes of a writer hostile to the Bill, we will quote the description of one of the very ablest

supporters of the Bill, the *Western Morning News*—a journal often cited by us as representing the most dangerous (because at once the most cultured and the most sincere) opposition to the views of those who desire, with ourselves, the withdrawal of the measure: The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* thus wrote last Saturday :—

"Lord Kimberley should take the meeting of the Balloon Society last night for a sign. It was not a party or a packed meeting, yet its condemnation of the Ilbert Bill was unmistakable; and I know from what I hear about me that the agitation is telling with greater force than the friends of the measure seem to imagine. The question 'How would you like your wife to be tried by a Hindoo who regard women as so many cattle?' is coming home to the working-men; and they want to know what Lord Ripon's ideas of equality between races are that he should subject Englishmen to a subject race. The opponents of the measure are enthusiastic, relentless, fierce, and they have practically the whole Anglo-Indian opinion behind them. I understand that the measure is to be passed in any case, but its postponement is creating a feeling which will be fatal to its success as a pacifying measure tending to greater equality. Lord Kimberley may be assured, therefore, that, unless he is prepared to pass the measure at once, he will presently be unable to pass it at all."

The writer of this paragraph, as a strong Liberal, is evidently, and not unnaturally, prejudiced in favour of what he fancies to be "a pacifying measure tending to greater equality," introduced into India by a Liberal Viceroy. But as an honest man—and also as a sound politician, for in the long run honesty is the best policy—he dares to face actual facts; and those facts are, that the solid, sober, truthful grounds on which Anglo-Indians have been led into "fierce" opposition to this ill-timed measure, are really sinking down into the minds of the English people.

Next, as to the moderation of Mr. Atkins's address to the working-men at the Aquarium. A perusal of the report will show that he based his appeal solely on the fears—admitted even by Sir Steuart Bayley to be well founded—and on the just susceptibilities, of the poorer and less cultivated classes of the English in India, the English working men and women. It may freely be admitted that, in representing those fears to the working classes of England, he had to speak of the religious customs of Hindus as they appear to the view, necessarily somewhat superficial and exoteric, of the less educated classes of Englishmen in India. An Englishman, who is also a Sanskritist and a philosopher, can, and does take an esoteric view of the Hindu veneration for the sacred cow, which is to him (as to the highly-educated Hindu) an emblem, an outward and visible sign of something inward and spiritual. As a scholar, he can and does entirely forgive the Hindu religion for that veneration; which nevertheless undoubtedly is, to a less educated Englishman, unintelligible and even repulsive—especially when it is forcibly contrasted with the lack of veneration for women, which is frankly acknowledged by all Hindu gentlemen of enlightenment to be the weakest point of the Indian social system. There is, in the whole of Mr. Atkins's address, so far as we can see, only this one sentence, to which objection can justly be made by any one; and since Mr. Atkins does not profess to speak as a scholar, or as a philosopher, but only as a plain working-man, truthfully, to represent the feelings and the reasonable prejudices of English working men and women, we do not think he can be blamed for mentioning a prejudice which (whatever weight may be attached to it by scholars), is undoubtedly an important fact, that cannot and ought not to be ignored.

The blame should rather be laid on that foolish and misguided ruler, who has forced such prejudices, on both sides, into a most unfortunate and most unnecessary prominence.

We will at once say, frankly, that we should be the very first fiercely to condemn any reference to religious feelings on either side, where such references were made for purposes of attack. But Mr. Atkins's unhappy clients are the attacked parties—attacked most gratuitously by the Viceroy; and Mr. Atkins is forced, by the very nature of the case, to state fully *all* the grounds (including, as we have said, some that would not weigh much with scholars) on which the English working men and women in India do most undoubtedly dread the criminal jurisdiction of any but their own countrymen. The folly of Lord Ripon has forced the Hindu magistrate into an aggressive attitude to his English neighbours and fellow-subjects, entirely foreign and uncongenial to the tolerant Hindu mind—an attitude which, we can only trust, will soon be felt by them to be as intolerable to themselves, as it is undoubtedly distressing to their true English friends. As Mr. Plunket eloquently observed last Thursday:—

"It is obvious that no native candidate for judicial honours need ever really lose the enjoyment of all the income and substantial advantages of these appointments, if the law remains as it is. And I for one rejoice to think that it is so; for I desire that full effect should be given to the policy of admitting natives to office wherever it can be safely and properly done. But if the native aspirant insists that he will not be satisfied with all the dignity and emoluments of these judicial offices unless he is further guerdoned by this trophy, which 'not enriches him, but makes the Englishman poor indeed,' then he forces me into an entirely different attitude, and I answer in the language of the Judges—'Nay; this right to be judged by his peers is the privilege not of the magistrate but of the prisoner.'"

The tone of Mr. Atkins's address throughout is, as it should be, entirely defensive. He rightly deprecates all idea of retaliating on those, who are not *really* the foes of his class, but who are only forced to appear as such by the reckless incompetence of the Viceroy. He shows how that, even in his own society, that of the railway servants of India, the right hand of fellowship has been spontaneously held out to their native fellow-workmen by the English *employés*; and how that very solid and tangible advantages have been secured to the former, in this way. This is as it should be. This is the way in which the different nationalities of the great Indian Empire must be welded into one harmonious whole—and not by persecuting enactments like the Ilbert Bill, which "leaves the Englishman poor indeed," merely to gratify the grudging feeling of envy and intolerance, which Lord Ripon falsely supposes to animate the native breast.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Atkins's address nothing could be more instructive than the contrast between the speech of Mr. Dawson, brimful of affectionate regard for the truest interests of the Natives of India, and that of Mr. Haggard, which consisted of little else than virulent abuse of Anglo-Indians, conceived in the old "damn-the-legality" style which obtained some notoriety for this young gentleman when he was an assistant magistrate at Serampore. Mr. Wilson, of the *Indian Daily News*, tickled the audience immensely when he recalled the almost-forgotten incidents of the occasion, when Mr. Haggard earned the *soubriquet* by which he is best known to Bengalis; and it is somewhat amusing to note that the *Hindoo Patriot* received by the last mail, in the course of a glowing eulogium on Mr.

Haggard's support of the Ilbert Bill, is obliged to fall back on this familiar nickname, in order to recall the personality of the writer to the minds of the good people of Calcutta and Serampore. This is what the *Hindoo Patriot* says:—

"The next article we will notice is equally worthy of attention. It appears in the last number of the *Contemporary Review* under the head of "Europeans and Natives in India" from the pen of Mr. A. H. Haggard. This article is nobly conceived. The author is an ex-member of the Bengal Civil Service. He was, the reader might recollect, the magistrate of Serampore, with whom we had many a tussle for his 'damn-the-legality' doctrine."

The reader has probably recollected the fact with a genial smile.

Dr. G. B. Clark, the worthy chairman of the British Indian "Reform" Committee, contributed to the amusement of the Aquarium meeting by supporting the Ilbert Bill on "economic grounds." The British workman can hardly be expected to appreciate at a moment's notice even the finest instance of a *bathos*; but the sharpness of the descent from the great fears and sorrows of a considerable English community, to Dr. Clark's "economic grounds," was so tremendous, that the whole audience rose to it, and literally shouted with laughter. And among the Native gentlemen, who mustered strong on the occasion, not a little merriment was further caused by Dr. Clark's very funny pronunciation of the Indian names, on which he somewhat imprudently ventured. That he should have turned one of Mr. Gupta's names, Behari, into Berry, was quite excusable; but seeing that Dr. Clark's own Committee contains at least one Mr. Daita or Dutt, it seems hard on Mr. R. C. Dutt that he should be called *Doot* by such an authority on Indian affairs as the chairman of an Indian Reform Association. But "Mr. *Doot*" is a fair sample of the good Doctor's speech.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 6.)

WHITWELL—The services of Surgeon R. R. H. Whitwell, officiating medical officer, 12th N.I., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam, from the 20th inst.

TINTNER—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. Tintner, as acting Vice Consul for Spain, at Bombay, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

FRAME—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. Frame, as Vice Consul for Denmark, at Bassein, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

ROOKE—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. T. H. Rooke, as acting Consular Agent for Italy, at Akyab, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

CONWAY-GORDON—The services of Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., deputy accountant general and ex-officio under secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department, who was temporarily employed on special duty in the department of Finance and Commerce, are replaced at the disposal of the P. W. Department, from Sept. 16.

THOMPSON, Surgeon C. M.B., having been appointed to officiate as deputy assay master of the Bombay Mint, during the absence on furlough of Captain G. W. Martin, received charge of the said office on Sept. 24.

BIGGS, Mr. T. H., officiating assistant comptroller general, attached to the office of the comptroller of Indian treasuries, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Babu Pran Kissen Ghose, on Sept. 27.

LONGE—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., assistant superintendent, survey of India, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

**SPAN**, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Assam, is transferred temporarily to Madras.

**EWING**, Mr. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, personal assistant to the superintending engineer, Central India, and in charge of works at Indore, ceased to hold the office of personal assistant, from the 13th inst., on which date he was relieved on the charge of the works.

**GRANT**, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and Mr. R. Ewing, executive engineer, 4th grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Gwalior Division, on the 18th inst.

**ODDIE**, Mr. H. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, leave for three months on medical certificate, in extension of nine months' furlough granted to him by the manager, Punjab Northern State Railway.

**KITTS**, Mr. E., C.S., is appointed to be magistrate of the districts both of Ajmer and of Merwara.

## FURLOUGHS.

**TOWERS**, Mr. G. L., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, from September 11.

**MONEY**, Captain G. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander, Central India Horse, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from November 20.

**PEARS**, Lieutenant S. T. C., assistant commissioner, Merwara, is granted privilege leave for two months, from September 19.

## MILITARY.

**EWING**, Lieut. Colonel J., Madras S.C., deputy quartermaster general, Madras, is confirmed in the appointment of superintendent of Reserve Depot, Hosur, vice Colonel R. C. Stewart, dated March 5.

**OLIPHANT**, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon G. A., to principal veterinary surgeon in India, dated June 20.

**WILLIAMS**, Lieut. G. A., assistant military accountant, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from Sept. 7, 1882.

**BIRCH**, Lieut. A. H. C., R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, No. 4 Mountain Battery, officiating 2nd Subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, to be 2nd Subaltern, vice Lieut. C. C. Townsend, appointed 1st Subaltern.

## BREVET.

**GRANT**, Lieut. Col. G. C., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, Oct. 4.

H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from May 1, in the room of Deputy Surg. Gen. J. Lumsdaine, by medical service, retired:—

**PIERCE**, Lieut. Col. and (Brevet Col.) T. W. W., Bombay S.C.

**OFARRELL**, Deputy Assistant Com. and Hon. Lieut. J. H. Farrell, sub engineer, 3rd grade, is promoted to the rank of assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 17.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India:—

**STANSFELD**, Col. H. H., Infantry, private affairs, for 274 days.

**LAMB**, Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Assam, private affairs, for 273 days.

**MARSHALL**, Major G. F. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class, under secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, private affairs, for one year and 121 days.

**MEIKLEJOHN**, Major W. H., general list, Infantry, wing commander, 20th N.I., private affairs, for 260 days.

**MARTIN**, Capt. G. W., Bengal S.C., deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, medical certificate, for 182 days.

**GARRETT**, Lieut. R. V., B.S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, private affairs, for one year.

**TONNOCHY**, Lieut. V. C., B.S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 4th Sikh Infantry, private affairs, for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

**NISBET**, Major R. P., B.S.C., private affairs, for six days.

**CAMPBELL**, Major A. D., B.S.C., medical certificate, for two months.

**STEPHENS**, Surgeon A. E. K., medical certificate, for three months.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**PENNINGTON—DODD**—To be Lieut. Col.,—Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) C. R. Pennington, and Major C. A. Dodd, Oct. 4.

**WATTS**, Captain J. B., to be major, Oct. 2.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 29.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**VYVYAN**, Major B. G., 7th N.I., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Wavell, retired, dated July 18. Captain A. W. Jamieson, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Vyvyan, promoted, with effect from date of joining.

**WATTS**, Lieut. C. N., Derbyshire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is attached to the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, pending orders from H.K.H., the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief as to his final disposal.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, Feb. 1, 1884.

Lieut. J. M. Grierson, Royal Artillery; Lieut. J. Sherston, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieut. J. W. Hodge, Bengal Staff Corps.

**HILTON**—The eight months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. M. V. Hilton (Adjutant), 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is extended to Feb. 10, 1884.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 3.)

**STEVENS**, Mr. J. F., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on 6th inst.

**KIRKWOOD**, Mr. T. M., district and session judge, Mymensingh, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

**PARTIGER**, Mr. F. E., commissioner of the Sunderbuns, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Perghs, leave for three weeks from 20th inst.

**ELLISON**, Mr. J., deputy collector, Sunderbuns, temporarily to have charge of the Sunderbuns Commissioner's office, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Partiger.

**ROBERTS**, Mr. C. S., superintendent of Canal Revenue, Orissa, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act 10 of 1870 in Balasore.

**LYONS**, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, to be secretary to the District School Committee of Saum, vice Mr. H. Lee on leave.

**PANE**, Dr. A. J., surgeon-general, Bengal, returned to duty on Aug. 18.

**YATES**, Mr. L. E. H., assistant locomotive superintendent, N. B. S. Railway, three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 27.

**DYSON**, Mr. R. C., assistant engineer, second grade, is transferred from the Decca and Mymensing State Railway to the N.B. and T.S. Railway Extension Survey in the interests of the public service.

**STUART**—The Lieutenant Governor approves the appointment of Dr. G. Stuart, to act in conjunction with Mr. O. W. Warner, as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the colonies of St. Lucia, Grenade, and Jamaica, vice Dr. Rivers, resigned.

## FURLOUGH.

**BOASE**, Mr. J. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, Dacca Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 3rd inst., or date he may avail himself of it.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 4.)

The following orders are confirmed:—

**TRISCOTT**—Edwardesabad Station Order, dated Sept. 4, appointing Lieut. C. P. Triscott, R.A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, to officiate as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, and without prejudice to his appointment in No. 2 Mountain Battery, there being no qualified officer available for the duties of station staff officer alone.

**PRIESTLY**—3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated Sept. 10, making the following temporary appointment, from the 8th inst.:—Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his duties as officiating squadron officer, vice Lieut. L. S. H. Baker, proceeded on furlough.

**FASKEN**—3rd Sikh Infantry—Regimental order, dated Sept. 8, making the following temporary appointment:—Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, rejoined from general leave, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his own duties as quartermaster, vice Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, on leave, and Lieut. W. D. Gordon, who reverts to his own duties as wing officer.

**M'DONNELL**, Surgeon J. O'M., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Jhelum Gaol to Surgeon C. B. Hunter, on Sept. 15.

## NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 6.)

**NICHOLSON**, Mr. K. M., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, to be on special duty for demarcation of forest boundaries in the Gorakhpur district, from the date on which Mr. Wells assumes charge of his duties at Sultanpur.

**DENNISTON**, Mr. J. L., officiating district and sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun Sessions Division, to officiate as district and sessions judge, Moradabad, in addition to his other duties.

**THORNTON**, Mr. L. M., assistant magistrate and collector, Budaun, to be 2nd assistant secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. O. Miller, or until further orders.

**BEDDY**, Mr. Henry L., to be lieutenant in A Company of the Agra Volunteer Rifles, vice Lieut. H. C. C. Wood, resigned.

**GOVAN**, Surgeon Major G. M., M.D., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to be superintendent of the Pilgrim Hospitals in Kumaun and Garhwal, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 15, or the date on which he may have assumed charge, vice the Rev. K. Gray, M.D., resigned.

**WARD**, Mr. G. E., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, who has reported his return from special leave, is posted to the Aligarh district.

**WELLS**, Mr. F. W. W., C. S., officiating deputy commissioner, Kheri, is transferred to the Sultanpur district as assistant commissioner, on being relieved by Mr. H. W. Gibson.

**CONYBEARE**, Mr. H. C. A., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Muzaffarnagar to Budaun.

**MARTEN**, the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps by Lieutenant W. H. Marien.

**EICKE**, Mr. F. W., assistant examiner of accounts, military works branch, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North West Provinces and Oudh.

**WHITE**, Mr. F. R., accountant, 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the North West Provinces and Oudh to the Military Works Branch.

**JAMES**, Mr. G. A., accountant 1st grade, and honorary assistant examiner, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the North West Provinces and Oudh.

**OLIVER**, Mr. G. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 3rd division, Betwa Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on June 4, and is transferred from the 3rd to the 2nd division, Betwa Canal, with effect from Sept. 14.

## FURLOUGHS.

**GREER**, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the

Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate, with effect from April 25.  
**KILVERT**, Mr. F., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, Kumaun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th Sept., 1883.  
**MILLER**, Mr. J. O., 2nd assistant secretary to Government, North West Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from Oct. 3.  
**CARTER**, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, Etawah, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Nov. 3.  
**SPARKS**, Mr. H. J., C.S., judicial commissioner, Oudh, privilege leave for one month and eleven days, with effect from Oct. 23.  
**BONAVIA**, Surgeon Major E., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Etawah, privilege leave for two months from Nov. 2, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

The following transfers are ordered:—

**FRASER**, Mr. J. S. D., assistant district superintendent of police, from Papun, to the charge of the police of the Sittang subsidiary of the Shwegyin district.  
**SNADDEN**, Mr. W. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from the charge of the police of the Sittang sub-division of the Shwegyin District to Papun.  
**MIDWINTER**, Mr. W. C., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the office of the Cantonment magistrate and of the Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo, to Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., assistant commissioner, on Aug. 22.  
**SNADDEN**, Mr. W. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, assumed charge of his duties at Papun on Sept. 1.  
**OLIVER**—Three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. W. Oliver, deputy conservator of forests, is cancelled.  
**JONES**, the Rev. W. E., is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Toun-goo, during the absence on leave of the Rev. J. G. Myers, or until further orders.  
**HOUGH**—Consequent on the absence of privilege leave of Col. E. B. Sladon, commissioner of Arakan, the following temporary promotions are ordered, with effect from Sept. 12, 1883:—Mr. A. Hough, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade.  
**BARBER**, Mr. H. L. S., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, officiating 3rd, to officiate in 2nd grade as deputy commissioner.  
**HILDEBRAND**, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, 1st (officiating 4th) grade, to officiate 3rd grade.  
**SANKEY**, Mr. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, to officiate 3rd grade.  
**JONES**, the Rev. W. E., missionary S.P.G., is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Toungoo during the absence on leave of Rev. J. G. Myers. Mr. Jones will receive an allowance of Rs.100 a month while he holds the appointment. He took over charge from Aug. 25.

### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 2.)

**THREMBHERRE**, Mr. J. H. A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. Shewell, on privilege leave, or until further orders.  
**WYLLIE**, Lieut. J. A., Staff Corps, to be commandant of a battalion, Mayer Brigade, vice Major Haleman, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.  
**HEWETSON**, Lieut. Col. C. C., 26th Regiment, M.N.I., to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, North Black Town, vice Col. T. S. Hawks, resigned.  
**PORTER**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. J. A. Porter, assistant conservator of forests, to attend on behalf of Government at the inquiry by the forest settlement officer.  
**MORANT**, Major J. L. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as consulting architect to Government during the absence of Mr. R. F. Chisholm on leave, or until further orders.  
**LANBOURN**—The order dated Sept. 5, by the deputy commissioner of Salt Revenue, northern division, temporarily transferring assistant inspector Laybourn from the Calingapatam to the Coconada circle, vice assistant inspector Mr. Gadsden, reported sick, is confirmed.  
**LOVERY**, Mr. B. G., assistant instructor in the salt department, is permitted to resign the service.  
The following transfer is ordered:—  
**WILLIS**, Mr. J., overseer, 2nd grade, from Nilgiri division to Coimbatore division.

#### FURLOUGH.

**CHISHOLM**, R. F., uncovered executive engineer, 1st grade, and consulting architect to Government, twelve months furlough.

#### MILITARY.

**WYLLIE**—The service of Lieutenant J. A. Wyllie, Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the political department.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Oct. 4.)

**CAVANAGH**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. W. O. Cavanagh, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England by troopship, and join the Staff College, Sandhurst, by Feb. 1, 1884, and will be available for duty with troops.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**SMITH**, Lieut. S. F., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 27th Regiment, N.I., to be wing officer sub pro tem. and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the staff corps, with effect from date of joining that regiment.

The officers named below will proceed to England with the time-expired men, &c., from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force under orders for Deolalee, for embarkation in the troop-ship Malabar, leaving Bombay on Oct. 31.

**TEMPLE—SINCLAIR**—The General Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force will arrange with the General Officer commanding the Eastern District, Nagpore Force, for Capt. J. Temple and Lieut. F. E. Sinclair to meet the party en route to Deolalee. Additional officers required to accompany the party will be detailed under the orders of the General Officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. All the men's discharged documents are to be disposed of as ordered in the "Regulation for the discharge of soldiers of the British Forces serving in India."

**TEMPLE**, Captain J., 5-1st Brigade Royal Artillery, Welsh Division, is under orders to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

**SINCLAIR**, Lieut. F. E., O-1st Brigade Royal Artillery, is under orders to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

**BROWN**, Lieut. P. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is under orders to join the Regimental Depot.

The undermentioned officers are detailed to attend the Garrison Class at Bangalore, commencing on November 1. General officers commanding divisions and districts will so arrange that the officers detailed may reach Bangalore by October 25:—Lieut. R. A. C. Christie, 12th Lancers; Captain C. D. M. Gall, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. H. T. Shubrick, 3rd Battalion Somersetshire L. I.; Captain W. Heaton, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers; R. C. B. Haking, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Captain J. G. C. Curtis, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L. I.; Captain T. J. P. Kelly, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment; Lieut. H. H. W. Nason, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment; and Lieut. G. W. W. Savile, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. G. W. W. Savile, serving elsewhere than at Bangalore, to travel at the public expense.

**O'DONOGHUE**—The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard test in Hindustani:—Lieut. M. E. O'Donoghue, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps.

The following 2nd-class apothecary and assistant apothecaries having completed five years' service, and having passed the qualifying examinations, are promoted to first class, from the date indicated:—

Second-Class Apothecary J. I. Laffery, 2nd-class Assistant Apothecary R. C. D'Sena, 2nd-class Assistant Apothecary G. Gill, 2nd-class Assistant Apothecary F. F. Clark, Sept. 28.

**M'DOWELL**, Probationary Armourer Sergeant T., doing duty with the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., is remanded to the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, in the rank of private.

**HARRISON**, Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Assistant Armourer of the Depot, Wellington, is appointed Armourer Sergeant, on probation, and posted for duty to the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., vice M'Dowell remanded to his battalion.

**MINTO**, Private, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is appointed assistant armourer at the depot, Wellington, vice Harrison, appointed armourer sergeant on probation, and posted for duty to the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I.

**FITZGERALD**, Surgeons M. E., J. P., Nealon M.D., and F. H. M. Burton, M.B., of the Army Medical Department, will, on arrival from England, do duty at the Station Hospitals at Cannanore, Kamptee, and Secunderabad, respectively.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

**CHALON**, Lieut. Colonel T. H. T., Cavalry, from Oct. 10 to March 1, 1884.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 11.)

**HUNTER**, Captain J. M., is appointed substantive pro tem. superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, from March 31.

**BOLTON**—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. W. H. Bolton, cantonment magistrate at Karachi, and magistrate of the 1st class, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the said Act.

**LARRENT**, Mr. J. M. de H., police probationer, is attached to the district superintendent of police, Poona, for the purpose of undergoing instructions in drill and equestrian.

**LAWRENCE**, Major J. B., acting cantonment magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

**JACOB**, Mr. H. P., educational inspector, north east division, rejoined his appointment on the 24th ult., and on the same day proceeded to avail himself of the privilege leave granted to him.

**WINCHESTER**, Mr. C. B., C.S., was appointed to act as district registrar of Kolaba from Sept. 2, until relieved by Mr. A. Keyser, C.S.

**COOKE**, Mr. H. R., C.S., was appointed to act as district registrar of Satara from Aug. 28, until relieved by Mr. J. King, C.S.

**WINGENDEN**, Mr. C. B., C.S., acting second assistant collector, Kolaba, acted as collector and magistrate of the district of Kolaba, and district registrar and political agent, Kolaba, from Sept. 2 to 18.

**STEWART-BAINES**—Messrs. A. B. Stewart, C.S., and J. A. Baines, C.S., have been allowed by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

**EAST**, Mr. W. A., C.S., has been allowed by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, for six months on sick certificate.

**GALLAGHER**, Apothecary J., to be substantive pro tem. house surgeon, J. J. Hospital, from Sept. 25, vice Apothecary W. Fearn.

**MONKS**—The services of Surgeon C. Monks are placed at the disposal of Government in the military department.

**JONES**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Jones to be inspector of factories within the limits of the City and Island of Bombay. Mr. Jones is also appointed an officer to receive notices under Section 8 of the act within the same limits. Mr. Jones assumed charge of his duties on the 3rd inst.

**JENKINS**, Mr. J. L., C.S., assistant collector and magistrate in Sind, passed an examination on the 5th inst., in Persian.

**PALMER**, Mr. T. E. F., passed an examination in Persian, according to the higher standard, on 5th inst.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., on privilege leave:—

**GOODFELLOW**, Col. C. A., V.C., R.E., to act as superintending engineer, Southern Division; and Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., to act as executive engineer, Kanara.

**FRASER**, Mr. H., is appointed to be a non-official (nominated) Member of the City Municipality of Ahmedabad, vice Mr. F. C. Remington, transferred.

**VIDAL**, Mr. J., handed over charge of the office of the forest settlement officer, Poona, to the collector, Mr. Moore, on the 29th ult.

**HORSLEY**, Messrs. W. H., and A. Clarke Jervoise, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate Belgaum, on the 1st inst.

**HILL**, Mr. F. A., assumed charge of the office of assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, on the 29th Sept.

**RYAN**, Mr. R., district forest officer, Belgaum, and Mr. D. C. Johnstone, assistant collector of Belgaum, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest Office, Belgaum, on Sept. 26.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Hospital Apprentices—J. F. DeSouza, from station hospital, Poona, to civil medical department; and C. J. Hanson, from civil medical department, to station hospital, Poona.

#### FURLOUGH.

**MCALMAN**, Surgeon H., M.D., civil surgeon Ratnagiri, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 11.)

**BARREN**—The services of Surgeon W. A. Barren, L.R.C.P., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

**CRAWFORD**, Major R. I., Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieutenant colonel from Oct. 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**WATSON**—The services of Lieut. P. A. Watson, 20th Regiment, N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty: Brigadier General C. E. Oldershaw, C.B.; Brigadier General S. de B. Edwards, C.B. Infantry: Major H. Melis, S.C.; Honorary Captain J. Murray; and Master Gunner H. King, R.A.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Oct. 5.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**PAYNE**, Major C. D. P., 16th N.I., S.C., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command, 17th N.I.) to officiate as 2nd in command during the absence of Lieut. Col. Griffiths, on furlough, or until further orders.

**THOMPSON**, Surgeon A. C., to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon Major Kiernander, on furlough or until further orders.

**LOWRY**, Lieut. F. J. S., S.C., officiating wing officer, 4th N.I., to officiate as wing officer 29th N.I.

**HOLMES**, Surgeon Major T., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

**SLAUGHTER**, Surgeon W. B., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards W. O. it is intimated that:—

**MURPHY**, Lieut. F. J., A.B., has been promoted captain, and posted to 9-1st Scottish R.A., vice J. C. Shires, placed on the seconded list.

**JONES**, Lieut. G. S., D.B., has been promoted captain, and posted to 8-1st Welsh Division R.A.

**JERVIS-WHITE-JERVIS**, Lieut. J. H., 5-1st, has been appointed to D Brigade R.H.A., vice Jones.

**LONGFIELD**, Lieutenant A. P., 5-1st N.I. Division, has been transferred to C-4 R. A., Mean Meer, and will join it forthwith.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

**LEWIS**, Surgeon Major H. A., I.M.D., Sept. 13.

**WILKINS**, Surgeon J. S., I.M.D., Oct. 3.

A contemporary is informed that it has been ruled by the Military Department that when officers are under training in the transport branch of the commissariat, they are to continue to draw the staff allowances of their regimental appointments, provided no extra expense is incurred by the grant of staff allowance to the officers doing the duty of the absentees.

## INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 25.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. A. D. Butler, S.C., Lieut. L. S. H. Baker, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. A. G. Duff, Inf.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. Major P. Murphy.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. V. M. Stockley, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. G. Gerard, S.C., Lieut. F. S. Sorell, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. L. Gordon, S.C., Major W. Scott, Capt. F. W. Snell, S.C.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, S.C., 122 days; Lieut. Col. F. F. Rowcroft, S.C., six months; Lieut. F. A. Harris, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Major E. Persse, S.C., one year; Col. A. J. Howes, Inf., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Col. F. J. Smith, R.E., six months.

OCT. 26.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John Roberts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. Richard Fisher Angelo, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut. Col. Richard Charles Evanson, of the Madras Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved the undermentioned officer being permitted to resign the Service:—Lieut. John Blakeney De La Poer Beresford, of the Madras Staff Corps.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a s'ep of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major General—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John Roberts, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Richard Fisher Angelo, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. Richard Charles Evanson, of the Madras Staff Corps.

OCT. 30.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments of India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. George John Younghusband, from the Leicestershire Regiment; dated Oct. 5, 1880, but to rank from March 15, 1880.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Second Lieut. William Henry Derville Rich, from the West Riding Regiment.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. Charles Ernest Maddall, from the Shropshire Light Infantry; dated April 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

## HOME NEWS.

**MAJOR-GENERAL DILLON**.—Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., who recently completed his term of office, as assistant military secretary to the Commander in Chief, is designated for a command in India at an early date, and it is probable that he will succeed to the command of the brigade at Bangalore, which will shortly be vacant by the retirement of General Pain. General Dillon in addition to exceptional experience as a military official, has also seen a great deal of active service. He was appointed an ensign in the 98th at the time of the first Chinese war, when that regiment was commanded by Colin Campbell. He served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and also in the frontier war of 1850. In the Mutiny he was brigade major to the Oude field force from 1858 to 1860, and was severely wounded in the battle of Cawnpore, for which he was mentioned in despatches. In the second Chinese war of 1860 he acted as assistant adjutant-general, was present at the capture of the Taku forts, and was mentioned several times in despatches. He was Military Secretary in Bombay from 1865 to 1869, but accompanied Lord Napier of Magdala to Abyssinia in the same capacity in the year 1868. For his services there he was made Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, an honour which he only resigned on his appointment to his recent post at the Horse Guards, in 1878. General Dillon has always been remarkable not merely for his assiduity and his devotion to his profession, but also for his uniform courtesy towards all with whom he came into contact officially, whether in Pall-mall or on the staff of his old chief, Lord Napier of Magdala.

**H. M.'S TROOPSHIPS**.—The recent order for the use of the Suez Canal by the Indian troopships in their voyage between Portsmouth and Bombay, instead of the route by way of the Cape, has led to a revision of the original programme. The following are the amended dates:—Outward—Malabar, leave Portsmouth Dec. 7, arriving at Bombay Jan. 7; Euphrates, Dec. 19—Jan. 16; Jumna, Dec. 29—Jan. 26; Serapis, Jan. 10—Feb. 7; Malabar, Feb. 24—March 23; Euphrates, March 5—April 2. Homeward—Malabar, leave Bombay Oct. 31, arriving at Ports-

mouth Nov. 27; Euphrates, Nov. 10—Dec. 7; Jumna, Nov. 21—Dec. 18; Serapis, Dec. 1—Dec. 28; Malabar, Jan. 17—Feb. 13; Euphrates, Jan. 27—Feb. 23; Jumna, Feb. 6—March 4; Serapis, Feb. 17—March 15; Malabar, April 3—April 30; Euphrates, April 13—May 10. None of the transports will call at Malta on the homeward voyage if quarantine is in force.

**OBITUARY.**—Colonel T. R. H. Drummond-Hay, late of the 78th and 42nd Highlanders, died on Oct. 24, at New Hall, Penny-cuik, Midlothian, at the age of sixty-two. He served in the Persian war of 1857 with the 78th and 42nd Highlanders, and received the brevet of major and the medal with clasp. During the Indian Mutiny campaign he served in Bengal in the several actions leading to and ending in the relief of the Residency at Lucknow, and also served with Outram's force at Alumbagh, including the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow. Colonel Drummond-Hay, who took part in the Rohilkund campaign in 1858 and in the capture of Bareilly, received the medal with clasp, the brevet of lieutenant-colonel (January 29, 1861), and a year's service for Lucknow.

**INDIAN TEA.**—From Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Henry Thompson's fortnightly circular:—"The auctions during the fortnight have comprised a total of 41,000 packages. Upon the whole the sales have passed with fair spirit, the sharp decline in price at the beginning of the month having given a stimulus to business and some encouragement to buyers to hold stock, but whenever there has been any extra pressure upon the market, quotations have given way. The weakness in price has been chiefly shown in good Pekoes from 1s. 3d. upwards, which sell irregularly and fully 1d. to 1½d. lower, owing to the abundant supply; good Broken Pekoes, however, from 1s. 4d. upwards, being less plentiful, maintain their value. Finest grades are also firm, late imports containing only a moderate proportion, while the marked falling off in quality of shipments from several districts reduces the supply of fine tea. In low descriptions, Pekoes from 11½d. to 1s. 2d., and Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs from 9½d. to 11d., are about ½d. cheaper, while broken teas of all classes, from 1s. 2d. down to 7d., show ½d. to 1d. decline."

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE.**—We extract the following from Messrs. Thompson's Overland Circular:—"The general course of business does not show the improvement which was expected in the autumn months, and the Produce Markets, with few exceptions, remain inactive. Coffee has been firm at the recent advance. East India descriptions are more readily saleable, and Plantation Ceylon is unchanged, Costa Rice and Guatemala steady. Rio has sold to a fair extent at better prices. Best sugar shows a further slight reduction, and is now offering thereat. West India refining has realised firmer rates, but the market is now quiet, low brown Eastern sorts meet with some inquiry. The deliveries continue large, and the stock less than at same time last year. No change has transpired in the tea market, and the public sales have gone at late low quotations. There is a large supply of Indian, which is selling freely at slightly reduced rates for inferior qualities, good being firm. The rice market is quiet. White pepper continues influenced by speculative operations, a decline being established in all positions, and a considerable quantity sold for delivery in January to February next. For black, to arrive, sales are reported at easier rates. Some parcels of cinnamon in the weekly sales, partly 'without reserve,' found buyers at 2d. to 3d. per lb. decline on August quotations. Zanzibar cloves have receded in price; also common to medium qualities of Cochin ginger. The market for cocoa is very firm. At the public sales of cinchona, Ceylon brought firmer rates."

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for £250,000 in Government bills and Telegraph Transfers on India. The amounts in bills allotted were:—On Calcutta £8,000, and on Bombay £1,000. Allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made as under:—On Calcutta £120,000, and on Bombay £62,500. The same amount will be offered for tender next Wednesday. According to a statement issued by the India Office, the amount of bills and telegraphic transfers sold is as follows:—From Oct. 24 to 30 the amount sold was Rs. 17,30,000, realising £141,156, making a total since April 1 of Rs. 1,052,05,150, realising £8,531,528.

The report is again gaining ground, the *Englishman* says, that the Duke of Connaught will succeed General Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in March next.

Lieutenants Milford and Bright Smith, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, are permitted to exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively. Lieutenants Amesbury, South Yorkshire, and Hussey, Cheshire, have been posted to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of their regiments; and Lieutenant Boileau, South Yorkshire, is removed to the 1st Battalion. Captain Vincent, 2nd Scottish Rifles, proceeds home for depot duty. Lieutenants Radcliffe and Ozzard have been appointed Quartermaster and Adjutant, 14th N.I., respectively. Surgeon D. F. Barry is transferred from Meerut to Calcutta in officiating medical charge of the 17th N.I. and Surgeon J. Clarke, from Morar to Cachar, in similar charge of the 12th N.I.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

GILBERT—Oct. 25, at Kumra Lodge, Essex, the wife of Major Stronge Gilbert, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

GRANT—GRENVILLE-MANSEL—Oct. 25, at St. James's Church, Norlands, Alexandrina Mary, youngest daughter of the late Col. Alexander Grant, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to William Grenville, Mansel, Lieutenant and Adjutant 8th Bengal Native Infantry, second son of Mr. Charles Grenville-Mansel, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

HUGGINS—GRIERSON—Oct. 25, at Christ Church, Clapham, Ponsonby Glenn Huggins, Lieutenant 21st Madras Infantry, to Elizabeth Sophia, only daughter of the late William Charles Grierson, Commander R.N.

ORR—MANNING—Oct. 25, at Christ Church, North Shore, Sydney, Frederic William, eldest son of the late Lieut. General Charles A. Orr, R.E., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Manning, Esq., of Bega and Sydney.

### DEATHS.

HART—Oct. 25 (at the house of her parents, 26, Clapton-square), Charlotte Elizabeth Phillips Hart, widow of the late Luther Hart, of Calcutta, and eldest daughter of Robert and Charlotte Voss, aged 28.

MILES—Oct. 28, at his residence, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, Major General Joseph Miles, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 53.

MACQUOID—Oct. 27, at Freiburg, in Baden, Col. R. K. Macquoid, Madras Staff Corps, aged 53.

TROTTER—Oct. 30, 1880, suddenly, at The Lodge, Gatton Point, near Redhill, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Arthur Trotter, late of H.M. Indian Force, aged 80.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ARCHER—Oct. 2, at Kathonagal, Amritsar and Pathankote Railway, the wife of A. Archer, a daughter.

BENBOW—Oct. 2, at Bareilly, the wife of Mr. S. D. Benbow, a son.

BILLING—Oct. 5, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. G. Billing, a daughter.

CANE—Oct. 11, at Puna, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Cane, a daughter.

COPPIN—Sept. 13, at Murree, the wife of R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., India, a son.

COOPER—Sept. 30, at Ambasamudrum, Tinnevely District, the wife of Civil Apothecary W. J. Cooper, a son.

CRAWFORD—Sept. 24, at Delhi, the wife of Surgeon D. G. Crawford, I.M.D., a daughter.

HERBERT—Oct. 1, at Aboe, the wife of Lieut. C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

HORDERN—Sept. 21, at Rangoon, the wife of P. Horder, Esq., a daughter.

JANNI—Oct. 10, at 178, Malabar-hill, the wife of J. Janni, a daughter.

LEONARD—Sept. 25, at Trevandrum, the wife of Surgeon J. Leonard, Nair Brigade, a daughter.

LYON—Oct. 3, at Chupra, the wife of G. K. Lyon, B. C. S., a son.

MARTIN—Aug. 20, at Belgaon, Chittagong, the wife of S. Y. Martin, a son.

MACLEOD—Sept. 21, at Moulmain, British Burma, the wife of Donald Grant Macleod, Judge of Moulmain, a daughter.

POLLOCK—Oct. 5, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. F. G. Pollock, 8th B. C., a son.

RENNIE—Oct. 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of Surgeon S. J. Rennie, A.M.D., a daughter.

REYNOLDS—Oct. 8, at Baroda, the wife of Playford Reynolds, a daughter.

SMITH—Oct. 5, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Francis F. Smith, Assistant Engineer, South Indian Railway, a daughter.

STANTON—Oct. 4, at Rawulpindi, the wife of Mr. George Stainton, C.C.M.A., Bengal Ordnance Department, a son.

SYMES—Sept. 26, at Benares, the widow of Charles Mulick Symes, (who was killed on the railway at Benares on Feb. 10 last) a daughter.

THORNHILL—Oct. 4, at Baxa, Bhutan, the wife of H. B. Thornhill, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

WEITBRECHT—Oct. 1, at Simla, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Weitbrecht, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

CONES—HOBSON—Sept. 29, at Mussoorie, James Alfred Cones D. P. W., to Emma, daughter of the late William Hobson, of Mussoorie.

FYFE—MEARES—Sept. 29, at Calcutta, William L. Fyfe, to Isabella Marianne, daughter of the late G. R. J. Meares, of Indooree, Jessore.

HARRIE—CAMPBELL—Oct. 4, at Calcutta, George H. A. Harris, Bengal Medical Service, to Alice, daughter of Col. A. E. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late General John Campbell, 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

HUGHES—ELLIS—Oct. 3, at Allahabad, Theodore William Hughes, Geological Survey of India, to Blanche, daughter of the late Leopold Ellis, and granddaughter of the late Captain Ellis, 17th Lancers, Tug Dee Park, Monmouthshire.

MILLAR—FLUDE—Oct. 4, at Tanjore, Alfred Pulley Millar, to Alice Mandell Flude, daughter of J. B. Flude.

MOLESWORTH—MCLEAN—Sept. 10, at Cawnpore, H. C. Molesworth, Lieut. Royal Artillery, to Margaret Amelia, widow of Surgeon Major McLean, A.M.D.

PETRUSE—WHILING—Oct. 2, at Umritsar, David Petruse, Head

Master of St. James's School, and Organist of St. Andrew's, Lahore, to Miss Martha Whiling.  
**RICHARDSON—VAUGHAN**—Oct. 3, at Murree, Roland Richardson, Punjab Police, to Frances Ethel, daughter of T. C. Vaughan.  
**RUTTLEDGE—DENNISON**—Oct. 4, at Jaunpur, N. W. P., by the Rev. A. H. Etty, Chaplain, Benares, Surgeon-Major E. B. Rutledge, Civil Surgeon, Jaunpur, son of the late Mr. T. Rutledge, of Ingatestone, Essex, to Alice, daughter of Mr. John Dennison, late of Rockbank, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, Scotland.  
**WHITE—GIBBS**—Oct. 29, at Mount Abo, Rajputana, Charles White, Esq., A.M.D., to Constance May, daughter of the Hon. James Gibbs, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.  
**WILLIAMS—GOODALL**—Sept. 24, at Darjeeling, Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, Lieutenant, Prince of Wales's own Regiment, son of Major-General G. A. Williams, to Florence, eldest daughter of E. B. Goodall, Solicitor, Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

**COPE**—Oct. 8, at Bombay, killed by a fall from a horse, William Cope, Assistant Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., aged 29.  
**COWIE**—Oct. 6, at Calcutta, David Lawford Cowie, eldest son of David and Caroline Cowie, aged 37.  
**D'OYLY**—Sept. 5, at Darjeeling, Mabel Diana Rochfort D'Oyly, daughter of W. H. D'Oyly, aged 2½ years.  
**GLASCOTT**—Oct. 3, Upper Circular-road, George Annesley Glascott, aged 48 years.  
**HEZELTINE**—Oct. 1, at Allahabad, Mrs. Elizabeth Hezeltine, formerly of Rajpore, aged 75 years and 9 months.  
**HORBURY**—Oct. 5, at Byculla, Annie Beryl, the infant daughter of G. F. and Mary Horbury.  
**LAMBARDE**—Oct. 23, at Bombay, of sunstroke, J. B. Lambarde, late Capt. W. K. Yeomanry, C. valry, aged 34.  
**MAMA**—October 11, at Khetwadi, next to Kama Baug, Cursetjee Manekjee Dosabhy Mami, grand son of Manekjee Limjee, aged 18 years. Deeply regretted.  
**MARTIN**—Sept. 30, at Kuttusia Factory, Sarun, M. Martin, of Chucken, aged 30 years.  
**MOORE**—Sept. 30, at Bellary, Major F. G. F. Moore, Staff Paymaster, the Royal Fusiliers.  
**MORRISON**—Oct. 4, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Mr. John Morrison, Engineer, of Greenock, Scotland, aged 29. (Home papers please copy).  
**PAFFARD**—Oct. 5, at 23, Grant Road, in the 49th year of her age, Ann, the beloved wife of C. S. Paffard, Health Department, Municipality.  
**SILCOCK**—Oct. 8, at Nasik, Ellen, the dearly loved wife of H. F. Silcock, Bo C. S.  
**THORPE**—Oct. 2, at Dinapore, Susan Constantia, the wife of James J. Thorpe, aged 53 years and 9 months.  
**WADIA**—Oct. 10, at her father, Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia's residence, Tardeo, Dinbai, the wife of Burjorjee Napabhoy Davar, aged 34 years.  
**WOODWARD**—Oct. 8, at Nasik, the wife of Willoughby Woodward, Bombay C. S., very suddenly.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**HOME**—Oct. 18. Muscino, Rangoon; Caledonia, Rangoon; Milton Park, Rangoon.—19. Glenlyon (s), Shanghai; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Gelderland (s), Batavia; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Sirena (s), Akyab; Aline, Bangkok; Seraglio (s), Karachi.—20. Tagus (s), Calcutta; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Bombay; Lottie Moore, Java; Palm (s), Java; Clan McGregor (s), Calcutta; Mary M'asters, Coconada; Cameo (s), Calcutta; Bretton Hall (s), Karachi.—21. Teucer (s), Shanghai; Engineer (s), Calcutta; Lavarello, Moulmein; Prince Lucien, Akyab.—22. Benedi (s), Hong Kong; Brenhilda, Calcutta.

**BOMBAY**—Oct. 1. Mecca (s), Delagoa Bay; Assam (s), Sydney.—5. Punjab (s), Busorah.—6. Clan Ronald (s), Mauritius.—7. Nubia (s), Liverpool; Canara (s), London; C. M. Davies, Moulmein.—8. Pachumba (s), Karachi.—9. Gwalior (s), Trieste.—10. Aston Hall (s), Lisbon; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—11. Calder (s), Bu sorah.

**CALCUTTA**—Oct. 1. Rajpootana (s), Singapore; Coc natla (s), Rangoon; Quetta (s), London.—2. Alton tower (s), Natal; Abington (s), Jeddah.—3. Professor (s), Liverpool; Byculla (s), Rangoon.—5. Nizam (s), London; Columbia (s), Liverpool; C. Mackintosh (s), Liverpool.—6. Ellora (s), Bombay; Newcomen (s), Melbourne; Brambletye, Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

**HOME**—Oct. 18. Cape St. Vincent, Capetown; Albany (s), Bombay; Toledo (s), Karachi.—19. Acworth (s), Colombo; Valencia (s), Manila; Karamania (s), Calcutta; Benjamin (s), Bombay.—20. Nantes, Mauritius; Hildegarde (s), Akyab; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Clan Monroe (s), Capetown; Caspatria (s), Bombay; Angela d'Amou Capetown; Ajudant (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Formosa, Rangoon.

**BOMBAY**—Oct. 5. Boklara (s), Trieste; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; Maun Harman (s), Calcutta.—6. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Italia (s), Calcutta; Verona (s), Chi a; Flamingo (s), Karachi; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; P. Gerfield (s), Dunkirk.—8. Patna (s), London; Bouldana (s), Moulmein.—9. Preson (s), Port Said; Ateit Rahamon, Muscat.—10. Aty sinia (s), Persian Gulf; Chanda (s), Calcutta.—11. Empress of India (s), Rangoon; Java (s), Zanzibar.

**CALCUTTA**—Oct. 1. Steamers Bassein, Polluce, and Mira.—2. Swordsman.—3. Curlew, Tyrore, and Meera.—6. Bassein, Gange,

and Purulia.—7. Coconada, Arratoon Apar, Pelican, Galatia, Vortigern, and Scindia.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT BOMBAY**—Per *Gwalior*, Oct. 9.—From London: Mr. D. Cusack, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, infant, and two children, Mrs. Alexander, Major J. E. Campbell, Mr. H. Pratt, Mr. S. W. Hubbard, Miss Lurline, Madame Nicole, Mr. J. Lees. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hudson, Mrs. R. D. Spedding. From Brindisi: Major T. M. Newberry, Mr. Erington, Col. Hewett, Mr. C. G. Masters, Col. E. M. Norie, Miss Norie, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. A. Jameson, Major Hutchinson, Col. and Mrs. Jarrett, Major Cooke, Mr. J. Tawney, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnstone, Mr. C. Castle, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. H. Wigrams, Mr. E. W. Payne, Col. G. Rowcroft, Mr. A. Adey, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Col. H. Waterfield, Lieut. H. Hancock, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. H. Fraser, Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Brookes, Mrs. D. Broughton, Mr. A. Patterson, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. Conolly.

**AT PLYMOUTH**—Per *Carthage*, Oct. 3.—Rev. Father Celestine, Mr. A. Cook, Baron De Tuyl, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Maltby, Dr. Grant, Col. A. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Baird and maid, Sister Whiffled, Rev. A. Polehampton.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Assam*, Oct. 12.—For London: Col. and Mrs. A. E. Campbell, Miss Boyle, Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, Lady Aitken, son, governess, and three children, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. the Hon. and Mrs. G. F. H. Somerset, Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ackworth and infant, Miss MacGregor, Mr. J. G. Bush, Capt. Darling, K.A., Mr. Edwards, Mr. John Ashworth, Mr. W. Flynn, Miss Armistead, Mr. H. Hyde, Mr. S. Gammon, Mr. B. Carr, Mrs. Jeffren and child, Mr. M. Kennard, Lieut. S. J. Robinson. For Suez: Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.

**FROM LIVERPOOL**—Per *Victoria*, Oct. 23.—For Bombay: Rev. Norton D. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Mr. J. R. Bell, Miss Mary Carleton, Mr. H. C. rinduff, Dr. James Craig, Mr. Dodgson, Mrs. Davis, child, and ayah, Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, Mr. H. A. Hughes, Mr. J. M. Holmes, Miss Harris, Mrs. A. N. Hojel, Miss Hojel, Mr. D. Joscelyne, Mrs. Joscelyne, Mr. Lucas, Miss Millar, Mr. J. C. Millar, Mr. Murray, Mr. W. C. Rand, Lieut. Col. H. E. Ryves, Mrs. Ryves and infant, Misses Roberts, Mrs. Raikes, Mr. Shallis, Mrs. Shallis, Major Stead, Mrs. Stead and infant, Miss Mary Stuart and servant, Miss Turbette, Rev. B. D. Wyckoff, Mrs. Wyckoff, Miss Lily Wyckoff, Miss Nettie Wyckoff, Miss Alice Wyckoff, Mr. T. C. Wilson.

## Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed Oct. 27.

For Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Colombo: Mr. John Craig.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Bailey, Mr. E. Kerr, Mr. A. E. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Doherty, Mr. E. Seddon, Mr. W. Hodge, Mr. Bragg.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Nov. 14.

From London for Bombay.

Mrs. G. W. Wicke, two children, and native servant, Mr. E. Hampton, Mr. L. H. Mitchell, Miss M. L. Mitchell, and Miss E. Mitchell, Mr. W. Duncan, Mrs. Maurice, Rev. R. Morrison, Mrs. E. Morrison.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail Nov. 10.

From Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Colombo: Mrs. Milne and son.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Herald, Mr. Fennon.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Nov. 24.

From Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Mr. T. Greening, Mrs. T. Greening and five children.

## MAIL NEWS.

During the absence of Colonel W. W. Goodfellow, C. B., R. E., on privilege leave, Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V. C., R. E., will act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, and Lieut. Lister, R. E., as Executive Engineer, Kanara.

Mr. James Jones has been appointed Inspector of Factories "within the limits of the City and Island of Bombay." He assumed charge of his office on Oct. 3.

A Marine Court of Inquiry has been appointed (consisting of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Tyson of the s.s. William Symington, and Captain De Horne of the s.s. Gwalior) to investigate the circumstances of the wreck of the s.s. Airey.

The latest Bombay Presidency District Season Reports, for the week ended on Oct. 10, are officially summarised as follows:—"River continues low in Sind. Rain in almost all the districts of the Presidency; still wanted in parts of Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Crops in good condition in Gujerat, Poona, and Sholapur, but injured by excessive rain in Nasik, Khandesh, Ahmednuggar, and part of Kaladgi. Rabi sowing in progress in some districts. Little damage from locusts. Cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places." The greatest number of cholera deaths reported in any one district during the week was twenty-five in the Kaladgi Collectorate.

The increase of salt revenue collected, as compared with last year, was maintained in August, during which month Rs. 38,28,000 was paid, in comparison to Rs. 34,31,000 for the

corresponding month of 1882. On the first five months of the present financial year there has been a gain in the revenue from this source of Rs. 11,18,000, the totals being Rs. 2,36,75,000 from April to August inclusive this year, and Rs. 2,25,57,000 for the five months of the official year 1882-83. As compared with 1881, the year before the reduction of the salt duty, the figures for the first five months of this year show a decrease in the revenue of Rs. 44,94,000, and an increase in the amount of salt paying duty of 1,157,000 maunds.

Captain Taylor, the master attendant at Madras, has received from the Dutch Government at Batavia, a chart of the Sunda Straits, as surveyed after the recent earthquake and tidal wave.

Orders have been issued at Goa to put into circulation the new currency notes for Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500, belonging to the Portuguese Government.

The statement of the Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1883-84 shows a falling off of four lakhs of rupees, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year. This loss seems to have been occasioned by the heavy fall in the export revenue of British Burmah—viz., from twenty-five to eighteen lakhs, accounted for by the diminished receipts this year from the rice exports. The returns from all the other Provinces show slight increases of Custom Revenue.

The gross receipts of Indian railways during the first five months of the current financial year show an increase of upwards of 91 lakhs of rupees as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the net gain in receipts after deducting extra expenses being 51 lakhs. All the different lines share the general increase of traffic, with the exception of the Eastern Bengal and the Madras Railway, and a few short lines which show small decreases. The increase in the East Indian amounts to upwards of 32 lakhs of rupees, while the Indus Valley and Kandahar, without the addition of a single mile to the total length open, have nearly doubled its receipts for the five months, viz., from 17½ lakhs of rupees in 1882 to 33 lakhs in the present year.

The accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first five months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 21,80,96,800 as against Rs. 19,93,22,876, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 38,27,70,475, as against Rs. 33,15,15,520. The value of the treasure imported was Rs. 4,78,36,232, as against Rs. 7,67,79,628, and that of treasure exported Rs. 44,37,556, as against Rs. 38,48,017. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 94,22,889, as against Rs. 87,88,402, and of export duty Rs. 29,43,693, as against Rs. 35,15,10.

A long memorial has been submitted to the Viceroy in Council by the British India Association of Calcutta, on the subject of the Bengal Rent Bill. The memorialists describe the measure as "a direct violation of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, subversive of recognised rights of property, and calculated to deprive a large body of useful and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of their just and cherished rights, and to breed discord, litigation, and ill-will between them and the peasantry," and in this way "a measure of questionable policy, manifest injustice, and necessarily detrimental to the vital interests of the community." The prayer of the memorial is that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be pleased, before the select committee proceeds to discuss its detailed provisions, "to reconsider the principles of the Bill."

The party to accompany the Viceroy, when leaving Simla on Oct. 16 in addition to her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon, will consist of the Private and Military Secretaries, the Rev. Father Kerr, Dr. Anderson, Captain Hope, of the Foreign Department, Colonel Bamfield (Inspector-General of Police) and Captains Harbord, Lord Alwyne Compton, and St. Quintin, Aides-de-Camp.

An official notification has been published to the effect that the Viceregal Levee and Drawing Room will be held in Calcutta on the 5th and 7th December, respectively.

Sir Auckland Colvin took his seat as an ordinary member of the Viceregal Council on Oct. 1, under the usual salute.

H. E. Sir James Fergusson returned to Poona on the 28th Sept.

An influential meeting, presided over by the Governor of Bombay, was held at Poona on Oct. 1 for the purpose of considering the advisability of providing new Assembly Rooms for Poona. Resolutions were passed approving the scheme presented to the meeting, and deciding to raise the money required for the work by debentures.

Mr. Grant Duff, accompanied by Major Awdry, Captain Bagot, Dr. Mackenzie, and Professor Lawson, left Ootacamund on Dec. 2, for his tour on the west coast.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on Monday the 1st instant, a bill was introduced providing for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination in Madras.

At a durbar held at Naore on the 4th inst. Mr. W. B. Jones, C.B.I., the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the

scheme of local self-government shortly to be introduced into those provinces.

A camp of exercise will be held at Poona from the 2nd to the 10th January next. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles have been asked to join the camp.

A sad fatality is reported from Nassick. Mrs. Woodward, the wife of the collector, and Mrs. Silcock, wife of the assistant collector, in charge of the Forest Settlement Department, died on the 11th instant from fish-poisoning, resulting from eating Bombay oysters.

Mr. W. Honsom, constructor in the Bombay Government Dockyard, died on Sept. 30 from the effects of injuries received by being thrown out of a carriage.

On the following day Mr. Cope, an assistant to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., was thrown from his horse and died within a few hours from the severe injuries he had received.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of Bombay on the subject of the admixture of wheat with other grain and foreign substances. The Government have promised to do all in their power to prevent the practise complained of.

Some interesting experiments have been made in Burma with the vaccination of animals for the purpose of preventing rinderpest and anthrax. The experiments were highly successful, and a further trial of the efficacy of the vaccine operations will shortly be made.

Calcutta was visited by a slight but prolonged shock of earthquake at 7.34 p.m. on the 1st inst.

Another slight shock of earthquake, lasting about twenty-five seconds, was experienced in Calcutta about 12.29 on the 29th ult.

The action for defamation brought by Messrs. Roberts, Morgan, and Co., solicitors, against Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of the *Statesman*, was on the 4th inst. committed to the Criminal Sessions.

At a Marine Court of Inquiry held at Calcutta on the 3rd and 4th inst., the Court decided that the loss of the ship *Scottish Chieftain*, on the Middle Andaman Islands, was due to the negligence of Captain McIntire, and his certificate has accordingly been suspended for three months.

There is no truth in the rumoured completion of the Kandahar Railway. The Harnai route road will be improved for traffic. The Pioneers will be exclusively employed in road-making.

The state of the crops in the Delhi and Hissar districts promises badly.

The annual reliefs of troops in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies have been arranged and a list of the movements published.

Meetings have been held at Allahabad, both in favour of and against the Libt Bill.

#### THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA.")

SIMLA, OCT. 10.—At to-day's meeting of the Council the Cattle Trespass Amendment Act was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton moved that the report of the select committee on the Land Improvement Act be considered. He said that when the Bill was referred to the select committee observations were made by some members on agricultural banks, which attracted much attention. It was then thought necessary to legislate for the protection of State loans, and also for loans from private individuals for the improvement of the land. The latter had to be abandoned. The present measure was merely to consolidate the law relating to loans by Government for agricultural purposes. He pointed out that the storage and supply of water for famine purposes was essential, and referred to the several Government irrigation works in India. He said that the Government was alive to the importance of irrigation works, but the question was too wide a one to be thoroughly provided for. He alluded to the policy of Government in encouraging people to make such provision for themselves by making advances from treasuries for wells and tanks. The enactments in force for such advances have not fulfilled the intentions of the framers. He referred to the several obstacles to success pointed out by the Local Governments and the Famine Commission. All this information had been thoroughly considered by the Select Committee, which was unable to accept the recommendation of the North-Western Province Board of Revenue to amalgamate with the present bill the North India Tucavac Act, as its objects were different. He alluded to the excellent work and beneficial results of the latter Act, and said it was not advisable to endanger its working by amalgamating it with the present Act. The Select committee declined to seek for legislative symmetry at the risk of failure. The provisions of the new bill are:—First—To enable Government to make advances for improvement on land to anyone who has the right to make such improvements, or, with the latter's consent, to any other, but not so as to injure such land which might alter the respective rights in holdings. Disputes arising out of this provision must be settled by law. The landlord and tenant law in force is not at all

altered by the Bill. Improvements are defined which are identical with the provisions of the law in force. Local Governments are authorised to bring into the category of improvements any other works. Secondly—It is left optional with officers to whom application is made for advances to issue notices calling for objections. Agriculturists do not appear to have availed themselves of these loans owing to the great delay in official inquiries. In some districts these inquiries are absolutely necessary; in others they can be dispensed with. Disputants will be referred to the court when questions of title are raised, and no advances will be made till such cases are decided. Thirdly—Loans will be payable in thirty-five years. The period may be extended in special cases. The intention of the Government is not a speedy realisation of the loan but the improvement of the land. The Committee rejected the proposal that the repayment of the loan should never be required but commuted into a permanent addition to the land revenue. Other measures to lessen the cultivators' objections to borrow from Government were explained.

The Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley then referred to the unpopularity of loans at short dates with cultivators under the existing law, and gave credit to Major Sir Evelyn Baring for pointing this out. He recommended that the term of the loans should extend to thirty years, and in certain cases beyond the generation which borrowed the money. The question of converting these advances into additional revenue was strongly supported. It had certain advantages, such as popularity, and being secured on land, no collateral security was necessary. Against the proposal were the permanent settlement districts, and it was shown that it would lead to inequality of assessments. It was also considered wrong for the State to mix up loan business as capitalists with reversionary interest in value as landlord. The permanent charge was inconsistent with Section 11, and in exhausted improvements were dangerous, as cultivators would naturally call for remissions which could hardly be refused. He pointed out that Government did not wish to make a profit, but the Local Government could propose alterations to the rate of interest, which is not altered in the new bill, if found too high. He then referred to the question of compensation for improvements, and pointed to the difficulty of the English theory of lessor and lessee, and the Indian one of joint-partnership with stated rights to participate in the produce, and he showed the advantages of the latter over the former. He said that the Hon. Mr. Crossthwaite, who had accepted this view, gave up the assessment on permanent improvement as a matter of expediency. To distinguish between permanent and temporary improvement in his plan was difficult. The Local Governments, to whom the matter had been referred, had not sent replies.

His Excellency the Viceroy then said that he hoped the facilities which the present Bill would offer for obtaining loans, would encourage applicants. Regarding agricultural banks, it was not the intention of Government to abandon the scheme; and alluding to the Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley's remarks about the English theory in the tenants' rights to receive full compensation for improvements, his Excellency said that it was not the universal notion in England. There were many antagonistic opinions to the belief. He thought that the tenant should receive full compensation for adding to the letting value of his land or to its interest qualities. The case was thought different in the reclamation of land, which might be done at little expense. The improver should have land to be reclaimed at a low rental, and long enough to enable him to recoup himself, when the rent should gradually be increased. When the land was brought under full cultivation, the tenant should be allowed the benefit of further improvements. In regard to the Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley's remarks about improvements, he said that the matter could not be settled satisfactorily, but the line could always be drawn between reclamation and improvement. In concluding, he expressed a wish that the measures now taken by private individuals for the improvement of land would be successful.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton then moved that the proviso to Section 11 be as follows:—"1st—Where the improvements consist of the reclamation or irrigation of lands assessed at unirrigated rates, the increase of rate is to be taken into account after the expiration of the period fixed by the local Government in rules to be framed by them, with the sanction of the Viceroy in Council. 2nd—That nothing in this section shall entitle any person to question any assessment of land revenue otherwise than might have been questioned if the Act had not been passed."

The Hon. Sir Charles Aitchison said that he was glad to see the amendment of Section 11, as it would not have been applicable to the Punjab had it been passed in the original shape. Land assessed at a high rate would have been forced down at a loss of one-third revenue. Government having adopted the amendment, would have to legislate accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Hope then said that the amendment expressed the principle in force in Bombay, where a revised assessment might be imposed with regard to the value and advantage of an enhancement, when the improvement created the means of

utilising the advantage and was in accordance with native custom. In India, if it was reasonable that the occupier should reap the benefit of the outlay in improvement, it was equally so that the owner should secure any natural advantages inherent in property which were not already gained by the existing rental. The hon. member also said that those who objected to enhancement in such cases might also argue that the proprietor of a building site on a coal mine which he could not utilise ought to give it to others rent-free. He referred to a case in Bombay where an owner had an established right of enhancement, and yet the increase of wells by occupiers was enormous. The Bill as amended was passed into law.

## THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL, 1883.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Association held on Friday, Sept. 28, 1883, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1. That, in the opinion of the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, every legislative measure, in however modified a form, which seeks to render European British subjects liable to the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates and judges, is vicious and obnoxious in principle, and cannot but prove oppressive and disastrous in practice.

"2. That the council have reason to believe that any further endeavour to force a measure of this description into law would be viewed as a high-handed and inequitable exercise of arbitrary power; and as a wanton and deliberate affront to the collective public opinion of practically the whole European and Anglo-Indian community in India.

"3. That, in the opinion of the Council, it is the duty of the Defence Association and of the whole of the European community to maintain their existing attitude of strenuous opposition to every legislative measure which shall seek to validate the principle of subordinating European British subjects to the criminal jurisdiction of natives.

"4. That the legal power of the Indian Legislature to pass such an Act has been challenged, for valid reasons, by some of the ablest lawyers in India, and such power has on no occasion been affirmed by any decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and that, moreover, whether such legal power is vested in the Legislative Council or not, special class legislation of this character, when divested of the sanction of the community against which its provisions are directed, would necessarily, in public estimation, be deprived of political, moral, and equitable obligation, and, consequently, as a measure of public utility, would stand self-condemned as morally inefficient and politically inoperative.

"5. That it is, therefore, the opinion of the Council that, in the event of any such measure being enacted, it will be the duty of the Anglo-Indian community in India, until such time as such measure shall have been duly repealed, to endeavour to minimise its injustice by collectively aiding with funds and moral support every member of the community, whatsoever his position in life, who shall exercise his right of refusing to plead to a Criminal Jurisdiction which has been all but universally condemned by collective Anglo-Indian public opinion, as an unprovoked, inequitable, and capricious invasion of the existing status of European British subjects in India."

ANOTHER CASE OF SHOOTING BY A SOLDIER.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Fyzabad, on Wednesday, 19th September, Private Jacob Curtis, of the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—"Using violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office; in that, at Fyzabad, on the 28th August, 1883, he discharged a rifle loaded with powder and a bullet, at his superior officer, in the execution of his office, Corporal James Murphy, of the same battalion. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to penal servitude for 20 years. The finding and sentence have been confirmed by H.E. the Commander in Chief in India.

Another experiment in the direction of encouraging the country industries is about to be made, an up-country paper notes, for the benefit or at the expense of the army. "For the future the gold and worsted badges which decorate the uniforms of our British and native troops are to be obtained, we are informed, in the local markets, and Government are prepared to receive tenders for their supply. As regards the more elaborate ornament, it is well known that work of the kind is done excellently both in Delhi and Lucknow, and the Sassoon Silk Mills at Bombay, we believe, have lately commenced the manufacture of gold lace."

The military authorities have proposed, a Puna paper states, that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles should take part in the Puna camp of exercise, to be held Jan. 2 and 10 next; and the matter is under the consideration of the Volunteer authorities.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| our per Cent. .. .. .                 | Rs. 98½ to 98½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. .. .     | 103½ to 103½   |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. .. . | —              |
| Ten years .. .. .                     | —              |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. .. . | 107            |

## BANKS.

|                                      | Paid-up | Cash |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|
|                                      | Rs.     | Rs.  |
| INDIAN BANKS                         |         |      |
| Bank of Bombay .. .. .               | 500     | 750  |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. .               | 500     | 830  |
| Bank of Madras .. .. .               | 500     | 640  |
| Agra .. .. .                         | £100    | 130  |
| Chartered of India and China .. .. . | 20      | 330  |
| Chartered Mercantile .. .. .         | 25      | 300  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. .. .       | 28      | 700  |
| National of India .. .. .            | 12½     | 93   |
| Oriental .. .. .                     | 25      | 160  |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                      |       |     |
|----------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. .. .   | 700   | 700 |
| Frere .. .. .        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon .. .. .      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. .. . | 1,000 | 370 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                                |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. .. .           | 2,850 | 1,115 |
| Albert Ginning .. .. .         | 500   | 425   |
| Albert, Karachi .. .. .        | 1,100 | 1175  |
| Apollo (small shares) .. .. .  | 2,200 | 405   |
| Bellary .. .. .                | 1,000 | 575   |
| Benar Cotton Ginning .. .. .   | 500   | 650   |
| New Indian .. .. .             | 125   | 205   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. .. .  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar .. .. .                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba .. .. .                 | 1,880 | 1,210 |
| Dholleria Ginning .. .. .      | 300   | 220   |
| East India .. .. .             | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Fort .. .. .                   | 8,500 | 2,650 |
| French .. .. .                 | 500   | 640   |
| Sind .. .. .                   | 750   | 170   |
| Mofussil .. .. .               | 400   | 460   |
| Prince of Wales .. .. .        | 500   | 665   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. .. . | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon .. .. .                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart .. .. .                | 400   | 835   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. .. .                      | 1,900 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian .. .. .                   | 100   | 140   |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. .. .           | 500   | 50    |
| Alliance Spinning .. .. .              | 700   | 920   |
| Shownuggur Mills .. .. .               | 700   | 38    |
| Bombay United .. .. .                  | 1,000 | 1000  |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. .. .               | 1,000 | 500   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. .. .    | 500   | 695   |
| Coorla Mills .. .. .                   | 1,000 | 820   |
| D. Spinning .. .. .                    | 2,000 | 75    |
| Hindustan .. .. .                      | 7,000 | 1,145 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. .. .             | 1,000 | 1,320 |
| Khandeish .. .. .                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras .. .. .                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United .. .. .                  | 1,000 | 3,075 |
| Manchester Spinning .. .. .            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning .. .. .               | 250   | 260   |
| National Spinning .. .. .              | 1,000 | 1010  |
| New Great Eastern .. .. .              | 1,000 | 1170  |
| Oriental .. .. .                       | 625   | 750   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. .. .       | 500   | 315   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. .. . | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills .. .. .                | 1,000 | 1,510 |
| Victoria Mills .. .. .                 | 1,000 | 880   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|   |          |     |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. .. . | 212-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares .. .. .                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. .. .. .                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. .. .. .                           | 21-12-1  | —   |
| Do. New £1 Shares .. .. .                 | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                      |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. .. .       | 100   | 116   |
| Bornay Burma Trading .. .. .         | 1,500 | 4,425 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. .. .  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. .. . | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. .. .. .             | 500   | 1,150 |
| Thacker and Co. .. .. .              | 100   | 200   |

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| % Promissory Notes .. .. .                     | Rs. 98 2 to 98 3 |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) .. .. .                      | 100 8 to 100     |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. .. . | —                |
| 4½ of 1872-79 (1893) .. .. .                   | 103 6 to 103 6   |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. .. .           | 103 6 to 103 6   |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. .. .              | Pd. off          |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. .. . | Rs. 101 to 101 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. .. . | 101 8 to 101   |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. .. . | 102 8 to 102   |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. .. . | 103 4 to 103   |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. .. . | 107 12 to 107  |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. .. . | 108 12 to 108  |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) .. .. . | 108 12 to 108  |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                      | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra .. .. .                         | £10   | 125 to     |
| Agra Savings .. .. .                 | 100   | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad .. .. .                    | 100   | 180 to     |
| Alliance of Simla .. .. .            | 100   | 135 to     |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. .               | 500   | £20 to     |
| Do. of Upper India .. .. .           | 100   | 130 to     |
| Delhi and London .. .. .             | £25   | 225 to     |
| Himalaya .. .. .                     | 100   | 120 to     |
| Mussorie .. .. .                     | 100   | 115 to     |
| National of India .. .. .            | £12½  | 90 to      |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. .. .       | 500   | 515 to     |
| Unconvenanted Service (Agra) .. .. . | 100   | 32 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                           |      |         |
|---------------------------|------|---------|
| Asiatic Jute .. .. .      | 200  | 45 to   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. .. . | £10  | 160 to  |
| Barnagore Jute .. .. .    | £10  | 98 to   |
| Bengal Coal .. .. .       | 1000 | 1500 to |
| Bengal Ironworks .. .. .  | 100  | — to    |

|  |      |             |
|--|------|-------------|
| Bengal Mills .. .. .                   | £100 | 1200 to 130 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. .. .                | 100  | 90 to       |
| Bonded Warehouse .. .. .               | 445  | 395 to      |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. .. .           | 100  | 48 to       |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. .. .         | 80   | 98 to 125   |
| Burrakur Coal .. .. .                  | 100  | 135 to      |
| Calcutta Docking .. .. .               | 700  | — to        |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. .. .             | 100  | 160 to      |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. .. .             | 85   | par         |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. .. . | 100  | 122 to      |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. .. .       | 100  | 123 to      |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. .. .    | 100  | 99 to 100   |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. .. .            | 100  | 65 to       |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. .. .         | £20  | 300 to      |
| East Indian Railway .. .. .            | £20  | — to        |
| Equitable Coal .. .. .                 | 250  | 270 to      |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. .. .  | 100  | 75 to       |
| Goswami Cotton Mills .. .. .           | 200  | 220 to      |
| Gouripore .. .. .                      | 100  | 107 to 108  |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. .. .            | 100  | 113 to      |
| Howrah Docking .. .. .                 | 500  | 150 to      |
| Howrah Mills .. .. .                   | 100  | 98 to 112   |
| India General Steam Navigation .. .. . | 1000 | 1600 to     |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. .. .           | 50   | 158 to      |
| Labour Transportation .. .. .          | 100  | — to        |
| Landing and Shipping .. .. .           | 100  | 119 to      |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. .. .           | 500  | — to        |
| Murree Brewery .. .. .                 | 100  | 150 to      |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. .. .              | 100  | 90 to       |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. .. .         | 100  | 102 to 105  |
| Nanthore Indigo .. .. .                | 30   | — to        |
| New Beerbohm Coal .. .. .              | 100  | 98 to       |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. .. .    | 100  | — to        |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. .. .     | £10  | 150 to      |
| Rajmahal Stone .. .. .                 | 100  | 75 to       |
| Ramkistopore Press .. .. .             | 100  | 101 to      |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. .. .    | 100  | 70 to       |
| Riverside Press .. .. .                | 30   | 102 to      |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. .. .     | —    | — to        |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. .. .        | 100  | 257½ to     |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. .. .   | 55   | par         |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. .. .     | 100  | 64 to       |
| Strand Bank Press .. .. .              | 100  | 111 to      |
| Watson's Patent Press .. .. .          | 100  | 128 to      |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|  |     |            |
|--|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. .. .     | 100 | 75 to      |
| Amicable (Assam) .. .. .               | 100 | 70 to      |
| Amlickie .. .. .                       | 100 | 95 to      |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. .. .           | 100 | 96 to      |
| Assam .. .. .                          | £20 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasan (Darjiling) .. .. .            | 100 | 95 to      |
| Baree (Kangra) .. .. .                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. .. .                | 100 | 60 to      |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 80  | 45 to 50   |
| Bishnath (Assam) .. .. .               | 200 | 240 to     |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 100 | 120 to     |
| Borelli (Assam) .. .. .                | £10 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. .. .              | 100 | — to       |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. .. .             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar .. .. .                 | 200 | 130 to     |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. .. .      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100 | 95 to      |
| Chota Nagpore .. .. .                  | 100 | 67 to      |
| Cinnatollah .. .. .                    | 100 | — to       |
| Colonial (Assam) .. .. .               | 100 | 50 to      |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. .. .             | 100 | 78 to      |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. .. .           | 100 | 100 to     |
| Darjiling .. .. .                      | 100 | 123 to     |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100 | 30 to      |
| Dehing (Assam) .. .. .                 | 90  | 57 to      |
| Dehra Doon .. .. .                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. .. .      | 100 | 93 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) .. .. .                | 100 | 67 to      |
| Eastern Cachar .. .. .                 | 100 | 70 to 72   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. .. . | 100 | 13 to      |
| Giel'e (Darjiling) .. .. .             | 100 | 88 to      |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. .. .                | 100 | 50 to      |
| Grob (Assam) .. .. .                   | 100 | 0 to       |
| Holta (Kangra) .. .. .                 | 100 | 85 to      |
| Hoolmarree (Assam) .. .. .             | 100 | 100 to     |
| Holungorie (Assam) .. .. .             | 100 | 32 to      |
| Indian Terai .. .. .                   | 500 | 530 to     |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. .. .             | 250 | 103 to     |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) .. .. .           | 100 | 30 to      |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100 | 63 to      |
| Kangra Valley .. .. .                  | 100 | par.       |
| Karnafuli (Chittagong) .. .. .         | 100 | 50 to      |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. .. .           | 100 | 12 to      |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. .. .         | 250 | 145 to     |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 200 | 130 to     |
| Kurseong and Terai .. .. .             | 100 | 20 to      |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. .. .                | 100 | 54 to 65   |
| Laktooria (Sylhet) .. .. .             | 100 | 105 to     |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. .. .           | 100 | 150 to     |
| Loobah .. .. .                         | 100 | 150 to     |
| Lower Assam .. .. .                    | £7½ | 23 to      |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. .. .             | £10 | 60 to      |
| Majmaera (Cachar) .. .. .              | 100 | 10 to      |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. .. .                | 100 | 30 to      |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. .. .            | 100 | 40 to      |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 90  | 30 to      |
| Moran (Assam) .. .. .                  | 80  | 0 to 10    |
| Methola (Assam) .. .. .                | 100 | 30 to      |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 90  | 71 to      |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. .. .              | £10 | 10 to      |
| Murtuck (Assam) .. .. .                | 100 | 100 to     |
| Do. contributory .. .. .               | 125 | 73 to      |
| New Fallochi (Darjiling) .. .. .       | 100 | 10 to      |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) .. .. .         | £10 | 50 to      |
| New Mutual (Cachar) .. .. .            | 30  | 123 to     |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. .. .             | 200 | 100 to     |
| Phenix (Cachar) .. .. .                | 85  | 73 to      |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. .. .         | 100 | 95 to      |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) .. .. .              | 100 | 5 to       |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. .. .              | 100 | 10 to      |
| Sapakat .. .. .                        | 100 | 130 to     |
| Second Mutual Cachar .. .. .           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah .. .. .                         | 100 | 10 to      |
| Singbulli and Murniah .. .. .          | 100 | 17 to      |
| Singli (Darjiling) .. .. .             | 100 | 100 to     |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. .. .               | 100 | 97 to      |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. .. .         | 100 | 100 to     |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. .. .      | 100 | 50 to      |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. .. .         | 100 | 95 to      |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. .. .      | 100 | 125 to     |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. .. .          | 95  | 114 to     |
| Tu'var (Darjiling) .. .. .             | 200 | 195 to     |
| Upper Assam .. .. .                    | £10 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Oct. 7.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Four per cents .. .. .                      | 1½ dis to 1 is.  |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. .. .        | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. .. . | 3½ to 3½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. .. . | ¾ to ¾ do.       |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. .. . | — to — do.       |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 1882 .. .. . | — to — do.       |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. .. .               | 28 to 29 do.     |

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|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
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| Do. Tele. .. .. .        | 1s. 7 7-8d.   | —             | —             |
| Do. 3 mo. sight .. .. .  | 1s. 7 13-16d. | —             | 1s. 7 7-8d.   |
| Do. 6 do. .. .. .        | —             | 1s. 7 27-32d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. .. .. .        | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 7 25-32d. | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. .. . | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. .. .. .        | —             | —             | 1s. 7 7-8d.   |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. .. . | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. .. .. .        | —             | —             | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

## LONDON.—Oct. 31.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.       |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. .. .           | 102½ to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. .. .                 | 102 to 102½  |
| 4 India Enfranch Paper .. .. .                 | 80 to 81     |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. .. .                         | — to —       |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. .. .                         | 84½ to 85    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. .. .              | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) .. .. .      | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. .. .     | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. .. . | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. .. .                | 103 to 105   |
| 4 Do. .. .. .                                  | 103 to 105   |
| 6 Mauritius, 1882 .. .. .                      | 104 to 105   |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. .. .                          | 114 to 117   |
| 4 Do. .. .. .                                  | 104 to 106   |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government .. .. .      | 100 to 102   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|   | Price.     |
|---|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid.       |            |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. .. . | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. .. . | 100 to —   |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. .. . | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. .. . | 103 to 105 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. .. .      | 116 to 118 |

## RAILWAYS.

|  |     |            |
|--|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. .. . | 100 | 143 to 145 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. .. .  | 100 | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1953 .. .. .   | —   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. .. . | —   | 24 to 24½  |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% .. .. .         | —   | 143 to 145 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. .. .     | 100 | 147 to 143 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. .. .     | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. .. .                      | all | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. .. .                     | 100 | 118 to 120 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. .. .                     | 100 | 112 to 114 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. .. .     | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. .. .  | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. .. .             | 5   | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. .. .    | 100 | 125 to 127 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. .. .                     | —   | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. .. .  | 100 | 121 to 124 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                  |     |             |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Eastern .. .. .                  | 10% | 10½ to      |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883     | 100 | 100 to 102  |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887       | 100 | 101 to 103½ |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..    | 10  | 10½ to 13½  |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China   | 10  | 11½ to      |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891     | 100 | 106 to 109  |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 | —   | 102 to 106  |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900   | —   | 102 to 106  |
| Indo-European .. .. .            | 25  | 31 to 32½   |

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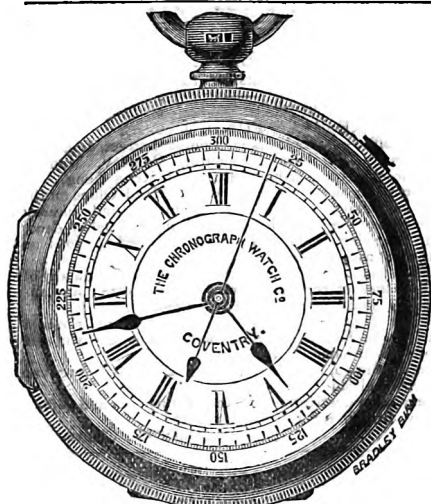
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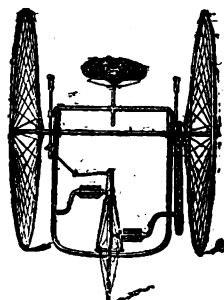
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THE OPINIONS OF SEVERAL BENGAL DISTRICT OFFICERS  
ON THE ILBERT BILL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

### MR. PLUNKET ON THE ILBERT BILL.

A MEETING of the Earl's Court Conservative Club was held at the clubhouse, in Hogarth-street, on Thursday evening, "to consider the present political situation."

Sir ALGERNON BORTHWICK, who presided, referred to the statement which had been put forward by the Liberal agents as to the results of the recent revision of the lists of voters in Chelsea, and stated that the figures in that statement were entirely fallacious. He had no doubt that when they were tested at the poll they would disappear into limbo. (Cheers.) Having criticised the home and foreign policy of the Government, Sir Algernon called upon all the members of the Conservative party to use their utmost efforts to roll back the tide of Radicalism and Republicanism. He praised the exertions which were being made by the Conservative leaders, and announced that Lord Salisbury was coming into Chelsea this autumn to address a great meeting. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. D. PLUNKET, M.P., who was loudly cheered, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting condemns the policy of the present Government as disastrous to the best interests of the empire at home and abroad." He stated that he had attended a good many meetings in different parts of the country, and was persuaded that the Conservative cause was growing in strength, vigour, and confidence throughout the country. In Chelsea they had undertaken to fight one of the stiffest battles that would be fought at the next election, and he hoped they would have a brilliant victory, and send Sir Algernon Borthwick to the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Mr. Plunket continued:—"There is one topic which I desire especially to deal with this evening—the proposal of Lord Ripon—commonly called the Ilbert Bill. It is a topic which no one can deprecate as ancient history or push aside as unripe for discussion. While Parliament was sitting we were not allowed to see the most important documents bearing on the question; and even now they have only reached us through the efforts of the newspapers of this country. And yet, so far as we know, it is still the intention of the Government to force this measure through and make it the law within the next few weeks. The proposal has excited from the first great alarm and strong indignation throughout the British population of India, official and unofficial, of all classes and all political parties. It has, unfortunately, at the same time created a more bitter feeling between the Europeans and the natives than has been known in India since the evil days of the great Mutiny. And we are warned on high authority that, if this Bill be carried into law, this ill-feeling will be prolonged and further embittered. And yet many of the supporters of the Government in this country are bounding on their leaders to hurry forward this ill-starred measure, which they describe as a struggle between the two great parties. If they mean a struggle between Whigs and Tories in India, no statement could be more misleading; it is the protest of the overwhelming majority of all Anglo-Indians—the universal protest so far as the districts specially affected are concerned. I feel strongly, I confess, upon this subject, but I shall endeavour to state the case as calmly as I can, and I shall rely for every word I utter upon authorities that cannot be gainsaid. And first let me observe that, although it is called the "Indian Criminal Procedure Bill," it has nothing to do with Criminal Procedure as enforced against the natives of India. The natives of India are governed by a system of law and judicature with which they seem perfectly satisfied. It is only the British in India who will be affected by the proposed change. They believe that their interests, their liberty, their honour will be placed in jeopardy, and they appeal to us with desperate energy for help and protection. Are they men who deserve our sympathy? I shall not now inquire into the title deeds of our Indian Empire—the noblest possession of all our great inheritance. It is true that we won India by the sword; it is no less true that we hold

India by the sword; but we vindicate our right to rule on higher and nobler grounds—we claim to be benefactors as well as masters. We have vanquished them into happiness. The state of those millions of human beings when we first came amongst them has been sketched by the master hand of Macaulay, certainly no enemy of theirs. He said:—

"All the evils of despotism, and all the evils of anarchy pressed at once upon that miserable race. They knew nothing of government but its exactions. Desolation was in their imperial cities, and famine all along the banks of their broad and redundant rivers. It seemed that a few more years would suffice to efface all traces of the opulence and civilisation of an earlier age."

And what is the condition of this same country now? We have given to it repose and plenty. For years intestine war has been almost unknown; indeed, one of the dangers which seems to be before us in the future is that it may not be possible to make the food supply keep pace with the increase of the population, no longer decimated by war and pestilence. I was reading a few days ago the summary of the official reports on the state of India for 1881-2; it unfolds a wondrous landscape of prosperity and progress, in which we see that British capital and enterprise are developing anew industry and commerce amongst the inert masses, a landscape darkened scarcely by a passing cloud. And by whom has this wondrous change been wrought? Under Providence it has been worked out by a handful of Englishmen, with courage and brains. There is no Indian people save that which we have created; and but for us, the Empire would crumble away and resolve itself again into its discordant elements. What then are the forces by which it is bound together? In time of war or revolution, it is the military power of England; in time of peace it is the presence and influence of men of the British race, officials and non-officials. It is their superior will and energy which controls the administration of the law, fosters trade, and develops commerce amongst the various races, and sects, and castes that people the great peninsula. These are the men who now claim our sympathy. Are we not bound to hearken to them? Now let me shortly state to you the danger with which they say they are threatened. Until quite lately the Criminal Code of India could only be enforced against Englishmen under the direct authority of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and they therefore enjoyed practical immunity in districts which lay far distant from those cities. This defect was dealt with in 1872, and jurisdiction over British offenders was given to Sessions Judges and Magistrates of the first class in each district, subject to the condition that these officials must themselves be Englishmen. That condition was at the time fully debated; but it was deliberately retained in the Code of 1872, and, after ten years' experience of working, it was re-enacted when the Code was re-considered in March, 1882. Next, I beg you to observe that this provision, which secures to British Europeans in India, who dwell outside the capital towns, the right to be tried only by men of their own race, has never been objected to by any human being, European or native, on the ground that there are not enough of such magistrates to try all cases requiring their interference; neither has there ever been the smallest imputation upon their absolute integrity or impartiality. The grievance which is now officially put forward is of an entirely different kind, as I will presently explain. Now, let us realise why it is that Englishmen so much value this right, and why they cling to it with such desperate tenacity. It is not as an empty boast of race superiority. They are content to waive this privilege in the presidency towns, where they are numerous and strong enough to take care of themselves, and where they have a powerful press to protect them; but in the country outside the towns—in what is called the Mofussil—Englishmen find themselves isolated, or living in little scattered groups amongst immense native populations, and they say to us, Englishmen at home, that under those circumstances they have and can have no guarantee for the safety of their liberty and their honour, unless, when accused of crime, they are preserved the right to be tried by magistrates of their own race. That is exactly the right of

which this hated measure seeks to rob them. The first and main question is, Are their fears well founded? Will they really be exposed to these dangers, if Lord Ripon succeeds in carrying the Bill? I shall not say one word against the honour or the good intentions of the native magistracy of India. It is one of the miserable consequences of this ill-advised experiment in statesmanship that it has already produced an outburst of violent language and bitter recrimination which will rankle in the minds of both sides to this most unnecessary quarrel for years to come. Great blame in this respect rests somewhere, and great is the responsibility of these Englishmen if their indignant outcry has sprung only from panic. But that is just the question. I have read a good deal, and I have spoken long and earnestly with men of great experience and proved wisdom on this subject. But I shall not give you only my own impressions: I had rather quote from documents whose impartiality cannot be doubted. The province of Bengal is that in which this question is of paramount importance, for it contains by far the largest European population. What says the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal when asked for his opinion by Lord Ripon, and after he has carefully consulted all his subordinate officers? He writes as follows:—

"The surroundings of a Mofussil magistrate's court are not exactly the surroundings of a court at Westminster, or of the High Court in Calcutta. An Englishman, much more an Englishwoman, summoned to such a court (frequently, as evidence shows, on a false charge) has to undergo many indignities which a European officer can at once control and check, but which in a court presided over by a native find free course amidst a sympathetic audience. There is no exaggeration in this, as most persons who have had to deal with such cases can testify; and the absolute distrust which the European in the interior has of such courts arises not so much from any positive want of confidence in the magistrate, if left to himself, as from the atmosphere of perjury, forgery, and intrigue, which is about him and around him." Time will only permit me to quote one other passage. Sir Stewart Bayley is one of Lord Ripon's chief advisers, and is claimed as giving a general support to the Bill, but on this point his evidence is clear and most important; and I select it because the Chief Justice and ten of the Judges of the High Court of Bengal, when asked for their opinion, the highest and weightiest (one would think) on this question of the practical effect of a Criminal Jurisdiction Bill in their own province, adopt the language of Sir Stewart Bayley as their own. Speaking in the Council Chamber at Calcutta in March last, he said:—

"There is another aspect to the case of the opposition, which I think deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger which the isolated European, living in the Mofussil, runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one, for probably no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the Mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter; and anyone who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the Mofussil, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential it is to him that the law should be well and wisely administered."

And the Judges of the High Court of Bengal, while saying that they concur in the views thus expressed, go on to add that they consider that the dangers thus described in the case of planters and manufacturers would be even greater in the case of persons in an humble position of life—railway employes, artificers, and the like. Now, you will understand why it is that the English working men in India have thought it worth their while to subscribe their money, and send over one of their number to appeal to their fellow workmen in the old country for help, and protection against their own Government. Under these circumstances, if it be true, as I have read in the newspapers, that measures have been taken by members and wirepullers of the Liberal Party to anticipate the effect of Mr. Atkin's appeals to his fellows in England, and with cut and dry and irrelevant amendments to discountenance his action, because indeed it may indirectly touch the sacred ark of the present Government, then I say that I do not know and have not heard or read in my time of any action inspired by the passions of party politics equally unpatriotic and unworthy. These planters and manufacturers, these railway employes, artificers, and other persons in an humble position of life, these are the men whose courage and whose capital are developing new centres of commerce, and new sources of wealth for the benefit of their old as well as their new country. The Chief Commissioner of Assam says of them:—"They are the one intelligent, energetic, improving class in this province. They are the natural allies and assistants of the District officers, and any event which should set them in determined opposition to the Government, would be in a high degree disastrous." And now let me ask what is the kind of excuse, I cannot call it argument, which has been put forward in palliation of the original introduction of this wretched Ilbert Bill, and which is still urged in support of its passing? Remember, there is no pretence that under the law, as it stands, there is any miscarriage of justice. The only argument that I have anywhere met with, is this, that we have opened certain magisterial appointments to the natives, in which they might have to try Englishmen criminally, and would be entitled to do so but for the law which Mr. Ilbert seeks to repeal. Further, that we have promised that natives shall not, by reason of any race distinction, be debarred from enjoying office. And so we are confronted with this alternative, that either we must break faith with such natives as have earned a right to these appointments, or else we shall create what is called "a grave administrative difficulty." I need not prove to you how small is the number of natives, whose rights, present or for a long time, would be so affected. Lord Ripon admits that for the next few years they would be less than half a dozen, and, even when the system reaches its fullest development there will not be more than one-sixth of these offices ever filled by natives. There has been a great deal of heated and ingenious controversy on this subject much to be regretted, but I will not waste your time now by arguing it

on abstract or hypothetical grounds. I am satisfied to give this practical answer—The dilemma has not yet arisen, and, in the opinion of those best informed, it never will arise, because the difficulty, such as it is, can be easily met in another way. Lord Ripon, in the debate on Mr. Ilbert's Bill, thus justified his policy. He said:—

"It is surely clear that, though there is not at the present moment an irresistible necessity for introducing this measure, as Lord Lytton's system develops, an irresistible necessity will arise; when you have one-sixth of the Civil Service composed of natives, it will be impossible to maintain the present restriction. Therefore, what we had to consider was, is it better to wait till this necessity becomes overwhelming and irresistible, or is it better to introduce the system now?" As we know, he decided to act at once—and with what disastrous consequences we also know. I will not stop to criticise the rather interesting glimpse that is given us in this passage of the working of the mind of an advanced Liberal politician. Of Lord Ripon personally, I wish to speak with all possible respect, and I shall content myself by quoting one passage from the Minute of Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, upon this subject. He is the political ally of Lord Ripon. He is one of the few high functionaries in India who approve of this Bill, even in a modified form, and, I must say, in rather a left-handed fashion. Mr. Grant Duff has written as follows in answer to Lord Ripon:—

"*Alors comme alors!* This is not a country in which it is well to take very long views. Let us make those changes based upon our experience here and elsewhere, which we feel persuaded will produce pretty soon good effects, and let us give all reasonable satisfaction to the reasonable wishes of the people as brought before us by their authoritative spokesmen, up and down the land; but let us not be led to move at all quicker than we otherwise should, with a view to anticipate demands which may some day be made, and which it will be for our successors to grant or refuse."

In answer to Lord Ripon's solitary excuse, consider, I pray you, the practical comments of the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and remember that it is in these two provinces that the vast majority of European settlers dwell. The Chief Commissioner of Assam is another of that small class who favour this Bill in theory, but he thinks that it would require a very strong case to justify any enactment that should increase and perpetuate the alienation of races which at present exists. He says:—

"No such case can, in my opinion, be made out for the Bill under discussion. The argument, from administrative inconvenience, is allowed to be a weak one. It does not exist in Assam at all, and nowhere can it become serious for several years to come." Now listen to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal:—

"There is scarcely an exception in the support given to the irrelevancy of the administrative inconvenience theory among all the reports from local officers. . . . Executive arrangements will, it is obvious, quite easily provide, without detriment to the public interests or to the personal claims of those native officers, either that they should be in charge of districts where there are no Europeans, or, as regards the magistrates, that they should be in charge of districts where the presence of a European Joint Magistrate, or of a European Deputy Magistrate with full powers, would prevent any kind of inconvenience. Even if the time ever arrives when one-sixth of the magistracy of this province is in the hands of natives—though that is quite a different thing from one-sixth of the covenanted appointments being filled by natives, and is in itself very improbable—there could be no difficulty in carrying on the administration of criminal justice without any change in the law. But, as a question of very remote concern, it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the requirements of very distant circumstances."

So much for the value of the only practical argument that has ever been brought forward in support of this idle and mischievous measure. It is obvious that no native candidate for judicial honours need ever really lose the enjoyment of all the income and substantial advantages of these appointments if the law remains as it is. And I for one rejoice to think that it is so; for I desire that full effect should be given to the policy of admitting natives to office wherever it can be safely and properly done. But if the native aspirant insists that he will not be satisfied with all the dignity and emoluments of these judicial offices unless they are further guerdoned by this trophy, which "not enriches him, but makes the Englishman poor indeed," then he forces me into an entirely different attitude, and I answer in the language of the Judges—"Nay; this right to be judged by his peers is the privilege not of the magistrate but of the prisoner." I will not waste your time in dealing with the vague arguments which seek to justify this Bill on the desirability of getting rid of every difference arising from race, and of clearing the stage of every anomaly. These have been, for many years, the aim of each successive Governor General who has ruled in India, and of every Cabinet that has sat at Downing-street; and so far is it from being the special property of the Radical Party, that, as a matter of fact, much more has been done in this direction by Conservative than by Liberal Administrations. I desire that we should get back as soon as possible to that happier system in which Indian policy was excluded from the demesne of party warfare. But I complain that by the precipitate introduction of this measure you have undone the good work of years; and that if you persist in it, you will make the keeping of the peace between the English and the natives of India extremely difficult; further, I see that in your eagerness to justify your hasty act, you are laying down principles which must lead far beyond what is possible to achieve, and exciting hopes that are never to be fulfilled. By all means abolish every distinction that can safely be abandoned, and lose no chance of binding more closely to you the goodwill of the races over whom you rule. But realise at once the truth that, when you have done your best wisely and well with this object, it is not within the furthest ken of this generation to see that future time when, in return, the native will truly say "thy people shall be my people" any more than he would add "and thy God shall be my God;" and that when you have, as far as possible, grafted the institutions of British freedom upon a race essentially absolute, you must, after all, fairly tell them that the ultimate goal of a

parliamentary government is not for them. Above all, abstain in the meantime, I implore of you, from reproaching and reviling those Englishmen who, often under circumstances of difficulty and danger, which we at home can hardly realise, are holding for us against great odds that Empire of which we are so proud. I know that, angry as has unfortunately been the controversy in India over this miserable Bill, some words of unjust reproach, uttered at home against Englishmen in India, who in this matter felt they had their quarrel absolutely just, have cut more cruelly and sunk deeper into their hearts than all the ravings of the native press. Can we forget that this handful of men—scattered among 250,000,000 of Asiatics—indeed they are so few that you cannot call them a garrison—they are rather the sentinels and ambassadors of England—are looking ever back to the land of their birth, and in moments of peril and of trial the question which leaps into their hearts and rises to their lips is, "What will they say in England?" It has happened in my case, as I daresay in many of yours, that my own brothers, and near relations, and multitudes of friends, have cast their lot in India and the Colonies to earn their own honourable but difficult independence. They have given the best years of their youth and manhood, whether as civilians or soldiers, to the service of their beloved Sovereign, and the good name of their country—aye, and in some cases they have sealed with their life blood their simple devotion. Clothed with great and almost irresponsible authority, often in lonely places, they have done their duty to the native populations with justice, and patience, and humanity, and I who have sat at home, and have enjoyed all the benefit, and sunned myself in the glory of our Empire, cannot listen patiently to hear some solemn pompous philanthropist enjoying the cheap satisfaction of condemning the sins, and vices, and the narrow-mindedness of his countrymen abroad, and like the Pharisee of old, thanking his God that he is not as those other Englishmen! I think I have proved the reality and gravity of the injury with which Englishmen in India are being threatened if this Bill becomes law—and which fully justifies the cry of alarm and indignation which has come to us from them. I think I have shown you how impractical and remote are the dangers this Bill was intended to avert. In doing so I have founded myself mainly on the answers which have been sent to Lord Ripon, because, I believe, that after all we in this country must, in making up our minds on such subjects, rest to a great extent upon the opinions we receive from those who have spent years in India and have practical experience of the daily life of that strange country. Now let me ask you to balance with even hand the whole weight of authority which we have for and against this Bill. And first as to the views of the non-official Anglo-Indian world. You have had public meetings in India of every profession, trade, and calling. The citizens of great towns in public meetings assembled—the merchants in their chambers of commerce—the shopkeepers in their trade associations—the planters in every centre of the Mofussil—the railway servants and the skilled artisans of every trade, have joined in an absolutely unanimous protest against this. It was at first easy to raise a cheap laugh by talking of the mean motives of Calcutta lawyers—an imputation as ridiculous as it was unworthy. But the most daring orator will not impute bad and insincere minds to the whole body of his fellow-countrymen in India. But then it was said:—"Oh! this is only the opinion of the non-official world—wait and you will see what a different view will be taken by officials past and present—men of ripe experience and calm judgment." Well, so far as ex-officials who have returned to this country are concerned, I ask anyone to take up a list of those who have been found to favour the Ilbert Bill and to compare it with those who have spontaneously come forward to oppose it, and I think I may, without offence to the few distinguished men who belong to the former category, say that the smallness of their numbers and feebleness of their voice, which with all their undoubted ability and ingenuity they have been able to devise, only accentuates by contrast the overwhelming force of authority arrayed on the other side. But what I want specially to call public attention to on the present occasion is the result which has followed from the appeal made by Lord Ripon to officials serving, at the present time in India. Certainly, if he sent for them to curse his opponents, they have blessed them altogether! First, however, let me say one word upon the manner in which the public in this country have been treated as to information on this subject. I say that, whether by action or design, we have been put at every disadvantage in forming a fair opinion. I am not now referring to that last amazing incident when the proportions of the voices for and against the Bill were all misquoted and, indeed, reversed by telegram. I make no charge against anyone in that matter, and I shall be glad when we receive some authoritative explanation. But I cannot as easily pass by the official message which in last March announced to this country the result of the debate in the Council Chamber upon the introduction of this Ilbert Bill. You, no doubt, remember that a telegram was sent from Calcutta to England as if it had come in the ordinary course of Reuters Agency, which is generally entirely reliable. It purported to give a fair summary of the debate. But while the speeches in favour of the Bill were reproduced at great length, several or most of the speeches in opposition to it, including those of General Wilson and the Lieutenant Governor, were either entirely omitted or inadequately reported. And you remember how it was admitted in Parliament that this misleading telegram was authorised and paid for by the Government of India. As a fact the weight of argument and experienced authority were overwhelmingly on the other side. But this false statement got the start; it was copied into all the provincial papers, and in many of them that false impression has, I believe, never been corrected. One would have thought that after this unpleasant incident, whatever may be its true explanation, the Indian Government would have been zealously and jealously anxious to inform opinion at home fully and fairly, and as soon as possible, on all subsequent occasions. But what has really happened? Many of these documents must have arrived early in the spring and summer. But not until Sept. 15, when Parliament had been safely got rid of, was one ray of light thrown upon the subject from any official source. By the enterprise and public spirit of the press we have from time to time obtained fragments of the story. But now, when you

put them altogether, what is the result? There cannot be a doubt but that these Indian officials must have felt the strongest pressure to side with the Viceroy and support this Bill. Yet never, I suppose, in the history of such affairs has there been a repudiation and a condemnation so complete. These opinions were carefully and, I believe, faithfully analysed in the *Times* newspaper of Sept. 10, and the general result may be shortly stated, as follows:—

"An overwhelming majority oppose the Bill. The few friends of the measure are for the most part men of little Indian experience. It may be remarked, too, that the Bill meets with most favour, or, to speak more accurately, with least hostility, in the Bombay province—in which an even more sweeping measure would have but little effect; while in Bengal, Assam, and the planting districts of Madras and Coorg, the only provinces practically affected, it has no considerable European supporter. In Assam, all the district officers consulted, fourteen in number, recommend the withdrawal of the Bill. In Bengal forty-five Europeans and thirteen natives advocate a withdrawal of the Bill, while nineteen natives and an American missionary support it, and not a single voice is raised in favour of a compromise. The majority includes the Legal Remembrancer and all the Divisional Commissioners. The American missionary admits that he finds his congregation generally opposed to the measure. The following are the approximate numbers of the official opinions sent in upon Ilbert's Bill, excluding the heads of Government and the High Courts:—Europeans in favour of passing the Bill, 13; for a compromise, 36; for withdrawal, 173—total, 222. Natives in favour of passing the measure or a compromise, 49; for withdrawal, 15—total 64."

I do not believe that in the face of this overwhelming weight of authority, given at their own invitation, by those whose advice they thought it most important to take, it is credible that Lord Ripon will persevere with this Bill in its integrity. I ask it is worth while, for the sake of saving a scrap of official pride, to force upon a reluctant people in some truncated useless form a remnant of this Bill, the pith and substance of which has been condemned and abandoned? I am glad to have had this opportunity of calling your attention to a few of the leading features of this controversy as we now see them by the fuller light of these documents. There are multitudes of other topics on which time will not suffer me to dwell; but in conclusion I would express a hope that the Government will weigh well the calm and serious words in which the High Court of Bengal concluded its judgment on this measure, when they wrote that the Bill—

"Is justified by no necessity, either immediately present or sufficiently near at hand to require consideration; that the circumstances of Mofussil life render the present privileges of Europeans in the Criminal Courts not a mere sentimental gratification, but an important safeguard against a real danger; that the measure cannot be defended as contributing to the more effectual and impartial administration of justice; that the anomaly involved in the present state of the law is merely one instance of a state of things on which the entire structure of Indian society depends; that the right which the proposed legislation will take away ought not to be, and in fact is not generally, regarded as invidious or oppressive; and finally, that the Bill does not possess the elements of finality."

Let them adopt, if they choose, the friendly counsel of the High Commissioner of Assam, who, while he says that it "need be no cause of shame to them to admit that one step in advance has been proposed too soon, and should be receded from," says also that reform should be gradual and tentative, and that in his opinion this measure will, on the whole, produce more harm than good, and advises its withdrawal. Finally, let them listen to the eloquent words of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who winds up his powerful argument with the solemn warning that there are some differences which cannot be removed by legislative enactment, and says:—

"It will recur in hostility, and scandals, and contentions whenever a serious case arises in which Englishmen are involved before native courts, and the result must be continuous agitation. Be it privilege or prejudice which the Englishman asserts here, there can be no question that among them the bare proposal to withdraw it has excited a fiercer and more perilous conflict of races than was witnessed after the Mutiny of 1857; and so the work of twenty-six years, in which every true Englishman and native has welcomed the growth of a stronger mutual regard and toleration for each other, and in which a spirit of charity and forbearance was winning its way to a better understanding of each other's wants has to be begun over again. It is the Lieutenant Governor's hope that the work may be accelerated by the abandonment of a measure which should never have been introduced, for its very abandonment will contribute, more than anything else, to the right union between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, in advancing, through the social reforms which are before us, our common interests in this great Empire."

I am sure that when Lord Ripon first made this disastrous proposal he little knew the passions it would provoke. Certainly he cannot have foreseen the unexampled repudiation it would meet from those for whose sanction he has asked. In the face of such a consensus of unfavourable opinion it is yet not too late for the Government to abandon this important measure. If they obstinately persist they may no doubt rush it through the Council at Calcutta. But I am confident that once the English people learn the true story, they will sternly condemn an act which can never bring any practical benefit to the natives, and must outrage the feelings and sacrifice the interests and rights of their own countrymen in India. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. PONSONBY MOORE, in seconding the resolution, said he should like to know why we should suddenly have brought before us the possibility of another mutiny in India, owing to the action of Lord Ripon and the Government at home. A rebellion there would ruin the trade, amounting to fifty-five millions a year, which was now carried on between England and India, and would cause widespread distress in this country as well as terrible bloodshed in India. (Cheers.) All these dangers were to be faced simply for the aggrandisement of a nobleman who wished to make a name for himself. (Hear, hear.) He would ask them to compare the position of this empire in the world a

the time of the Berlin Treaty and its position now, when the honour of the Englishmen had been left at Majuba Hill, and the safety and honour of Englishwomen was being imperilled in India. (Cheers.)

Colonel MALLESON supported the resolution, and in the course of a trenchant criticism of the Ilbert Bill complained that an indirect system of *cibure* had been adopted regarding it, so as to keep people at home in the dark. As an instance he cited the fact that Mr. Atkins, the delegate from India, had been met with a glaring attempt to pack a meeting which he contemplated holding in London; but, confident in the strength of a good cause, he (Colonel Malleison) felt assured that the movement would fail.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the resolution, remarked that nothing could be more striking than the treatment of the working men by the Liberal Government. (Hear, hear.) When they considered the treatment to which the representative of the working men in India had been subjected by the supporters of the present Government, a feeling of burning indignation must rise in their hearts. (Cheers.) The cry of the working classes in India on this great question was that they should be saved from being made the victims of false charges heard before prejudiced native judges, and supported by the testimony of those false witnesses who, as everybody knew, had always been, and he was afraid always would be, numerous in the East. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then carried unanimously amid cheers.

Mr. HORNE PAYNE moved, and Sir A. ARBUTHNOT seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Plunket and Sir Algernon Borthwick for their speeches.

Sir ALGERNON BORTHWICK, in response, said he charged the present Government with continually neglecting the working-men. (Cheers.) The Government had given its attention to hundreds of spots on the face of the globe—it was stirring up disaffection in India and in our Australian colonies—but it gave no thought to the depression of trade or how it was to be remedied. (Cheers.) These were subjects which he hoped again and again to bring before the constituency; and as it was certainly his duty, so also it would be his pride and pleasure, to do so to the best of his ability. (Cheers.)

Mr. PLUNKET also briefly acknowledged the vote, and the proceedings terminated.

#### MR. F. T. ATKINS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

At the ordinary meeting of the Balloon Society at the Royal Aquarium on Friday evening, a lecture was delivered by Mr. F. T. ATKINS, Secretary of the United Railway and Government Servants Association, Allahabad.

Colonel MALLESON, C.S.I., presided, and in introducing the lecturer, said the object of the Bill upon which Mr. Atkins was about to lecture was to place our countrymen in India under the criminal jurisdiction of the natives of that country. It would not so much affect the ladies and gentlemen who lived in the towns of the Presidencies, because they were amply protected, and enjoyed the advantages of a public press. It was on behalf of those of our countrymen who were 300 or 400 miles from the centres of civilisation, and who were, in consequence, liable to be tyrannised over by the natives in authority that Mr. Atkins would make his appeal. He asked the meeting to banish from their minds everything that had been written and published on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, and at the conclusion of the lecture, to ask themselves how they would like their own wives and children to be subjected to the treatment Mr. Atkins had received.

Mr. ATKINS then proceeded to read his paper. He said he did not come to lecture any one, but to deliver a message from those English men and women who knew so well the terrible things that were in store for them. They did not ask for more privileges, but that their privilege of being tried by their own countrymen, which was freely accorded to the natives, might not be taken away. He denied that Englishmen went to India to plunder the country, for there were in India the bones of Englishmen who had laboured for India, and whose names were household words amongst the natives. Numbers of Englishmen died in India, and it was quite untrue that our countrymen went to India merely to bleed it. Even during the Mutiny, sepoys placed their English officers in safety; and it was the fair dealing of Englishmen with the natives that had made them respected. Englishmen in India were as tenacious of their rights as their brethren at home, and for that reason they had sent him here to advocate their cause. The reason given for the introduction of the Bill was that the native magistrates did not possess the same power as their European brethren unless they were located in towns, but the offered reward of 1,000 rupees to anyone who would show that such an administrative difference existed had never been claimed. Since his stay in England he had found that the educated natives who came over here were looked upon as types of the Indian races. That, however, was not the case, for owing to the religious influence which was exercised over native social life in India in conjunction with that of race, every native who came to this country was considered to be an outcast. When these gentlemen returned to India and were appointed magistrates they were looked upon as outcasts; and if the natives had no confidence whatever in their own countrymen, it could hardly be considered surprising that Englishmen should be less confiding. If the bill became law, many European magistrates would be deprived of their posts, for it took away from local governments power of appointing Europeans as justices of the peace, and totally destroy the equality among the magistrates which now existed. He had said elsewhere that only 10 per cent. of the natives of India could read and write any language, but he found he was wrong, for he should have said 6 per cent. Lord Mayo, a nobleman who was loved by both Englishmen and natives alike, said that the baboos whom we had educated would never allow the knowledge they possessed to be communicated to their poor fellow-countrymen, but would be careful to keep it to themselves and use it as a means of tyranny. This was perfectly true. The ignorance of the humbler classes was taken advantage of by the very men on whom extended powers of education had been bestowed, and these would not hesitate to represent the misery their unfortunate countrymen suffered from as the outcome of the injustice of British rule, until discontent ripened into anger,

anger into violation of the law, and the stability of our rule in India became imperilled. He was by no means desirous to check any movement that would contribute to the welfare of our Indian Empire; but it was certainly not consistent with the principle of equality to place the poor man at the mercy of an unscrupulous man, who had no regard for his welfare, but who would accept false evidence, record it as truthful and convict upon it. Yet that was what would be done if the Ilbert Bill became law. As a Liberal in politics, he opposed it, for no measure could be termed liberal or just that ignored the righteous claims of any class. As a Christian he protested against it, for he held it improper that an idolator, who had more reverence for a cow, the mother of his gods, than he had for a woman, should exercise criminal jurisdiction over English Christian men and women. For nearly twenty years he had lived and travelled in India and worked for and with the natives, which he could not induce their countrymen to do. What they would not do he and other gentlemen had accomplished. The resolution that granted him permission to come to England to ask the sympathy and support of his fellow-countrymen was seconded by a native. If the Bill became law it would injure all classes of the community, and take away from the Englishman the privilege of trial by his peers, giving to the native magistrate of India a greater power than the Lord Chief Justice of the present time possessed. Respectable natives of both high and low degree, condemned the action of the Government, for they feared that if the privileges of the sahibs were taken away, theirs would shortly afterwards follow. He denied the statement that the Bill was in keeping with the terms of the Queen's proclamation, for words of importance had been omitted whenever that proclamation had been quoted. Many of the advocates of the Bill imagined that India, with less than 200 years of culture, was as far advanced as England with 800 years, which was a very different condition of things from that which actually obtained. All kinds of lawless acts were performed by natives of high rank, and to withdraw existing safeguards would be foolish and wrong. One thing which was especially to be feared was false evidence. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose had said that there was not more perjury committed in India than in England, but it was strange that he should forget that in Bengal, where he came from, 700 cases investigated by the police last year were all supported by false evidence, while at Ludiana, in the Punjab, 30 innocent men were sentenced to transportation for life through false evidence. There was not a town or village in India where such evidence could not be obtained for sixpence a head, and magistrates said that it would be unfair to punish those perjurers, because they did not understand the value of an oath, and if they were punished it would be necessary to enlarge the gaols. As a matter of fact, the very religion professed by many of the natives sanctified a lie. The difficulty of obtaining truthful evidence was especially great in mill and railway cases, and if the bill were to become law, security for artisans and railway servants would be at an end. In such cases it was by no means unfrequent for conspiracies to be hatched against Europeans, and the better to carry the matter to a successful issue, the conspirators would meet in a bazaar and rehearse the trial. The question mooted by the Ilbert Bill was by no means a party one. It was purely a national question—a question of our rule in India, and of maintaining that rule in such a way that protection of their rights and privileges should be assured to all classes—both European and native.

The readings of the lecture was frequently interrupted in a most unseemly manner by persons who objected to the sentiments expressed by the lecturer, and several times the chairman was called upon to exercise his authority for the purpose of maintaining order.

Colonel PRENDERGAST WALSH moved:—"That this meeting disapproves of the amendment of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, known as Mr. Ilbert's Bill, as being a measure which is unjust, uncalled for, and dangerous to the stability of British rule and order in India." The gallant colonel said that, having won India by the indomitable pluck of our soldiers, it had been our object to govern the country upon the strict lines of equity and justice. He knew from his own experience of them that the natives of India did not desire the passing of this measure. The masses of the people were perfectly loyal to the British Crown, and it was only the educated baboos who were agitating for this unnecessary reform, in order that they personally might profit by it.

Captain BEDFORD PIM seconded the resolution. He expressed great consideration for the native races of India, and said that the bill was not required in the remotest degree, as, after all his investigations, he could not find one single complaint against English rule as far as the magistracy was concerned. The masses of the population, instead of demanding the measure, were most anxious that it should not be introduced, as they were perfectly content with things at present existing, and quite willing to be dealt with by British magistrates, who, they knew, would treat them generously, honestly, and considerately.

Dr. CLARKE, who was called upon by the chairman to move an amendment, declined to do so, as on Friday week a resolution negating that which had just been moved would be proposed by the Rajah Rhompul Singh. He expressed approval of the policy which Lord Ripon had hitherto pursued, and trusted that the Ilbert Bill would shortly become law.

The Rajah RHOMPUL SINGH asked that the resolution might not be put to the vote until he brought forward his motion in opposition in a fortnight's time.

The CHAIRMAN declined to accede to the request, and the Rajah left the room.

Kr. KELLY gave a general condemnation to the statements of the lecturer, which he, amid much disturbance, stigmatised as inaccurate and beneath contempt.

Mr. DAWSON defended the lecturer against the aspirations of Mr. Kelly, contending that the introduction of the Ilbert Bill had created trouble and difficulties in India, which it would take a long time to dispel.

Mr. MARTIN WOOD moved as an amendment—"That in view of the many solemn promises made by the Crown and Parliament to the people of India, that they should have a due share in the administration of

their country, this meeting recognises the measure known as the Ilbert Bill as in accordance with those promises, and trusts that it will be carried out as recently intimated by the Secretary of State." In the course of his speech he said that if a Conservative Government had been in power the Bill might still have been introduced, which proved almost unanimous expressions of dissent.

Mr. ALFRED HAGGARD seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. J. WILSON, editor of the *Daily News* of Calcutta, and by Dr. BADENOCH.

On its being put to the vote, the CHAIRMAN declared it to be lost, and the original resolution to be carried by a considerable majority.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

## OPINIONS OF BENGAL DISTRICT OFFICERS ON THE BILL.

No. 104 J., dated 2nd May, 1883.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, Esq., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments.

With reference to your letter No. 1518 J., dated 27th March, 1883, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

2. I called on all the district officers and Baboo Rakhai Das Haldar, Manager, Chota Nagpore Estate, to state their views on the points mooted.

3. Major Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, states that the grounds for the proposed change are, *first*, that Native Magistrates in presidency towns are Justices of the Peace, and exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects with the general approval and sanction of the European and Native communities, and therefore Native Magistrates in the mofussil should also exercise similar jurisdiction; *secondly*, that native members of the Covenanted Civil Service having been to Europe, having been acquainted with European feelings, ideas and customs, and having qualified themselves to take their places with European members of the Civil Service, should be allowed to exercise all the functions which the European members exercise; and *thirdly*, that by the exclusion of Native Covenanted Civilians from the power of trying European British subjects on criminal charges, administrative inconvenience might arise.

4. With regard to the first, the Deputy Commissioner thinks that it is doubtful whether Native Magistrates in presidency towns exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects with the general concurrence and sanction of European and native communities, and that the circumstances of the presidency towns are quite different from those of the mofussil, inasmuch as in the former a strong public opinion and the presence of European advocates constitute safeguards against miscarriage of justice, which are as a rule wanting in the latter. As to the second ground, he thinks that a few years' residence in Europe is not enough to enable Native Civilians to thoroughly understand the ideas and feelings of Europeans. With regard to the third ground, he cannot conceive any circumstance under which the proposed change will result in any administrative inconvenience which cannot be obviated by the Government in the Appointment Department. It is further urged that the Bill does not go far enough to remove legislative anomalies, and that the Native Civilians who have visited England to qualify themselves for the Civil Service, knowing as they did that they were debarred from exercising jurisdiction over European British subjects, have now no good reason to complain. The Deputy Commissioner says his views on the whole subject exactly coincide with those expressed in the Delhi memorial against the Bill published in the *Englishman* of the 17th instant.

5. Mr. Power, Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, states that the principle of the Bill, abstractedly considered, is an excellent one, and that it would doubtless work admirably if the people of India were all, or for the most part, philosophers. As such, however, is not the case, he thinks it would be very unwise to engraft the institutions of a free on a conquered people. India, like Ireland, is held by the sword, and by the sword alone, and anything done to weaken the prestige of the ruling nation is injudicious. There are but two entirely logical conditions—either complete freedom or absolute subjection. If a middle course be pursued, its mainspring should be maintenance of the ruling race in its position as such.

Mr. Power adds that with non-official Europeans the most objectionable feature of the Bill is that it will expose them to greater risk of injury by the institution of false charges. This objection he considers is not unfounded, as the Native Civilian Magistrates cannot fully realise the responsibility of bringing an accused person into court. He is easily taken in by the story of the complainant who is present before him, and his countrymen will doubtless take advantage of his weakness in this respect, knowing how difficult it is to prove a false case as such.

6. Major Garbett, Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, while holding that, with the safeguards provided, no harm is likely to result from investing Native Civilians with jurisdiction over European British subjects, considers that there is no immediate necessity for the change, and that circumstances tend to show strongly that the policy of the measure is doubtful.

7. Baboo Rakhai Das Haldar, manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, says that no general inconvenience is likely to result from the present state of things. He maintains that the British Government, like all other Governments, is founded on force, and deprecates any measure tending to impair that force.

8. Mr. Risley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, has submitted an excellent report on the whole question, and I cannot do better than quote below his remarks *in extenso*.

Mr. Risley writes—

"It would be out of place for me to reproduce here the arguments which have been brought forward against the Bill by Sir James Stephen

and Sir Louis Jackson in the *Times*, and by Mr. Seton-Karr in the *National Review*. What has been said by those high authorities will, I assume, be considered at the proper time and place, and the objections taken by them having been clearly and forcibly stated need not be repeated here.

"I would submit that one point bearing upon the principle of the Bill has not yet been prominently brought out. It is a question of fact rather than of speculation, and I propose to say a few words upon it here. It is admitted in the Honourable Mr. Ilbert's speech upon the Bill, that the criminal cases in which Europeans are charged are few in number and of exceptional difficulty. It will also be admitted that, in considering whether a class of officers should be admitted to exercise a special jurisdiction, regard should be had to the question whether, under ordinary circumstances, they are in a favourable position to become familiar with the facts and combinations of facts with which that jurisdiction is concerned, and whether, as a rule, they are so conversant. Now the European British subjects who are likely to be affected by the Bill belong for the most part to one of the following classes:—

- (i).—Planters, including indigo, tea, coffee, silk and cinchona planters, and Europeans engaged in zemindari business.
- (ii).—British soldiers and sailors.
- (iii).—Europeans of the lower classes, including railway officials, mechanics, and vagrants.
- (iv).—The wives and female relatives of the persons included in classes (i), (ii), and (iii).

"Can it be said that Covenanted Native Civilians who have visited England know enough, or can know enough, about these classes, in particular about the last three, to be in a position to deal satisfactorily with criminal cases in which they are concerned? Speaking from what I know and have heard on good authority of the manner of life of Native Civilians in England, I have no hesitation in saying that, as a general rule, they are disqualified to try these persons criminally, by unavoidable ignorance of their habits, passions, prejudices, and peculiar moral standards. It would be difficult to find two men more hopelessly incapable of understanding one another than a highly-educated native and a British soldier or sailor; and yet, for the purpose of trying a man criminally, the power of entering into and appreciating his point of view is the one thing which is most required.

"By referring to the manner of life of Native Civilians in England, I do not mean to imply that it is otherwise than creditable. If anything, I should say it is too quiet and too decorous to give them the knowledge of European life, which is one of the objects of bringing them to England. I have seen something of native gentlemen, civilians, and others in Oxford, and I have heard a great deal from tutors and persons qualified to speak with authority. As a rule, I think native gentlemen in England see very little of society as it really is. They fall into the hands of philanthropic cliques, and see everything from their standpoint. They do not hunt, shoot, play games, or enter into any of the pursuits which bring young Englishmen in contact with their social inferiors, and teach them in a gradual, indefinite way how the large number of people who are not ladies and gentlemen look at things, and by what motives they are likely to be influenced. Native gentlemen in England live their life apart in an atmosphere of books and theories. At Oxford they are chiefly to be seen at the Union, where they show remarkable fluency in speaking on all subjects, and their speeches are quite up to the general level of Union oratory. But for all that, they are outside the real life of the place, and outside of the practical influences which an English University is supposed to exercise. Least of all, do they learn anything regarding the lower classes of Englishmen, the raw material of the Army and Navy, and the men from among whom mechanics and artisans are recruited for work in India? So far as regards the lower classes of Europeans. It may be said, however, that planters, at any rate, come from the rank of society with which native gentlemen found themselves thrown in contact in England, and that here, at any rate, their knowledge is likely to be fairly complete. Here again, however, I think that the causes indicated above, as cutting off native gentlemen in England from any adequate knowledge of the lower classes, do operate to a certain extent. Nothing is more striking in many of the criminal cases in which planters are defendants than the thoughtless schoolboy spirit in which the injury complained of has been done, and the sheer ignorance which has often indicated it. As often as not, the planter is nothing more than an English schoolboy, who has not made a success of his school career, and who is turned loose in India to make his living. If he commits an assault, as he frequently does, no doubt he must be punished; but if a wise discretion is to be exercised in awarding the punishment, and the culprit is to recognise the justice, the Judge ought to be a person capable of understanding all the bearings of the case. I do not think that the average Native Civilian, even though he may have spent two or three years in England, is in a position to take quite a sound view of the class of case I describe. I do not say he will necessarily deal too harshly with the European; he may let him off too cheaply. But his experience cannot have given him the knowledge and the tact which are required to treat the case properly, and in any event his order will have little or no moral effect on the offender.

"I have written at some length upon these points without having said all that might have been said. The facts are so obvious that a mere reference to them is sufficient to suggest the conclusion. I need hardly say that nothing is further from my intention than to imply any criticism upon the native gentlemen who visit England in order to study for the Civil Service. It is not their industry or ability that is called in question. It is merely alleged that from sheer force of circumstances they are so placed as to be unable to acquire certain experience which is essential to qualify them to exercise criminal jurisdiction over certain classes of Europeans. I would admit that they might possibly be competent to deal with criminal charges against Europeans of the classes which they know, though even this is doubtful. But the distinction between these classes and the lower classes, between the educated and refined classes, and the uneducated and unrefined class, is a very wide one, and I think the Indian Law Reports can furnish instances in which even European Magistrates have been unduly severe for lack of

that very knowledge of their inferiors which the Bill assumes Native Civilian will acquire by two or three years' residence in England.

"Then there is the question, in some respects a delicate one, of trying cases in which European females are concerned. It has been pointed out in one of the daily papers that criminal charges of adultery are not unknown among Europeans of the lower classes in India, and that such cases are frequently very difficult for a European Magistrate to deal with. I do not see how a Native Civilian can possibly be competent to treat such cases satisfactorily. If his training in England has given him no insight into the manners of the lower classes of Englishmen, still less can it have taught him anything about their domestic relations. Every one knows that there is much apparent coarseness and brutality in those relations, combined sometimes with real affection and good will. It is hard to expect a foreigner to go behind the mere evidence of facts on the record to draw inferences of one kind and another and to decide on the strength of those inferences. But this is in many cases the only means of doing substantial justice. On matters like this it is difficult to write very precisely. One can only state general impressions, and appeal to general experience to bear them out.

"Regarding the question of administrative inconvenience, I have really very little to say. While there are so few Native Civilian as there are at present, it is difficult to see how the point can become one of pressing importance. The utmost that can happen will apparently be a slight increase in the number of transfers of criminal cases from one district to another, which can hardly be deemed a serious evil."

9. As for my own views of the matter, I must say that, viewed as a legislative enactment and as a matter of theory, the only objection I see to the Bill in itself is that it takes away from Government the power to give European Deputy Magistrates powers to try charges against European British subjects; but this anomaly could easily be removed by adding these officers to the list of persons declared capable of being Justices of the Peace in section 1. But the case assumes a different aspect when the political expediency of the enactment comes to be considered.

10. If the cases to be tried by native Magistrates were all ordinary cases, in which there is some truth in the statements of the prosecution, and where the accused will, at least if tried impartially, be found to have committed something resembling a crime, I do not see why a native Magistrate should not be trusted to decide these cases, even when the accused are European, with quite as much confidence as European Magistrates. The average native Magistrate belonging to the class contemplated in the Bill is certainly not inferior to his European fellow Magistrates in judicial acumen, or in fairness or honesty of purpose, or in anxiety to arrive at the truth. The prevailing fault among these officers is a love of over-refining; but when this fault, as will be almost invariably the case, in the class of officers dealt with in the Act, is tempered by a calm judgment, it is not likely to lead them into error more often than even European officers of experience and sound judgment are sometimes led.

11. If, however, the case for the prosecution is, as is, too often, a tissue of skilfully concocted lies, I must say that I think that native officers, even though they are intellectually equal to their European peers, are not so well fitted to deal with it. The case is sure to be got up from a native point of view, and is, therefore, if well got up, likely to appear true to an officer accustomed to the same lines of thought; but native officers can never be so likely to detect the points which a European Magistrate, from a knowledge of the habit and modes of thought of his countrymen, would at once fix on as showing the charge to be entirely false; and therefore a European falsely accused before a native Magistrate would be deprived of one of the most valuable sources of evidence in his favour. I entirely agree with Mr. Risley in his remark showing how impossible it is that even native gentlemen who have lived a long time in Europe should have acquired that intimate acquaintance with the thoughts and habits of all classes which is necessary for any one to be trusted to judge cases which are entirely false. Again I think that it is impossible that cases involving questions as to the relations between the sexes can ever be dealt with by a native Magistrate as by one who knows the habits and modes of thought of people belonging to the classes to which those connected with the case belong, and it will be impossible even to satisfy the accused persons, or even the prosecutors, in such cases, that their case has been satisfactorily enquired into, unless the officer who tries the case is a European.

12. The feeling of want of confidence in the Judge is another very strong argument against the Bill; and though I by no means say that accused persons should be consulted as to the Judge by whom they are to be tried, I must say that, before a class of the community already numbering many thousands, and likely to increase largely in number, are deprived of a privilege which they value, and are made liable to have their cases decided by Judges whom they distrust as being unacquainted with their habits and modes of thought, it should be shown that the change is one which is rendered absolutely necessary by an administrative necessity which it is impossible to evade. Nothing is more certain to create discontent than a feeling of want of confidence in the Judges who administer criminal justice; and though this feeling may be to some extent founded on sentimental considerations, and not on solid argument, it is for that reason more likely to be tenaciously clung to by the great mass of those whose valued privilege the Bill will infringe.

13. There is certainly at present no administrative reason for stamping on these prejudices; and therefore, while I myself see no reason for doubting that Native Magistrates are not as fully competent to try cases in which Europeans are accused, as European Magistrates, except in cases of false charges and those involving questions as to the relation between the sexes, yet I must say that, looking at the great dissatisfaction it would cause to the great body of European British subjects, nothing but the most imperious necessity could justify the passing of the Bill, and this necessity certainly does not exist at present.

No. 591 J. D., dated 12th May, 1883.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal.

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.  
In continuation of my letter No. 567 J. D., dated the 10th instant, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of a letter from the Commissioner of Bhagalpore reporting on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

No. 708 J., dated 1st May, 1883.

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Bhagalpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.  
I have the honour to submit the report called for in your No. 1518 J., dated 27th March last, regarding the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882.

2. I have consulted selected officers. I submit the replies of the officers, abstract of those of others below, and give my own opinion last.

Mr. F. SKRINE, *Magistrate of Bhagalpore*—Considers the principles of the Bill to be as unjust as they are impolitic, because—(A) That he tried by his peers is an Englishman's birthright, as old, nay older, than Magna Charta itself. (B) That right has been invariably respected in all enactments affecting the status of European British subjects since the very commencement of our rule. (C) The right to be tried by his own countrymen has thus come to be regarded by every Englishman in India as his dearest, indeed his only, privilege.

The principle that an Englishman should be tried by his countrymen has been invariably upheld in our intercourse with all oriental nations. Witness the capitulations which prevail throughout the Ottoman Empire, and the treaties with China, which generally remove the jurisdiction over British subjects from the native tribunal to the Consular Courts.

Mr. A. WEEKES, *Magistrate of Purneah*—Considers the principle of the Bill unwise, unsound, impolitic and unnecessary. No inconvenience has of course yet been felt, as there is no officer of the kind contemplated by the Bill in the Purneah district.

Mr. R. PORCH, *Magistrate of Maldah*—Is opposed to the principle of the Bill, because upon the basis of an experience of 27 years, he considers that no European under trial, unless he be ignorant of the common ways of the country as to forgery, perjury, and fabrication of false evidence, could have any confidence in the impartiality and competence of a court presided over by a native officer, covenanted or otherwise. Native officers, by their own ways and standards of living, thinking and acting, show and admit themselves to be incompetent to deal with the ordinary issues involved in cases against Europeans, whose ways and motives they do not understand. The occurrence of any administrative difficulty is not foreseen.

Mr. W. OLDHAM, *Deputy Commissioner of Sonthal Pergunnahs*—Points out that the first act following the rebellion of 1855 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was to put the people entirely under European officers, because it was felt and found that native officials were incapable of dealing with justice the wild tribes whom they regarded as both savage and alien, to whom they could not listen with patience and without contempt; whose positions, feelings, motives and actions they could not realise nor judge of. This want of sympathy was comprehended by the wild people, who regarded the native officials with intense mistrust and thorough aversion, as under their regime the Sonthals were at the mercy of every intriguer who knew how to employ the machinery of the native courts. Since 1873 a few Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Collectors have been employed in the district, with petty powers under the supervision of European officers; and since 1882, one picked native Deputy Magistrate has been in charge of a minor sub-division. As regards the sub-deputies, there has not been one whose conduct in cases Mr. Oldham, during his term of office, has not had occasion to animadvert upon as approaching that which has been assigned as a chief cause of the Sonthal rebellion. As regards the picked Deputy Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, he has worthily fulfilled the trust reposed in him. Nevertheless several petitions have been received during his short incumbency complaining that it is contrary to Government orders to employ a native officer, and asking that a European may be sent.

This review has two aspects. If the competency of an ordinary Native Magistrate to administer a Sonthal sub-division can be challenged for the specific reasons set forth, as it certainly is challenged, the competency of a still higher class of native officers to try Europeans is to be challenged on precisely analogous grounds—foreignness of feeling, want of sympathy, and the ease with which the machinery of the courts can be manipulated against the Europeans. The other view is that with the distinction so prominently drawn by the people of his district between a European and a Native officer, it cannot but have an all effect for it to be seen that Europeans are amenable to a jurisdiction from which the Natives shrink, and against the exercise of which they are so ready to appeal.

Mr. Oldham has made successful efforts to gain intimacy with some of the Native officers with whom he has been brought into contact during his service. He has been struck invariably not only by the want of sympathy with which his native intimates regarded such a race as the Sonthals for instance, but by the mingled aversion, disgust, and contempt with which they looked upon them. Precisely the same feeling was evidenced as regards Europeans of the lower orders, especially when they were uncouth, rough, and noisy. It is not likely that the residence of a Native Civilian in England would impart to him such sympathy with or knowledge of the lower orders.

Instances are given of the great severity with which Native officers punish crimes of violence, and of the manner in which they regard violence, no matter how extenuating the circumstances under which it was used; and it is noticed that the most frequent class of cases in which Europeans are concerned are those in which violence has been used by them, with or without extenuating circumstances.

As regards persons accused of offences, it is a common fault of the Magistracy to be guided by knowledge gained otherwise than in court.

Few officers are free from this, and the evil exists in proportion to the extent to which the officer is accessible to, or subject to, extraneous influences.

Native officers, in Mr. Oldham's experience, have shown this tendency in a far greater degree than their European colleagues, and he has never known a native officer who regarded this tendency as an evil.

Generally it is a fact that mofussil justice is very far from perfect. At present cases in which Europeans are concerned are those which are tried with the greatest care and the most consideration. The new Bill would take away this distinction in a measure. They would receive, in exchange for the good law and the justice of the presidency, the more careful law of the mofussil in all its inferiority. They would fare worse than this, as they would be tried by men incompetent to try them. They would be not only misunderstood, but he tried by courts exposed to extraneous influences.

Another difficulty, not insurmountable, but likely to be practically embarrassing, is the fact that Europeans in this country do not pay to mofussil courts, with their rough and undignified appurtenances, the respect which they would pay to similar tribunals and officers at Home. Grave scandals would occur, and the accused might become involved suddenly in most serious consequences, and liable for acts which, with a European officer dealing with him, he would have no opportunity or temptation to commit.

The Deputy Commissioner is therefore opposed to the principle of the Bill. On political grounds it would be impossible to put it into force in his district, and the same reasons must have some application elsewhere. It would operate to the serious disadvantage of the European community. It would involve complications of which, without it, there is no risk, and it would embarrass the Native Civilians whom it invested with powers.

The Deputy Commissioner can imagine no administrative difficulty as likely to arise if the Bill be not passed, as certainly none exists now.

**BABOO SOSHI BHUSAN DUTT, Deputy Magistrate of Muddhepoora**—Although there is no administrative difficulty now, thinks it may be felt hereafter, when the number of Native Covenanted Civilians increase, and as crime increases with the increased influx of Europeans into the country. Is of opinion that, "however good in principle the Bill might be, considering the present state of feeling, its passing into law will unnecessarily create a breach between the Europeans and Natives."

**BABOO WOOMA CHURN BOSE, Deputy Magistrate of Banka**—Europeans have waived the valued privilege of being tried by their countrymen, so far as regards their amenability to native Judges in civil matters, and also in criminal cases in presidency towns. Native Judges and Magistrates have hitherto discharged their duties in these cases with integrity and impartiality; therefore there can be no wrong in extending the system prevailing in the presidency towns to the mofussil. It is true, there is between the European and Native Magistrate an essential race difference, which is a judicial disqualification in the latter, and renders him unfitted for exercising the powers proposed to be vested in him, owing to his ignorance of European ways. But the jurisdiction over Europeans is only to be granted to carefully selected native civilians, who have made their way into the service by competition and sojourn in England, and who thus have had opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of, and insight into, European ways. There still remains the question of difference of race. If native civilians are open to the charge that on this account they are rendered less possessed of tact, judgment and impartiality, or if it renders Europeans less disposed to submit and confide in their jurisdiction, then the powers contemplated in the Bill should not be conferred.

**Mr. S. S. JONES, C.S., Sub-divisional Officer of Deoghur**—Cannot say that members of the three first classes named in the Bill are not competent to try European British subjects, or maintain that all British subjects are entitled everywhere in India to be tried only by European British subjects. In towns they are not so tried. The question is one of administrative ways and means, the end being good government and the contentment or tacquiescence of those affected by any legislative change removing a fel difficulty. Knows of no administrative difficulty as yet to have arisen, nor likely to arise within the next ten years.

**Mr. W. SMITH, Sub-divisional Officer of Doonika**—Disapproves of the Bill. Had experience in European cases at Rajmehal for four years (probably at the time of making the railway). Some of the parties were newly arrived Scotch women, and cases between husband and wife; cannot conceive it possible for any native Magistrate to have dealt with such cases successfully. He could not have understood the language used, or appreciated the domestic differences involved. He would have found it difficult to have his authority or office respected, specially while the parties were angry; and the attempt to deal with a simple offence might have led the European concerned to become involved in a serious one.

**BABOO SHARODA PROSHAD CHATTERJEE, Personal Assistant to Commissioner**—Thinks the present system under which the most highly-educated native of India cannot try a European British subject, while he can try any other cultivated European or American, indefensible. The pleas which have been urged against the Bill, viz., the ignorance of the native Judge as regards the habits of, or want of sympathy with, the European British subject, apply in the same force to the other cases referred to. The only intelligible ground that can be adduced against the Bill is that the change in the law would lessen the prestige of the conquering race in this country, but the persons (Europeans) likely to appear as criminals belong to the lowest social strata, and the trial of these cannot lessen the awe and respect which the name of an Englishman inspires in India.

Criminal statistics (in this part of the country at least) do not bear out the assertion that Europeans are likely to be harassed with false complaints. The number of these is small.

**BABOO GOSAIN DAS DUTT, Deputy Magistrate of Kissingunge**—It is impossible for any man holding liberal views to deny the expediency of removing distinction founded merely on differences of race or class; provided that the evil consequences of such removal do not more than counterbalance the benefit that must naturally result from action based on sound political principles, and provided that the proposed

change is one of sufficient magnitude to justify the rousing of an opposition which, even though it be unreasonable, is in itself an actual evil. Thinks that there is very little or no probability of administrative inconvenience arising if the Bill be not passed. The powers, if granted, should only be given to those covenanted civilians (native) who have come back from England, and are acquainted with the manners and customs of the people whom they will have to try. Otherwise, to extend the jurisdiction to covenanted civilians who have been selected in this country, would be to put up a tribunal quite ignorant of the manners and habits of the people whom they have to try, and consequently the results of such trials are never expected to give any satisfaction.

3. My own opinion is as follows:—I concur in all the reasons which have been adduced by the various officers who have objected to the Bill. I sum up my objections thus:—

(a.)—Native Magistrates, &c., are incompetent to try Europeans on account of their ignorance of the habits, actions, and modes of thought of the Europeans. The disqualification extends to the covenanted native civilians who have visited England, as it is impossible to suppose that a three or four years' residence in that country, on the part of a youth, for the purposes of study, can have given him a really practical and sympathetic knowledge of the European character. It extends in the fullest degree to those who have never been to England (and who are likely apparently to form the bulk of the officers employed in the future), and upon this head it seems sufficient to ask the question whence, with the existing state of inter-communication between Europeans and natives in this country, can these last be supposed to have acquired their knowledge of European character and ways?

(b.)—The proposed change, if carried out, will place the European under greater disadvantages than at present. Whatever may be the case in the large presidency and other towns, it is an undoubted fact that in the mofussil a certain respect is felt for a European, as such, whether it be in the case of an official or settler. In the latter, the protection thus afforded is one of the few compensations enjoyed for the life of isolation which he lives. If the right of being tried by his countrymen is taken away from the European, increased recourse to false cases and such like will certainly be had by those who resort to such practices.

(c.)—Native officials in the mofussil would not be able to command respect for themselves and their offices. This would especially be the case with Europeans of the lower orders, and very grave scandals would be the result. This is a real practical danger which will be testified to by many officers. The argument that this difficulty has not been felt in the exercise of jurisdiction by civil courts over Europeans is not a safe one, for the temper of an accused in a criminal court is quite distinct from the attitude of the parties to a suit in the civil courts.

(d.)—The passing of the Bill will widen and perpetuate the breach between Europeans and natives that has already been opened by its proposal. There is no doubting the depth of the feelings that have been already aroused. Europeans and natives of enlightened character, who have worked together heretofore with common feelings and single aim, are almost to a man divided upon the present subject, where, that is to say, the latter support the Bill; for as a fact only a few of the advanced section of the native community are interested in the matter. The bulk of the people are ignorant even of the proposals, and, if I am not mistaken, the old-fashioned native of good degree, when he came to understand the measure, would be astonished at and reject it.

(e.)—The whole European community will be bitterly alienated from the Government. Is this politically safe? Or if there be no danger from such a state of things, is it justifiable or desirable to drive them into such an attitude? For their services in the Mutiny, and in advancing the country, are the European British subjects entitled to no consideration?

4. I believe that at the present or in the future, at all events for years to come, there is absolutely no administrative inconvenience likely to occur from matters remaining as they are and have been.

5. Although not instructed to do so, I consulted four non-official European gentlemen upon the question—selected persons, who have spent long lives in the interior of the country, living in close and most cordial relation with natives of all classes, who have, some of them, made large fortunes as the fruit of their labours. These men might be expected to give just and reasonable opinions, unaffected by the excitement that the Bill has aroused. As one man, they give their voice against the proposed measure.

No. 464, dated 2nd May, 1883.

From—W. H. VERNER, Esq., Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore.

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

You have asked me for an expression of my opinion on the principle of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and also whether I think that the present system results in inconvenience.

I am not sure that the Bill rests on any principle. There appears, however, to be underlying it some such idea as this:—If a European is allowed to try a native of this country on a criminal charge, a native of the country should be allowed to try a European on a similar charge. Judging by much of what appears in print, the arguments of those who entertain this idea are that one man is as good as another, that one race is as good as another, that a conquering race is no better than a conquered race, and so on. On the other hand, the arguments of those opposed to the idea are often that one man is better than another, that a conquering race is superior to a conquered race, and so on. Arguments

of this kind lead to no conclusion, are dangerous, and, it seems to me, on a question of practical government, irrelevant.

The probable results of the Bill appear to me the best guide in determining whether its principle is sound, if that above noted can be called a principle. I divide the results into advantages and disadvantages.

#### I.—ADVANTAGES.

First advantage.—Proclamation or advertisement to the world that, after a competitive examination, selected by Government, or some other test, natives of this country are entitled to sit in judgment on British-born subjects.

Second advantage.—Gratification experienced by natives of India by this proclamation or advertisement.

Third advantage.—Gratitude thereupon.

Fourth advantage.—Administrative convenience.

It is possible to underrate the importance of the first of these advantages. But it should be remembered, that the true liberal is a man of ideas, and in the interests of the nations at large these ideas should be proclaimed. I do not attribute much weight to the second and third advantages. The gratification will be confined to a small section of the community, and the gratitude to one still smaller. The fourth advantage, namely, administrative convenience, requires consideration. Were it apparent that by the Bill the administration and government of the country would proceed much more conveniently, there would be at least one practical, as opposed to a sentimental, argument for the Bill. But as a matter of fact the existing system presents, and seems likely to present, no material inconveniences. The additional administrative convenience secured by the Bill would be infinitesimal.

#### II.—DISADVANTAGES.

First disadvantage.—Dismay of European British subjects at the loss of a highly valued privilege.

Second disadvantage.—Race exacerbation.

Third disadvantage.—Check to the material prosperity of the country.

Fourth disadvantage.—Comparative unfitness of natives of this country for the trial of Europeans.

The first of these disadvantages, like some of the advantages previously noted, is to some extent a matter of sentiment. In the one case, however, the sentiment is of mushroom growth, while in the other it is like a tree which has become deeply rooted in the lapse of centuries. The second disadvantage is momentous. A measure which must in a country like India increase race antagonism is, so far, condemned. The most ardent liberal, the man of the most advanced views, would probably admit this. To those who hope for a time when the peoples of India will freely join in the government of their country, there could be no greater blow than the present Bill. What might come last has been put first; what might have been the crown of the edifice is now a stumbling block in the path of the builders. The third disadvantage arises from the fact that anything which promotes alarm, race antagonism, or a feeling of distrust, whether against the people or the Government, must tend to check the influx of European capital; and most men who have thought over the matter agree that the great material want of India is capital. About the fourth disadvantage there can, I think, be little doubt. Owing to many causes to which I need not refer at length, a native gentleman would, when trying a European British subject, stand at a disadvantage beside his European compeer. No doubt by a residence in England this comparative unfitness would be lessened, more especially in those rare cases where, owing to emancipation from caste feelings and other fortunate circumstance, the Indian gentleman was able to become intimate with English people, English habits, thoughts and feelings, and English family life. But it may be stated without fear of contradiction that, *ceteris paribus*, the European officer will be more fit than the native to try Europeans. It may be said that by a parity of reasoning native officers are more fitted than Europeans to try natives; but without entering upon the discussion of this question, and of certain political questions connected with it, it is sufficient to say that this, even if admitted, forms no argument. It can hardly be maintained that because Europeans, though more unfitted for the purpose than natives, try natives, therefore natives, though more unfitted for the purpose than Europeans, should try Europeans. Two blacks do not make a white.

The disadvantages of the Bill appear to greatly outweigh its advantages, and it must be remembered that it is for the advocates of change to prove their case.

No. 132, dated 9th April, 1883.

From—F. COWLEY, Esq., Judge of Purneah,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpore Division.

In reply to your memorandum No. 455J., dated the 2nd, and received on the 5th of April, I have the honour to state my opinion on the Bill No. VIII. of 1883, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

2. Section 2 of the Bill is permissive, and empowers the Local Government to appoint persons, whether Europeans or not, holding certain offices, to be Justices of the Peace; but section 3 introduces a complete change, and directs that all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates shall, in virtue of their respective offices, be Justices of the Peace. The Bill then empowers any native Sessions Judge or District Magistrate to try European British subjects.

3. The reasons assigned for the Bill are that "it was thought anomalous that while natives of India were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be Justices of the Peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the presidency towns."

4. If this be an anomaly, it arises out of the position of Europeans in this country. Englishmen conquered India by force of arms; they hold it in a great measure by the prestige which still attaches to them as the conquerors, and any change which will be interpreted by the great mass of the people in diminution of that prestige ought to be avoided, if

British dominion in India be worth retaining. In the eyes of the natives at large, and more especially of the turbulent and uneducated among them, the effect of the Bill, should it become law, must amount to a degradation of the personal status of Englishmen. To those races in India among whom our native army is recruited the propositions of the Bill must be a greater anomaly than the disqualifications which it is sought to remove.

5. If the Bill become law, a few natives will have received, or will be in a position to receive, authority to try European British subjects; but the benefit, if there be any to the administration, can only be gained, so far as my experience goes, at the expense of the feelings of by far the greater portion of the present European community in Bengal.

6. It is in the interests of justice that any person placed on his trial charged with an offence should have confidence in the court which is to try him, and should feel that the court is capable of fully understanding his actions or omissions; and the privilege or right of trial by one's own countrymen can be justified on this ground.

7. Natives of India, who have not been educated in England, cannot enter into the feelings and motives which prompt Englishmen, and more particularly Englishwomen, to action, and a native Judge or Magistrate in that position is, on that ground, not so qualified to deal with Europeans as is a countryman of the latter. Some of the native gentlemen who have been to England might have the necessary qualifications; but a general rule should not be based on a few exceptions.

8. On litigation generally, the views of natives and of Europeans differ materially. Some years ago, when I was in Chittagong, the Magistrate-Collector visited a village in that district, and was told that the family of a young man who had then recently died at a comparatively early age, had sustained a great loss because the young man, though not a lawyer, only a litigant, had already successfully fought out a number of cases in our courts. The narrator admiringly added—"What would he not have done had he lived longer." This love of litigation is general, and is always borne in mind by Judges and Magistrates. It is characteristic of the people in Bengal. I believe few Englishmen who are not professional lawyers would ever think of either profit or pleasure in litigation, or would not rather avoid it.

9. I have on many occasions found courts, presided over by native gentlemen, rejecting evidence, almost as a matter of course, because it consisted of statements made by relatives or dependents of one or other of the parties. Would a general assertion of that description be frequently or ever used in courts of justice in England? Such reasoning implies that perjury and subornation of perjury are believed to be ordinary weapons of attack and defence; and it shows that judgments are based largely on the probabilities arising out of the circumstances of the cases under inquiry.

10. It is not, however, only in modes of thought and characteristics, but also in habits of living, in social and domestic institutions, that Europeans and natives differ. A native, however well educated, must find it difficult to understand a European; and I therefore think that the objection of Europeans to being judged by natives rests on more than a sentimental foundation.

11. Englishwomen are more disadvantageously situated in this matter than Englishmen. It is not even an indignity that European ladies should be liable to be tried by men who allow polygamy, and who regard females as inferior beings, not fit to be trusted to appear in public.

12. It may be urged that natives are tried by Europeans; but this is an anomaly which probably cannot be removed till Europeans cease to govern India, and which exists within comparatively narrow limits. Most trials of natives are presided over by native officers, and in all sessions courts in Bengal trials are held either with assessors or with jurors, some, generally all, of whom are natives. Even if one admit, which I do not, that natives object to being tried by Europeans, that is no reason why Europeans should be unnecessarily subjected to a tribunal which they deem to be objectionable.

13. It is said that race-feeling should be allowed no weight. That is true if the term be used in an invidious sense; but if it mean superior trust in men believed to have inherited those qualities which have given actual pre-eminence to any particular race, its existence cannot be ignored in practical legislation.

14. In a country like India, where many different races exist side by side, and where personal privileges are extensively recognised, legislation should studiously avoid raising questions of race unnecessarily. Judged by this standard, and by the result of its introduction the Bill must be condemned.

15. I think the Bill is erroneous in principle, because it tends to place certain persons who may be charged with offences under disadvantages to which they are not now subject. It can only be justified on the ground of some existing and definite administrative difficulty; it is entirely unjustifiable if it be based in any degree on the wish of individuals to exercise jurisdiction. Where no legal or moral principle is involved, that person has the right to the greater consideration who has the greater interest at stake. Whether, then, is the question now in issue of more importance to the accused or to the Judge? Clearly a Judge, acting simply as such, has nothing to gain or to lose by trying any particular person. It is not alleged that the present system enables criminals to escape justice, and till there be administrative necessity for a change, there is no good reason why a change should be made.

16. It has been suggested that opposition to the Bill indicates a wish to hinder educated natives of India from advancing socially and politically; but this is wrong. Ample field for their energies is being opened out to them in the system of Local Self-Government, now under consideration.

17. The question of administrative inconvenience raised in connection with the Bill hardly falls within my province; but I fail to see that any such inconvenience as would justify the Bill has arisen, or is likely soon to arise. If it should ever hereafter arise, it might be met by giving the Local Government authority to invest selected Magistrates of District or Sessions Judges with the necessary authority. I myself, however, see no present likelihood of that necessity arising.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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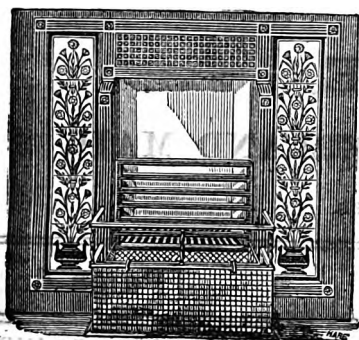
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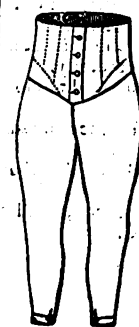
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Oct. 10; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 17; Calcutta, Oct. 16.

The *Indian Mirror* says that "Mr. Seymour Keay, of the *Nineteenth Century*, returns from England next month to his post as agent of the cotton mills in Hyderabad, having at one time been agent of the local branch of the Bank of Bengal."

It may be remembered that Mr. Seymour Keay, at a meeting of the East India Association last summer, among other startling disclosures, confided to his audience that he had lent seven millions sterling, in a lordly way, without security, at Hyderabad; and also that he was going out to India this winter, to be under the benign influence of the Ilbert Bill. Whence those who are interested in Mr. Seymour Keay will learn that that gentleman believes that the Ilbert Bill, when passed into law, will affect the Native State of Hyderabad.

We hear nothing but indignation expressed at the treatment which the Calcutta Volunteers have received from Lord Ripon; and at the surly attempt to make their loyalty, their public spirit, and their feeling of duty appear like half-heartedness in the cause which they, in common with all other European British subjects in India, have so deeply at heart. The suppression of any mention of the Volunteer Guard of Honour in the first notification of the ceremonial of the Viceroy's reception, and its insertion in the second notification, are certainly very ugly facts, which look unpleasantly like a determination to make political capital for the Ilbert Bill out of the conduct of the volunteers, whether they attend or whether they stay away. If the omission in the first notification was unintentional, like the "errors in transmission" in the famous telegrams, it was more than unfortunate; it argued a negligence all the more disgraceful, because it was so obviously convenient, and was so certain to be misconstrued.

We congratulate the amiable and accomplished young Maharajah of Kuch Behar on the attainment of his majority this week.

The meeting of the East India Association, to discuss the Bengal Tenancy Bill last Wednesday, has attracted quite an unusual amount of public attention, if we may judge from the numerous reports and articles that have appeared on the subject in the London and provincial press. We deal with it in our leading columns.

The telegraphic announcement, that appeared in the *Times* on the morning of the day of meeting, of the unfavourable opinions of Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. Monro, Mr. Beames, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Paul, Mr. Mosley, and other experienced authorities, undoubtedly made more evident the opportune character of this important demonstration against the Bill, which Mr. Leshbridge justly calls "a magnificent measure of confiscation."

We learn from the same telegram that the Central Committee of Bengal and Behar landholders is to hold a great meeting in Calcutta on Nov. 17, to consider the official reports as published in the *Gazette*. As three-fourths of those opinions are hostile to the Bill in its present form—and as Mr. Rivers Thompson has also declared himself (though to some extent a supporter of the Bill) in favour of modification—it may, we trust, be taken for granted that Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert will consent to the recasting, if not the entire withdrawal, of

the measure. Even Lord Ripon's sensitive *amour propre* can hardly take offence at this general condemnation of a Bill, to which His Excellency stands committed, only as philosophical Radical, and perhaps out of gratitude to Mr. Ilbert, not as an author. For the "Machiavellian policy," to which Lord Stanley of Alderley well referred last Wednesday, Lord Ripon will not be held personally responsible—unless he voluntarily takes upon himself the burden, by obstinately refusing to accept the warnings now so freely offered him, both by his own wise and experienced officers in Bengal, and by intelligent observers in this country.

The *Indian Mirror* thinks that the opinions of the Indian Civil Service on the Ilbert Bill display such inherent and incorrigible depravity, that the Service ought to be abolished forthwith. This is what our contemporary says on this interesting question:—

"The Ilbert Bill has shown the Civil Service in its true colours. It has brought all the weak points of that service most prominently forward. India's real progress will be always retarded, so long as the Civil Service is allowed to flourish as now. It is a standing menace to such progress. It will never permit anything to be done, which will clash with its own selfish interests. It is a most expensive service, and its advantages are wholly disproportionate to the cost of its maintenance."

"The first practical step towards the improvement of the status of the children of the soil should be the abolition of the Indian Civil Service. It now sits as an incubus on the general advancement of our country. Its existence in the present period of Indian history is an anomaly."

"To make the local Self-Government Scheme a reality, the Civil Service should, first of all, be knocked on the head. To reduce expenditure to an appreciable extent in the administration of India, for which Mr. Stanhope, the great supporter of the Ilbert Bill in Parliament, so lately contended, the Civil Service should be swept away. The civilians in Bengal are our magistrates and judges. After reading carefully their opinions on the Ilbert Bill, we should really be afraid to be tried by a European member of the Civil Service, if we had a case in which the opposite party was a European. With the minute of the Calcutta High Court and the opinions of the Bengal civilians on the Bill before us, we may well take a desponding view of the future administration of justice in this country, as between Europeans and natives."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* does not agree with "John Indigo." It says:—

"It is for India that England has lost her position in Europe. In Europe she is considered more an Asiatic than European Power. It is on account of India that she is so humble before Russia and France. Russia has been hoodwinking her on every occasion, but she ventures not to chastise it, lest that Power makes an attempt upon India. On the same ground, she is very cautious not to offend France. If an English Admiral had done what the French Admiral Pierre did the other day at Madagascar, the French Government would have most probably declared war against England. But the English nation has taken very coolly the insults offered to its consul and the English missionary, Mr. Shaw."

And asks:—

"Are the people under British rule as free as they were under the native? The writer does not enlighten us on this point. We do not know what sort of freedom the people enjoyed under native dynasties, but we know they were permitted to carry arms which they are not permitted to do now. As to the prosperity at that period and that of the present, we have no data before us for a comparison. But we know that then they had not to import highly-paid public servants from a foreign country for the purposes of government, neither had they to pay for a standing army in a foreign country. They had then, again, not to pay for the administration of unprofitable territory, or the cost of a war engaged by one foreign nation with another. Asoka never entered into a commercial relation with another country sacrificing the interest of his own, nor did ever Chandragupta make his subjects pay the salary of such personages as archdeacons and bishops. Whether India is getting prosperous or otherwise under British rule is evident from the single fact that, not half a decade now passes without a dreadful famine breaking out in some part or other of the country and causing the deaths of millions of people thereby."

Addressing a crowded meeting of his constituents at the Shoreditch Town Hall last evening, Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General and M.P. for Hackney, made the following allusions to Indian politics:—

"The question has, I know been asked, and I am sure I

should be the last to complain of such a question being put—Why, considering the strong protest you made against any portion of the expenses of the Indian troops who were employed in the Afghan war being borne by India, why did you not vote against the proposal of throwing any portion of the expenses of the troops in the Egyptian campaign on India? I spoke to you on this platform in September last on this subject, and I then gave you a promise that I would not forget my former action on this subject. At the time I made that promise it appeared, judging from a despatch from Lord Ripon of remarkable ability, that the Home Government had not made up its mind whether any portion of the expenses of these Indian troops should be borne by England. I can only say that if it had been ultimately decided to throw the entire expense upon India, I should have felt it my duty to vote against the proposal of the Government. But a different course was adopted. It was decided that a considerable portion of the expenses of these Indian troops should be borne by England. I am free to confess—I wish to conceal nothing from you—that I wish the Government had arrived at a different conclusion, and had decided that the whole expense of these Indian troops should have been borne by England. A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons expressing regret that the Government was going to throw any portion of the expenses upon India. You probably have not forgotten how that motion was met by the Government. Mr. Gladstone—(prolonged cheers)—treated it as a vote of censure, and declared that if it were carried he should at once resign. There is probably no occasion on which a Prime Minister has a stronger claim to call upon all his colleagues to support him by their vote than when he has to face what he regards as a vote of censure. I admitted this feeling, but holding the opinion I did, I came to the conclusion that it was impossible for me to support the Government by my vote, and I did not do so. There are some who say, 'You ought to have gone further you ought to have voted against the Government and resigned.' (Cries of 'No.') If any number of men are to act together there must be some give and take. (Hear, hear.) This being the case, I could not help feeling that the arrangement which was ultimately adopted was in the nature of a compromise, and as I had not obtained the whole, but a considerable part of that for which I ventured to contend had been conceded, I felt that it would have been unreasonable, and I should not have been justified, in going so far as to sever my connection with the Government. (Cheers.) But this is the whole story, I hope, frankly told; and now some of you, I have seen it stated, have said, 'Why don't you, as you did in days of yore, take a greater interest in India? Why don't you speak more frequently on Indian questions?' Well, I suppose it is the experience of every one of us that there is no position in life which has not its disadvantages, and I can assure you it is a subject to me of the most sincere regret that I have not the same time or the same opportunities to devote to Indian questions as I had formerly."

Owing to holidays, we have received no market reports for the week preceding the departure of the mail.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Oct. 9:—

"Rain in fair quantity fell during the week throughout the Madras Presidency and Mysore, which has revived the dry crops; but more is still needed in some parts. In the Bombay Presidency excessive rain has caused injury in three districts of the Deccan, while in others more rain would be beneficial. In Guzerat the crops are in good condition, but in Sind the river continues low. Some damage has also been done by heavy rain in Berar, but prospects there and in Hyderabad remain favourable. Good rain has fallen in Marwar, and lighter showers in other parts of Rajputana and the Central India States. The crops in both Rajputana and Central India promise fair, but rain is needed in Ulwar. In Burma and Assam rice prospects are on the whole good, though in the former province the deficit rainfall for the season has injured the crop in three districts. Floods have also caused some destruction. In Bengal, the Central Provinces, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab there has been little or no rain during the week under report, and the late rice crop in Bengal is in a precarious state. Harvesting of the kharif is going on in most parts of India, and ploughing and sowing for the rabi are also in general progress, though retarded in Bengal and Northern India by the early cessation of rains. The outturn of the kharif is not yet known, but will probably be below average, especially in North Western India. The condition of cattle has improved, but mild cattle disease still prevails. Except for the prevalence of autumnal fever the public health is fair. Prices show a tendency to rise in Bengal owing to the unreasonable weather. Elsewhere they are either stationary or falling."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Nov. 4.

"I mentioned last week that the notification prescribing the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta had omitted the usual order requiring the Volunteers to furnish a guard of honour. A supplementary notification has now been issued which directs the East Indian Railway Volunteers to form part of the guard of honour at the Howrah Terminus, and the Calcutta Volunteers to appear in that at Government House. An evidently inspired paragraph in the *Pioneer* states that the first notice was only a preliminary one, published before the arrangements had been finally completed, and solely with a view of informing the public of the date of Lord Ripon's arrival.

"This change in the programme has given rise to much discussion in the Press, among the Volunteers, and in general circles. It is certain that some time ago the Calcutta Volunteers were sounded as to whether they were willing to turn out upon the occasion in question, and that a large number replied in the negative. It was accordingly supposed that their omission from the programme of the ceremony was due to a conviction on the part of the authorities that a sufficient muster could not be obtained. On the other hand there appear to be some members of the regiment who, while thoroughly disapproving Lord Ripon's policy, yet consider it their duty to turn out if ordered. One or more companies of the Calcutta Battalion and the entire body of the Railway Battalion consists of Government *employés*, who appear to dread the possible result of any refusal on their part to attend the parade. From these two classes a tolerable muster could probably be got together. It has accordingly been openly asserted that the supplementary notification was an afterthought, and that it was issued with a view of making political capital by representing the attendance of the Volunteers as due, not to their feeling of duty, but to a want of sympathy with the opponents of the Ilbert Bill. It is certainly strange that a mere preliminary notice for the purpose of informing the public of the date of Lord Ripon's arrival should have been issued nearly two months in advance, and should have given full particulars of the ceremony to be observed, when a single line would have sufficed. Whatever be the truth of the matter, the circumstance has unquestionably caused much bitter feeling, and it is said that several Volunteers have resigned.

"The Commissioner of the Orissa Division in his annual report makes the following remarks on the state of public feeling in his division:—

"The discussion of the policy of local-government begun in the preceding year by a small number of educated natives, mostly Bengalees, continued for some time during the year under report. The excitement at first shown seems to have much abated. The excitement regarding the Criminal Procedure Bill has been confined to the European community and the educated natives who read the papers in Bengal—the body of the people knowing nothing and caring nothing for it."

"The weather and crops reports for Bengal for the week ending October 27, record a rainfall of 14 inches below the average. The local Government has issued a circular to all the divisional Commissioners requesting them to submit a full account of the prospects of the coming crops in each district, and also of the grain stocks in hand, and the probable range of the prices of food during next year. The early cessation of the autumn rains seems to have had a very injurious effect.

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal left Darjeeling to-day. He will proceed to Kouch Behar to-morrow, for the purpose of installing the young Maharajah of that State, who has just attained his majority.

"There appears to be a possibility, if not a probability, of an outbreak of war between Nepal and Tibet. The quarrel arose thus. A custom prevails at Lhasa that for the first two months of the year a kind of carnival is held, during which the Ministers retire from the cares of State and make over their duties to the monks of the three great monasteries. In the course of the last carnival the monks of the great Debang monastery, who number some 7,000 men, and appear to be very disorderly, took advantage of their temporary authority to plunder the Nepalese traders in Lhasa to the extent, it is said of 70 lakhs. The Nepalese Government demands compensation for its subjects. The two Chinese Ambassadors at Lhasa have attempted to mediate, proposing that one-fourth of the damage occasioned should be made good by the Chinese Government, and one-fourth by the Lhasa Government, and one-fourth by the Debang monks, and that the plundered traders should be content to bear the loss of the remaining fourth. Nepal rejected this proposal, and sent an officer to demand full restitution. This officer was seized and detained by the Debang monks. Nepal has now proposed that representatives of both Governments should meet at the frontier and try and come to terms. It is hoped that matters may thus

be peacefully arranged. Meanwhile, the Nepaulese are strengthening their frontier forts.

"A Kurrachee telegram states that Muscat has been besieged by the brother of the present Imaum. Everything has been burnt up to the walls of the fort. Her Majesty's ship *Philomel* had shelled the camp of the attacking force, the siege having lasted four days, on October 25. The Bedouins had assaulted the walls on the 23rd, but were repulsed with the loss of fifty-two killed. All British subjects had gone on board the *Philomel*."

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### MR. JUSTICE FITZJAMES STEVENS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In March last you published a letter from me on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, in which I made some observations on the matter as it then stood. Since that time the opinion on the subject of all the Indian Local Governments, of the High Court, and of other authorities has been taken, and though the Blue-book in which they are to be published is not even yet on sale, so far as I am aware, most, if not all, of these opinions have been published. I have what purports to be a collection of them, which appeared in a supplement to the *Pioneer Mail*, published at Allahabad on the 9th of September last. It fills fifty-six columns, which, as nearly as I can calculate, contain about as much matter as about forty-five columns or nearly two sheets of the *Times*. English readers can hardly be expected to study these documents. Indeed, the unavoidable repetitions which they contain of the same arguments and the somewhat minute and technical nature of a great part of their contents, the necessity under which most of the writers feel themselves obliged of stating what they consider to be the precise effect of the Bill, and of proposing detailed alterations in it, would make it difficult for anyone to do so who had not a special acquaintance with the laws and institutions of India and a very strong interest in the subject. I have carefully read them from end to end, and they appear to me to supply clear proof that the arguments against the Bill are conclusive. I should have added that they also show the arguments in its favour to be imperceptible, if it were true that some highly distinguished persons think otherwise for reasons which they assign. With your permission I will try to give my reasons for this in a form intelligible to English readers, and freed from the many detailed and collateral discussions which have been introduced into what is substantially a very simple question. The really essential parts of the controversy seem to stand as follows:—

European British subjects in India enjoy, and have enjoyed ever since the establishment of the British power, privileges in relation to the administration of criminal justice which they regard as highly valuable, and, indeed, as essential to the comfort and security of their residence in India. These privileges inflict no injury on any one. They excite no unpopularity. They cause no injustice, and the authors of the Bill under consideration not only do not propose to sweep them away, but expressly disclaim all intention of interfering with them, except in one single point. In this particular point it is proposed to modify them in spite of the strongest protests on behalf of nearly every unofficial European in India, and probably a majority of the officials, and against the opinion of the great majority of the persons whose opinion on the subject has been asked by the Government of India. This is to be done in order to please an exceedingly small number of native officials, and for no reason whatever. The absurdity of such a proceeding is so glaring that I do not think anyone would at once admit that this way of stating the case is correct and affirm that the measure ought to become law.

I will try to prove its correctness. For the information of many Englishmen I may observe that the High Courts and the Chief Court of the Punjab may be compared for purposes of criminal justice to the old Court of Queen's Bench, that the sessions judges have a criminal jurisdiction comparable to that of our judges of assize, and that there are three classes of magistrates, each class having carefully defined powers of criminal jurisdiction. A justice of the peace in Indian law language means a person invested with the powers of an English justice of the peace, not only for the purpose of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, but for many other purposes.

The privileges which Europeans actually possess in reference to criminal proceedings appear in the Code of Criminal Procedure as re-enacted in 1882, sections 443—463. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure European British subjects have the following privileges, which it is not proposed to alter. No Court other than a High Court can pass upon a European British subject any sentence heavier than a year's imprisonment, whereas sessions judges can pass upon natives any sentence warranted by law, including death, transportation for life, and imprisonment up to fourteen years. Magistrates of the first class may not pass upon a European British subject any

sentence exceeding three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs.1,000, whereas a first-class magistrate can sentence a native to two years' imprisonment, fine, and whipping. No second or third class magistrate can pass on any European British subject any sentence at all; whereas a second-class magistrate can sentence natives to imprisonment up to six months, Rs.200 fine, and whipping; and a third-class magistrate can sentence natives up to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs.50. If a European British subject is convicted by a magistrate of the first class, he may at his option appeal either to the High Court or to the Court of Session. A native can appeal only to the Court of Session. To these privileges it must, as the law stands, be added that the sessions judge by whom a European British subject is tried and the magistrate by whom he is committed or tried, must themselves be European British subjects, though process may be issued by native magistrates to compel his appearance before a magistrate competent to commit him, and this particular part of the privilege described is to be taken away by Mr. Ilbert's Bill.

Before considering the wisdom of this change it will be well to say a word or two on the nature and origin of the privilege itself.

For upwards of a century the English in India were subject not only to a different set of criminal Courts, but to a different code of criminal law from the natives. The Supreme Courts which administered the criminal law of England, with a few variations, had jurisdiction over the English all over India and over both English and natives in the three Presidency towns. The Mofussil, or as they were formerly called the country or district Courts, administered the Mahomedan criminal law with some modifications to the natives outside the Presidency towns.

In 1860, however, a great change was made. The Penal Code, which had been drafted more than twenty years before, became law, and was made applicable without distinction to all persons whatever all over India. As the Penal Code was simply a version of the criminal law of England freed from many of its technical and other defects, the effect of this was not to alter the law to which Englishmen were subject, but to extend what was substantially English law to natives. In 1861, the year after the Penal Code was passed, the law relating to the procedure of the district Courts was codified, but the procedure and jurisdiction of the High Courts was left untouched.

There were thus, in 1861, two distinct sets of Courts and two distinct modes of procedure, administering one and the same substantive law to Englishmen and natives respectively. Englishmen were triable by jury in the High Courts, but no other court had jurisdiction over them, though the principal district officers might, as justices of the peace, fine them for assaults, &c., up to Rs.500. By this time the European residents in India were much more numerous than they had been before the Mutiny, though they were by no means so numerous as they have subsequently become. It was felt to be a real and substantial grievance that there should be so few Courts before which they could be tried, and that the procedure under which the trial was to take place should be liable to so much delay and uncertainty. There was a time when, if a European committed a crime—say, a murder—at Peshawur, he could not be tried for it until a true bill had been found against him by the grand jury of Calcutta, all the witnesses having to be sent down from Peshawur to Calcutta to go before the grand jury. If the grand jury threw out the bill, the witnesses had a march of several months each way for nothing. If the bill was found, the accused person might not be in custody, and the witnesses might have to be kept till he was arrested and sent down for trial. Practically this was a denial of justice. Remedies were provided, which for many years proved practically sufficient, by abolishing the system of grand juries, and by establishing the High Court of Agra (now removed to Allahabad), the Chief Court of the Punjab, and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, all of which had jurisdiction over Europeans.

In 1872 the Code of Criminal Procedure was re-enacted, with some alterations. In the eleven years which had passed since 1861 the number of Europeans in India had very greatly increased, and the fact that they could be punished only upon an indictment in one of the six Courts which had jurisdiction over them was felt to be a substantial grievance. This grievance I, being then legal member of Council, and as such in charge of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, proposed to remove, by making them liable to imprisonment up to a year upon conviction before a sessions judge, and up to three months on conviction before a magistrate of the first class. This was a great abridgement of the privilege which they had previously enjoyed, but the result of it was to make the punishment of crimes committed by Europeans in any part of India as speedy, easy, and certain as the punishment of natives. It left untouched their right to trial by jury in cases of great enormity. It subjected them to punishment on conviction by a magistrate or sessions judge without a jury in cases more or less analogous to those which, in England, are tried by benches of justices or Courts of Quarter Sessions.

Before the Code of Criminal Procedure was finally discussed, the different European communities, especially, if my memory

is correct, those of Calcutta and Bombay, informed the Government, through the unofficial members of the Legislative Council (Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Stewart, eminent merchants at Calcutta) that they recognised the necessity which existed for providing more efficiently for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, and did not wish to oppose it, but that they thought that it should be exercised as it always had been by judges and magistrates who were themselves European British subjects. This appeared reasonable to the special committee to which the Bill was referred, and the measure was moulded accordingly. This constituted the compromise to which frequent reference has been made in the discussions on the present measure, both here and in India, and I will say a word or two upon it, as I was the person principally concerned in the matter, and as Lord Hartington, in a speech reported in the *Times* of Aug. 24, said that certain members of the Council, of whom I was one, "announced their opinion that it could only be defended as a compromise, and not on broad and general grounds." I do not think I can fairly complain of this statement, but my meaning would be expressed more accurately by saying that I preferred defending my proposal as a compromise to discussing the terms of that compromise. I may not have expressed myself with perfect clearness, but I did, argue, as I shall show more fully hereafter, that the views put forward by the Europeans were reasonable in themselves. I now go further, and I say, after a full consideration of the whole subject, that I am firmly of opinion that they can be defended on broad and general grounds, and that they do rest on a distinct principle, which ought to be maintained, whereas Mr. Albert's proposal can be defended on no such grounds and rests on no such principle. My reason is as follows:—Down to 1872 no Englishman in India could be deprived of either his liberty or his life upon a criminal charge, unless he was convicted by a jury of Englishmen. When in 1872 it was proposed that Englishmen should be liable to be imprisoned up to a year for crimes not requiring a more severe punishment, they said, in effect, "Since the public good requires that English offenders should, in certain cases, be deprived of trial by jury, give us, as an equivalent, a right to English judges in the cases in which, before this time, we have had a right to English juries. If you do not do this you are inconsistent, for our right to trial by jury is preserved in cases of a more serious kind." This appears to me simple, plain, and perfectly straightforward. But it may be asked, "Why did you not propose it in the original draft of your Bill? Why did you yourself propose on that occasion to give to native judges the jurisdiction which you now say they ought not to have?" The answer is perfectly plain. It was an oversight—the point did not occur to me. There was no such thing at that time in all India as a native sessions judge. I doubt if there were any native first-class magistrates. This mistake on my part is worth notice, for it shows how easily what is plain enough to those who are likely to be affected by a law may be overlooked by a person who proposes it, if he is not likely to be affected by it. Members of the Government of India and district officers are in no danger of being criminally prosecuted. It is quite a different thing with planters and other residents in the Mofussil, and particularly with such working-men as are represented at this moment in England by their deputy, Mr. Atkins. Those who are to wear the shoe know where it will pinch.

Such is the nature and the history of the privilege of Englishmen in India in reference to criminal proceedings, which it is now proposed to diminish in one point, with the avowed view of producing a result "which should be, I (Mr. Albert) will not say final—for nothing in legislation is absolutely final—but which should contain in itself the elements of stability and durability." The privilege is in its nature this—Englishmen are not to lose the privilege of trial by a jury of their countrymen, or, when the judge of fact and law is one and the same person, of trial by a countryman, merely because the general system of criminal justice which they established in India, to its great advantage, does not and cannot include trial by jury.

The argument for the proposed change has one merit. It is plain, and it lies in the shortest possible compass. In the statement of objects and reasons which was prefixed to this as to every Indian measure, the only reason given is in these words:—"It was thought anomalous that, while natives of India were admitted to the Government Civil Service and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be justices of the peace and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency towns." All the arguments which I have seen in favour of the Bill reduce themselves to variations upon this statement, coupled with the assertion that the present state of the law constitutes a slight upon the native magistrates. This is the gist of the whole discussion, though it has been overlaid with all manner of details and connected with many wide topics, from which I intentionally abstain on the present occasion.

Whatever else we may think about Indian questions, it ought surely to be an accepted principle that Indian legislation should not be speculative. Mr. Grant Duff says, admirably—

"This is not a country in which it is well to take very long views. Let us make those changes, based upon our experience here and elsewhere, which, we feel persuaded, will produce pretty soon good effect." In other words, let us legislate upon definite grounds of special immediate expediency, the value of which can be estimated with some degree of precision. The wish of the Europeans to retain their privilege on the one hand, the wish of the Government of India to remove the anomaly which they say they perceive in the position of native officials, and to relieve them from the slight which they suppose to be cast upon them thereby, are, as it appears to me, the only arguments proper to be considered on the one side and the other.

Look, then, at the merits of the case as thus defined, and first consider the view of the subject taken by the Europeans. They passionately desire to keep what they have got. Would the gratification of this wish injure others? Does it involve injustice? Is it in itself an unnatural or unreasonable wish? Of course, if the present state of things constitutes an injustice or grievance to the natives, the mere fact that the Europeans like it ought not to be held to justify it; but no such assertion can be made. If a European commits an offence in any part of India he can be brought to trial as speedily and fairly as a native, and the native has no other interest in the matter. All earlier legislation on this subject was intended to remove the injustice that Europeans could not be prosecuted without delay and expense, which practically gave them impunity. This was the justification of the increase in the number of High Courts, of the abolition of grand juries, and of the Act of 1872. It was also the justification of the measure called the Black Act, passed by Lord Macaulay, which made Europeans subject to the same civil tribunals as natives. In a civil case where suitors of different races are equally interested, it is obvious that all should be subject to one common system. But in criminal cases the prosecutor is not a party. He is only a witness, and the public interest is that the guilt of the accused should be promptly, easily, and justly decided upon by a tribunal with which it is reasonable to expect the accused to be satisfied, and these conditions are in the present state of things fulfilled. It may, however, be said that, apart from definite grievance or injustice, there is something objectionable in the very notion of any differences at all in the administration of criminal justice, that the same system ought to apply to all, and that absolute equality before the law should be established. Though the proposals of the Government of India do not go this length, this sentiment has, no doubt, much to do with the support which the Bill has received in England, and it influences several of the Indian authorities whose views on the subject have been collected and published. It appears to me that the commonplaces on this subject are commonly stated much too generally, and that the only general principle which can be laid down is that the law should correspond to the facts to which it is to be applied. It should recognise real inequalities as well as substantial equality. The multiplication of fanciful distinctions may have been more common in Europe in former times than the neglect of real differences; but each seems to me to be contrary to all sound theories of legislation.

However, generalities apart, let us examine the particular case. There can be no dispute as to the fact, whatever we may think of it, that Europeans in India are essentially, and always must be, neither more nor less than a handful of foreigners, divided from the general population of the country by every line of demarcation which can estrange one man from another. This is emphatically true of all Europeans, from the Viceroy downwards, but it is more strikingly and markedly true of the European working men employed on railway and other public works than of any other class. Consider for a moment what these lines of demarcation are. In the first place, the difference of colour makes an indelible outward and visible distinction, which appeals forcibly, emphatically, and at every moment to the eye, and this distinction substantially coincides with a whole series of other distinctions which it comes to typify and symbolise. The black man and the white man talk different languages, they hold different religions, they have different habits of life, which in most cases forbid them even to eat together, much more to associate together, and to intermarry; they live upon different kinds of food; they do different sorts of work. All their political and many of their moral opinions and feelings are not only different, but conflicting. Over and above all these differences, their relation to the country in which they live is altogether different. The Englishman is a stranger and a sojourner. Hardly any Englishman makes India his home from choice. All who can afford it send their children to England, and spend in England as large a part of their time as their money and other circumstances will permit. There is hardly any easy, friendly, unofficial, social intercourse between the English and the natives.

Whether we like it or not, this is, in fact, the state of things which exists in India, and whatever well-meant efforts may be made to bring Englishmen and natives together, it is probable that it will last, to say the least of it, for many years to come. It is not improbable, indeed, that it will rather increase than diminish, for many causes have almost, if not altogether,

put an end to the connections of Europeans with native women, which at one time were very common, and of which, in some cases, children were born who strikingly displayed many of the characteristics of both their parents.

Remember that the men thus marked off from the general population of India do, in fact, rule India, that their predecessors established a regular government in India when it was in a state of helpless anarchy, that that government is essentially absolute, that the administration of criminal justice in particular is by no means what Englishmen are accustomed to in England, and that its earlier stages, especially those which are managed by the native police and subordinate magistrates, are (to use the words of the High Court of Calcutta) "believed by some persons to operate severely." Remember that no branch of English institutions is so much, if you will so irrationally, cherished as the right to trial by jury in criminal cases. Remember, lastly, that the native system of the administration of justice fell, and had to be replaced by the system now established, on account of its notorious inefficiency and corruption, and that the system which has by degrees replaced it is specially organised and devised with the view to the prevention of such inefficiency and corruption, and so recognises the possibility of its recurrence; and, putting all this together, say whether it is unnatural, unreasonable, or "anomalous," if the word is used as a term of reproach, that the English in India should cling to a system which, as nearly as circumstances will permit, reproduces the system to which they are accustomed at home, and that they should wish that system to be administered by their own countrymen. To put the whole matter in two sentences—Will Englishmen in England blame Englishmen in India for wishing to retain the right to a trial by jury, or, in cases where that is not possible, to trial by a Judge who is himself an Englishman? Will Englishmen in England think it fair that Englishmen in India should, as a reward for having established in India a system of criminal procedure adapted to the wants and habits of native society, be compelled to give up a system adapted to their own wants and habits which they have hitherto enjoyed and which is not alleged to inflict justice on anyone? The answer made to this by the Government of India appears to me extraordinary. They say, in effect, "Your desire to have a system of your own is natural and proper. It is right that you should not be subject to the same courts to the same extent as the natives. It is right that an officer who can sentence a native to be hanged should not be able to sentence a European to more than a year's imprisonment; it is right that an officer who can sentence a native to be imprisoned for six months or to be flogged should not be able to pass any sentence at all upon a European. It is right that a European should be entitled to appeal to a High Court mainly, if not wholly, composed of Europeans in cases in which a native cannot so appeal. Above all, it is right that a European should in all cases requiring more than a year's imprisonment be tried by a jury not less than half of whom are to be Europeans or Americans directed by a Judge who, in fact, though not by law, will always be an Englishman. So far we approve your views. Here, however, we draw the line. It is an intolerable anomaly that in cases in which it is inconvenient to summon a European jury you should have a right to have, by way of substitute, a European Judge. You have, it is true, enjoyed that privilege for ten years. It is true that when you consented to the modification of your right to trial by jury in all cases you did so upon the condition that you should have it. It is likewise true that it involves no sort of injustice or grievance; but we now see that it is an insult to native Judges and an anomaly, and, as we wish to put the whole matter on a footing as permanent and durable as legislation can make it, we propose to confirm the rest of your privilege and take away this part of it." This is no caricature. It is the case of the Government of India.

It appears to me that it is not an honest case. If the object is to remove anomalies, Europeans should be placed once for all and in all respects upon the same footing with regard to the criminal law as natives. As a step towards this result the proposed legislation is intelligible, and it is because the Europeans regard it in that light that they view it with so much alarm. They feel, and have a right to feel, that their right to trial by jury in cases of grave importance will be imperilled and converted into an anomaly if the equivalent for that right in cases of less importance is taken away as being an anomaly. This may not be immediately apparent to English readers, and I will try to explain it. As matters now stand, and are to continue to stand, an Englishman tried for an offence requiring a punishment of more than twelve months' imprisonment must be tried by a jury, of whom a majority are Europeans, for the jury must consist of nine, and of them not less than half must be Europeans. Practically, also, he must be tried by an English judge. I say practically, because the sittings on the original side, including all criminal trials, in the High Courts are invariably held by the English barrister Judges, though the other Judges of the Court are legally competent to sit. The reason of this is that it is hardly

possible for a man who has not practised as a barrister to preside as Judge in a Court in which barristers practise, and particularly to charge a jury with any kind of efficiency. Many years' experience of the chairmen of quarter sessions has strongly impressed this on my mind. In these cases, therefore, it is conceded by law that Englishmen are to be tried by English Judges of the fact, and by practice that they are to be tried by an English Judge of the law. Why, then, in cases in which a punishment of twelve months' imprisonment or under is held to be sufficient, should not the Europeans have an equivalent right? Anyone who knows the position of Englishmen in India will, I am sure, agree with me in saying that a conviction for a criminal offence, followed by a sentence of imprisonment, is to a European in that country, especially if he is a working man, an infinitely more important thing than it is to a native, and an infinitely more serious thing than it would be to the person convicted in England. In the first place, imprisonment is in that country unavoidably far more severe to a European than it is here, on account of the climate. In the next place, the European community is so small and the means of getting employment are so restricted that a man whose character is stained by a criminal conviction is in great danger of becoming what is called a "loafer," an unemployed, prowling vagrant, a burden to himself, and a terror to others. Where the consequences of a conviction are so terrible is it not right and reasonable that the person accused should have every possible security against an improper conviction, and is not his trial by a countryman such a security, when all the circumstances of India are taken into account?

The inconsistency on which I have dwelt does appear to have attracted the attention of the Government of India to some extent. Mr. Ilbert argued as follows, in the Legislative Council, to show that the anomaly so much objected to would be avoided, and that an arrangement based upon a definite, avowable principle would be reached if his proposal were adopted. "Our object," he said, "is simply the effectual and impartial administration of justice. . . . No one who has studied the statistics and reports of the cases involving charges against European British subjects can fail to be struck with two things—first . . . that they are exceptionally rare; and, secondly that they are exceptionally troublesome and difficult." His inference is that they ought to be dealt with by officers specially qualified. But what officers are specially qualified? He said, "My answer is that the line ought to be drawn with reference to the presumable fitness of the magistrate, and to that alone, and that we ought not to base any difference which we may think fit to make between particular classes of magistrates on race distinctions, which are as invidious as they are unnecessary."

This argument is obviously meant to avoid the imputation of inconsistency which I have made. His view is that, if the change which he proposes is made, so much of the privilege as is left will correspond with the facts of the case. "Exceptionally rare and exceptionally troublesome and difficult cases" will be dealt with by exceptionally qualified magistrates. The first remark upon this argument is that, of the two statements on which it is founded, one is an argument against the Bill, and the other wholly incorrect. The assertion that criminal charges against European British subjects are "exceptionally rare" may be conceded, but the inference would seem to be that to deal with them in an exceptional way cannot perceptibly interfere with the ordinary course of justice. The fact that peers of the realm seldom commit forgery, or burglary, or theft, can hardly be regarded as an argument for abolishing or for modifying their right to be tried by their peers. It is an argument, and a strong one, for letting the matter alone.

The assertion that cases against European British subjects are "exceptionally troublesome and difficult" I believe to be altogether incorrect, and this both on general grounds and from my own experience. The trouble and difficulty of ascertaining the truth in a criminal case must depend upon the nature of the charge and of the evidence by which it is supported; but how can the matters be affected by or related to the race of the person accused? In such criminal cases against Europeans as my attention was directed to when I was in India, and there were a fair number of them, the facts presented no such peculiarity. To give a single well-known illustration. In Lord Lytton's time there was, as most of your readers will remember, much discussion on the case of a European who killed his servant at Allahabad, and who, as it was thought, was too leniently punished. The facts of that case were these:—The offender, being irritated, struck his groom, ruptured his spleen (I believe), and so caused his death. What was there in that "exceptionally troublesome or difficult?" In short, with every respect for my distinguished successor in office, I own I can see nothing in this allegation except an excuse for stopping short in a position which is itself anomalous and inconsistent. But let us go a little further and admit, for the sake of argument, that the cases in question are exceptionally troublesome and difficult. How does that justify, or tend to justify, the important parts of the existing privilege which Mr. Ilbert wishes to preserve and ratify? What has the trouble and diffi-

culty of a case against a European to do with his liability to a less severe sentence than a native might receive from a native Judge? What is its relation to a right to be tried in all very serious cases before a different court from that by which a native could be tried? Above all, how does it justify his right to a jury of which half, at least, are to be Europeans; and with what force, while this last anomaly is left untouched, can it be asserted that all "race distinctions" are abolished?

This, however, is not all. Mr. Ilbert's argument admits that "special qualifications" ought to be required of Judges and magistrates authorised to try European British subjects. Why should not the fact that the Judge is himself a European British subject be one of those "special qualifications?" You admit it as a qualification for a juror. Why not for a Judge, who acts as a juror? Surely, it is such a qualification. For one thing, a European British subject will know the prisoner's language in a way in which no native ever knows it. For another, he will know the manners and habits of Europeans as no native ever can know them. For a third thing, which is, perhaps, the most important of all, the prisoner will trust and have confidence in a European Judge in a way in which, rightly or wrongly, he will never trust and have confidence in a man who is not his countryman. Are these qualifications nothing? If they exist, and if special qualifications are to be required, why are they not to be taken into account?

My own experience leads me to feel strongly on this head. Trying probably several hundred prisoners every year, I am continually made aware of the immense importance of being their fellow-countryman and being able as well, not merely to understand the grammatical meaning of what they say as a foreigner might (though I think a voluble Irishman stating his views in a rich brogue, or a surly Yorkshireman talking in the dialect of Tim Bobbin, would effectually puzzle the cleverest Baboo who ever took a degree at the University of Calcutta), but to enter into their habits of thought, to appreciate their behaviour, and to see what they are trying to say, though confusion, fear, and want of all the qualifications for public speaking may prevent them from saying it. I could give many instances in which this circumstance has, to my certain knowledge, averted lamentable failures of justice. I will mention one very familiar one. Pleas of guilty made by pure mistake occur at nearly every assize, and they would certainly be received and be followed by a sentence if it were not familiar knowledge to every judge that such a plea frequently means "I did do the act, but not with the intention alleged." How could any one know this, whose knowledge of English was entirely derived from books and school teaching, and whose experience of Englishmen was absolutely confined to a small number of Indian civilians? I once witnessed the following scene. A man pleaded guilty to a very serious charge and was sentenced to penal servitude. As he was being removed from the dock, he struggled, resisted, clung to the railings, and angrily called out "You cannot do it; you can't give me that sentence. I won't have it; it's all wrong!" To an English ear it was perfectly obvious that he had something to say. The Judge accordingly asked why he should not be sentenced to penal servitude? The prisoner immediately gave his reasons stating facts which did not appear on the depositions but greatly extenuated his guilt. The Judge on proof of the truth of the statement, at once reduced the prisoner's sentence to a term of imprisonment, on which the prisoner left the dock quite quietly, remarking, "Thank you, my Lord; I've nothing to say against that." If the Judge, the gaoler, and all the officers of the Court had been Hindoos, I am certain that the man's resistance and violent language—for it was very violent—would have been treated as mere lawless turbulence and not as the expression of a genuine and well-founded sense of grievance and injustice. This is exactly the experience of Mr. Gladstone, a district officer in the Punjab. "The Bengali Baboo," he says, "comes out knowing something about English literature, but nothing about the manners of Englishmen. I have noticed in Kangra that a hot-headed, blundering Englishman gives so very injudicious an account of his case and appears so vindictive that at first sight one is inclined to be prejudiced against him." "A magistrate not knowing English ways and seeing before him, on the one hand, an Englishman intensely excited and making the worst of his case in consequence, and on the other hand a meek individual (who has probably been intensely insolent outside) with the air of a suffering martyr, would naturally become indignant at the idea of the brutal Saxon trampling on a poor, inoffensive ryot; and yet it often turns out that the swaggering Englishman has simply been made a victim of by the meek villager."

Mr. Ilbert's eminent qualifications for the post which he fills need no acknowledgment from me, but, if I am not mistaken, they do not include any practical acquaintance with the actual administration of criminal justice. I do not think he ever tried a criminal case in his life, or held a brief in a criminal trial. It is possible that he may never have heard one. I have passed a large part of my life, for close upon thirty years, in criminal courts of every grade, and it is my deliberate

opinion that it is in the highest degree desirable that accused persons should be tried by their countrymen whenever such an arrangement is possible; particularly and above all is this desirable in cases where one person acts as judge and jury—cases which, though most serious to the prisoner, attract little public attention. Eminent and highly cultivated persons who have not lived, as I have, in criminal courts do not know what sort of people and what sort of cases come into them. When you have to try a vulgar, ignorant, wholly uncultivated man utterly devoid of grammar, logic, and good manners, generally densely stupid and dogged, often insolent and unruly, you want qualities and a kind of knowledge which no one ever yet learnt except by actual practice. A European living for years among natives may no doubt yet come by degrees to know their peculiarities and do justice to them, but a native Judge under the new Bill would not try half-a-dozen Europeans in a year and would never learn to understand them as an Englishman would. Their illogical, incoherent, mispronounced jargon would be about as intelligible to an English-speaking native as the Latin actually spoken by common people in Rome would be to an Eton boy who had learnt to construe Virgil and Cicero, or as the Hindi of some out of the way village in the North-West Provinces to a competition civilian who had learnt Hindustani out of books.

I have trespassed long on your space, because I feel very deeply on this matter. In another letter I shall deal with the question of the slight which is supposed to be put upon native Judges by the present state of the law, and to give an account of the views expressed by the authorities consulted now.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
J. F. STEPHEN.

#### THE "TIMES" ON THE ABOVE LETTER.

AN elaborate and closely reasoned letter of Mr. Justice Stephen, which we publish to-day, comes opportunely at a time when the return of the Viceroy to Calcutta gives notice that the final decision on Mr. Ilbert's Bill on Criminal Procedure must shortly be taken. It is now nine months since the scheme was first promulgated, and this long delay in dealing with it has not by any means produced, as was expected by the Government, a subsidence of the universal feeling against the measure which arose among all classes of the British community on its first announcement. The notion that the animosity with which it was received was a mere fancy of a susceptible population, that it was the result of futile apprehensions which would soon pass away, or of an unworthy pride of race which would vanish in shame at the first note of lofty moral rebuke, has been wholly disappointed, and the longer the measure has been considered the more general has been the condemnation passed upon it. To those who know the unwillingness of Indian officials to oppose or censure the Viceregal Government, which all of them are trained to respect and on which they must all depend for employment, fortune, and reputation, the answers of the Provincial Governments and other authorities of India must carry conviction of the demerits of the new legislation. The most important of these documents have been published in our columns, and it will have been seen that even those who do not actually condemn the Bill base their qualified assent to it not on any belief in its propriety or usefulness, but principally on some such reason as that, having once excited the expectations of the natives, it would not be expedient to draw back. Though every one who is not wholly opposed to the measure is counted among its supporters, only a small minority, and these occupied with regions hardly effected by the change, can be found to assent in any way. It is the perusal of these opinions which induces Mr. Justice Stephen once more to enter the field, and by an argument, the power and cohesiveness of which will be denied by none, to enforce the views which he presented in the *Times* several months ago. It is needless for us to enter into any analysis of his letter. We need only recommend it to all who are interested in one of the most important questions of principle that have ever marked our rule in India.

#### MR. R. STEWART ON THE SAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I have read with much satisfaction the masterly letter of Mr. Justice Stephen on the Ilbert Bill which appeared in the *Times* of yesterday, and which cannot fail to have an important influence on the opinions on this subject of those Englishmen who take an interest in the position, difficulties, or prospects of their countrymen in India. Sir James Stephen when he writes that the different European committees, in 1872, "recognised the necessity which existed for providing more efficiently for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, and did not wish to oppose it, but that they thought that it should be exercised, as it had always been, by judges and magistrates who were themselves European British subjects" expresses with perfect exactness the views which I and my then colleague, Mr. Bullen Smith, held on the subject of the modifications of the Code of Criminal Procedure (so far as these related to Europeans) which were affected by the legislation of 1872, and he is entitled to say, not only

that these were our views (a matter of small consequence) but also that, as we firmly believed, they were the only views which, so far as we had any representative capacity, we were warranted, on behalf of the European community, in upholding or in recommending as a basis for legislation. I think, too, that the history of the last eleven years sufficiently justifies the opinion that the Select Committee in what they recommended, and the Legislative Council in what they effected, correctly apprehended the views of their fellow countrymen, and adopted a wise and prudent course; as also that the present Government of India have either misapprehended or disregarded these views. I shall not repeat the arguments on this point, or on the general merits of the question, which have already been expressed, with a reasonableness, force, and vigour which should commend them to every candid mind, by Mr. Justice Stephen and others well qualified by character, position, and experience to offer their opinions; but I would say that, reasons of justice and policy towards Europeans apart, I think that the Government of India have made a serious and dangerous mistake, in the first place in introducing, and, in the next, in proceeding with, or at least in not withdrawing, proposals which have proved to be as objectionable to the English in British India as we believe them to be unnecessary for the administration of justice, matter of indifference to the great body of our native fellow-subjects, and calculated to fail in their object if that be the removal of the anomalies by which our position in India is, and must necessarily continue to be, surrounded, so long as we remain there in our present capacity. The matter is one which, emphatically, should have been left "well alone."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. STEWART,

late Member of the Legislative Council of India.  
11, Chesham-place, S.W., Nov. 3.

#### FURTHER LOCAL OPINIONS ON THE BILL:

##### MR. STANHOPE AT EDINBURGH ON THE ILBERT BILL.

BEFORE I leave the subject of India, may I make one or two remarks on the subject of a Bill that is creating very great interest—I mean the Ilbert Bill—(cheers)—a Bill which has for its object the transfer of the jurisdiction in certain cases from Englishmen to natives? Now, a point I want, in the first place, to bring before you is this, that whatever the ultimate fate of that Bill may be, it is utterly impossible for one single moment to defend what I am afraid I must call the Jesuitical artifices by which Lord Ripon is attempting to recommend it to the people of this country. (Cheers.) That is a strong statement, and it requires absolute proof. (Cheers.) Will you bear with me if I tell you the various steps? When Lord Ripon first of all thought of introducing upon this point Radical principles into India, he felt the paramount importance of being able to tell the people of this country that the local Governments of India, to which, after all, we most especially look to preserve law and order in that country, approved of his proposals; and consequently, he circulated among those local Governments the suggestion that had been made for an alteration of the law in this respect; but it was only a fragment of the proposals; and even then it did not meet with anything like universal assent. Your distinguished fellow-countrymen, Mr. Grant Duff, told him very bluntly that he had better not stir the question at all. But he did stir the question; and having obtained the opinions of the local Governments on that point, he proceeded to introduce his Bill. Now, his Bill raised very much larger questions of policy, which had not been submitted to the local Governments and to the opinion of the Anglo-Indians; and he sent the Bill home to this country, coupled with the opinion of the local Governments, which had been given on a totally different proposal. Well, then, when he found that indignation was aroused in all quarters on account of the proposals he made in his Bill, he first of all tried to put all the responsibility on somebody else, and then he sent home a cooked telegram from India giving an account of the debate on these proposals, which would apparently show that his Council was in favour of it, while he gave a totally incorrect account of what passed at the Council. The next step was this. Popular indignation was aroused in India, and the local Governments represented that they had never been consulted at all upon the particular proposals of this Bill, and accordingly it became necessary to circulate it again. And it was circulated, and I believe I am right in saying that some of the answers to that circular reached the Government of India in the month of May last, while not only was all detail of those reports withheld from the judgment of Parliament, while it was possible for Parliament to discuss the proposal, but even at this present moment, months afterwards, we are not officially in possession of any one of these reports. But what does Lord Ripon do? He sends home two misleading telegrams. The first was intended to prove that a majority of the local Governments in India were in favour of his Bill, whereas it is abundantly clear that no one single local Government in India approved of the Bill as it stood and as it was presented to them. (Cheers.) And the second telegram was intended to convey the impression that the Anglo-Indians in India were seriously divided on the subject. It is exactly contrary to the fact. We now know perfectly well that the great mass of the Anglo-Indians of the country were resolutely opposed to the measure as it stood, and that many even of the natives advocated its withdrawal. (Cheers.) Now, I am making a serious charge against a responsible member of the present Government, and I make it with the very greatest reluctance, because we could perfectly well understand how anybody might have adopted this sort of

system of artifice in order to conceal some trick of which he was ashamed, but that a responsible Governor-General of India, who is supposed to put forward a statesman-like measure for the purpose of dealing with the difficulties of that country, should have resorted to such shallow artifices passes my apprehension. (Cheers.) But upon the Bill itself there is no longer any doubt. It is abundantly clear that no administrative necessity demanded it. It cannot possibly confer any advantage on the natives, and on the other hand it is repugnant to all classes of the European population, and especially the working classes of India, and has increased to a large extent the race antagonism in that country, and it is calculated, we very much fear, if unhappily it is passed, to create the very gravest difficulties and dangers in that country. (Cheers.)

##### MR. DARLING AT EXETER ON THE ILBERT BILL.

BUT the Government asked the opinions of all the Provincial Governors, Judges, and high-placed officers throughout India. They have got those opinions. If they are against that Ilbert Bill, will they withdraw it? If they are honest they will. What is the good of their asking the opinion of these officers if, should it not suit them, it is to be put aside? It is an insult to go to a man competent to give advice, to ask him to advise you, and then, if you don't like it and to act according to it, to condemn his advice and put it on one side. (Cheers.) They did not find the Indian Judges and high officials so complainant as their Attorney-General and Solicitor-General; and we know now that in India the highest public officers advised conclusively against the Ilbert Bill. We know it despite the false and fraudulent telegrams, paid for by the Government; we know it in spite of an account of the debate in the Council of India, sent by Reuter at the special request of the Government—an account of the debate from which every speech against the Ilbert Bill was left out, so that you might be duped into thinking that there was but one opinion upon the Bill in the Council of India. It is useless to put the blame upon Reuter; the Government paid Reuter, and according to their own Corrupt Practices Act the culprit is the man who hires. (Cheers and laughter.)

##### THE ILBERT BILL.

["NORTH STAR."]

It is an undisputed fact that the Ilbert Bill is most hotly supported by those amongst us who know least of India, and opposed by men who are practically acquainted with that empire's wants. This, in itself, is a damaging fact as regards Lord Ripon's proposal; the home pleas in its favour being those grandly-abstract ones about "justice," "freedom," and "progress," which Liberal speakers are wont to substitute for the actualities of daily life, even on subjects where the sham is at once seen through. One little circumstance in connection with this subject, as showing the irritation it has caused amongst the English in India, without any compensatory result from the other side—for we need scarcely remind our readers that "the people of India" is a meaningless phrase, purposely used in this controversy to mislead—is wired by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. The ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the arrival of the Viceroy in Calcutta (he says) omit the usual order directing the Volunteers to furnish a guard of honour at Government House. This omission is said to be due to a belief on the part of the authorities that the Volunteers would refuse to turn out, for when certain companies were sounded on the subject, they expressed that intention. This may be taken as a straw which shows how the current runs. And all this unrest and excitement is for—what? For a Bill so whittled-away (its English advocates assert), that it will really have very little effect, and take many years even to produce that! Why couldn't Lord Ripon have let well alone?

##### THE ILBERT BILL.

Mr. WILLIAM SIM, late of the Madras Civil Service, has written an able letter, from which we extract the following.—

"When a change in any long-established custom is first proposed, the questions that naturally arise are:—Whether the change is necessary? And if so, whether the present is a fit and proper time to carry it into effect?

"Let us take the necessity of the Bill into consideration. It is a Bill to give certain native magistrates powers to summon, try, and, if necessary, convict Europeans brought before them charged with any offence. Up to the present time it has always been the privilege of Europeans to be tried in courts presided over by a European magistrate or judge. This privilege, almost the only one still accorded to Europeans in India, is highly prized, and naturally so. It has never been objected to by the natives themselves, who fail to see any advantage that they can gain by the increased power given to the native magistracy over Europeans. It matters nothing to them whether the European is tried by a native or by a European magistrate.

"A great deal has been said about doing away with all distinctions of creed and colour and class privilege, as one of the reasons for the Bill? but are the supporters of the Ilbert Bill prepared to carry this into effect as regards the natives themselves? Are they prepared to suggest that the many privileges that the natives enjoy under British rule are to be swept away? Are Brahmins, Soodias, and Pariahs all to be placed on the same footing? Are Hindoo and Mahomedan laws to be assimilated? Are native ladies to be compelled to appear in open court? If they are not prepared to propose all this, why should the same privilege that the European enjoys be taken away, merely to suit the sentimental caprice of a few so-called Reformers? Some people seem to have an idea that there are only two races in India—the Europeans and natives—and quite overlook the fact that the latter are divided into many castes and religions, none of which can be joined together, and every one of which acts and feels in a perfectly different manner. The great hold that the British authority has over all the others is its moral force; and surely it cannot add to that moral force to lower the position of Europeans in native estimation, and permit the possibility of a European lady being summoned and tried by a native magistrate in open court, when a native lady is permitted to give her evidence behind a purdah or screen.

I will not allude to the moral degradation that such an event would produce.

"India, owing to its immense extent and the diversity of its races, must be governed by one rule, superior in every way to all others, and if the European, which is at present the governing power, is set on one side, which of the native powers is to take its place? Certainly not the high-educated Bengalee; and yet the Bengalee Baboos are the men who are being petted and pampered, and who are so loud in their support of the proposed Bill. Place the British rule, capable though it may be of improvement, on one side, and how long will it be before the whole country is overrun by the Sikhs, Mahrattas, and other warlike tribes? And how long before the old state of anarchy and confusion which existed 134 years ago is reproduced? Verily, the last state of our Indian Empire will be worse than the first.

"The supporters of the Bill contend that it is a 'very small matter,' and that the outcry against it is a 'mere nothing.' So was the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but it foretold surely what was to happen; and never was there greater occasion to watch the cloud that appears on our Eastern horizon more carefully than at present; for already has a feeling of distrust and class animosity arisen—worse, aye much worse, than ever existed before the Indian Mutiny. Administrative wisdom is not to be picked up in a high school, and requires something more than a perfect knowledge of the English language and the affix of 'Esquire' to one's name!" —(From the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* of Friday, 19th Oct., 1883.)

### THE MEETING OF THE PLANTERS OF JOREHAT AGAINST THE RENT BILL.

JOREHAT, OCT. 2.

A PUBLIC meeting of the European community was held at Cinnamara on Oct. 1; Mr. J. Huttman being in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, some of the provisions of the proposed Rent Law for the Assam Valley are highly prejudicial to the interests of both the European and Native communities, and that a memorial embodying the views expressed at this meeting be submitted to the Chief Commissioner."

The following are the main points objected to:—First, the right of occupancy accruing in three years, instead of twelve, as at present; second, the commutation of rent in produce to money not being adjusted in reference to the market value of the produce; third, restriction of the rate of rent even in respect of ordinary tenants to double the revenue rates, thereby taking away the right of free contract; fourth, the withdrawal of the power of ejectment in regard to ordinary tenants.—*Englishman*.

### WHAT MR. ROY SAYS.

THERE is a young Hindu now sojourning in New York City, who has made some interesting statements about the possible future of the 250,000,000 people who inhabit the peninsula of Hindustan. Amrita Lal Roy is a graduate of the College of Calcutta, and has studied medicine in Edinburgh. Although in appearance almost a black man, he is a very intelligent and cultivated gentleman. He states that all classes of Hindus detest their British rulers. A revolt cannot be far distant, and when it takes place, it will be found that the people are practically unanimous in preferring Native rule to foreign domination. Of the £60,000,000 annually raised by taxation in India, but little over £20,000,000 is expended for the Hindus themselves. Nearly £40,000,000 is distributed among English military and civil officers, who are in India simply to keep the country in subjection. In other words, that vast sum is a tribute annually paid by the East Indians to their conquerors. There is scarcely any middle class of Native Hindus. The Englishman is the banker and the merchant. Hence the native is cut off from all honourable and lucrative pursuits. He cannot be a high officer of the army. The Englishman also almost monopolises the Civil Service; the higher judges are all imported. There are some few rich native landowners. The Hindus have, however, their own physicians and lawyers; but the vast mass of the people labour continuously for the merest pittance. Now, the Hindus are quick-witted and intelligent; indeed, their language shows them to be a variation of the Caucasian race. They keenly realise the humiliating position which they occupy; and are only waiting for an opportunity to drive the handful of foreign invaders from the soil. Mr. Roy further says that the contact with Europeans has unsettled the belief of the educated classes in the Brahminical faith. But still there are practically but very few Christians in Hindustan. The educated and intelligent are what is known as "agnostics" here in the Western world; in other words, they do not believe in anything. This, however, does not much trouble the priestly class, who pay little attention to religious philosophies or creeds. Brahminism is a secular religion, and aims only to order the lives of its votaries. It instructs the people as to what they shall do in their social and family relations.

The 1st Sikhs from Abbottabad are to march almost at once for Dera Ismail Khan, to supply the escort of the survey party which, under Major Holdich, R.E., explores the Takht-i-Suliman, at the end of this month.

### MAIL NEWS.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will be received in Bombay as a member of the Royal Family, but after taking up his command he will only receive a salute according to his military rank.

H. E. the Viceroy and party left Simla on Oct. 17 on his tour. His Excellency is timed to arrive in Calcutta on Dec. 1. The Viceregal party arrived at Lahore at noon on Oct. 18. There were very few spectators present at the station to meet his Excellency.

The programme of the arrangements for the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta has been published. No reference is made in the programme to the volunteers, who usually form a guard of honour on the occasion of Viceregal arrivals.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will remain at Mahabaleshwar till the middle of the present month, when he will go to Bombay to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Among the distinguished visitors invited by the Government of India to Calcutta during the Exhibition are the Governor-General of Portuguese India and the Governor of Pondicherry. They will be the guests of the Viceroy during their stay there. The newly appointed coadjutor Bishop of Goa will also visit Calcutta about the beginning of December.

Mr. Grant Duff, accompanied by Major Awdry, Captain Bagot, Dr. Mackenzie and Professor Lawson, left Ootacamund on October 9 for his tour on the west coast.

Sir Auckland Colvin, the new Finance Minister, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

An elderly East Indian woman named Maria Burbridge was murdered at Bangalore on Oct. 10, under circumstances of horrible brutality. It is suspected from the manner in which death was caused, and from other circumstances, that the murderers were natives.

During the celebration of the Mahomedan festival, known as the *Buckri Eed*, at Delhi, on Oct. 13, a serious disturbance took place between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans. Four men were injured, and the police were obliged to occupy the city in force.

In Bombay, on Oct. 13, a similar disturbance was at one time imminent, but owing to the firm conduct of the police, the affair terminated without any serious consequences.

A serious affray is said to have occurred between the police and some sepoys in the cantonment at Cuttack some days ago, in which an inspector and some constables were severely beaten.

The brother of General Faz Mahomed and the Ghilzai Chief, who is inimical to the Ameer, has arrived in British territory from the Afreedee country; and it is believed that he will be followed by his brother and other Ghilzais, if a hospitable reception by the British be assured him.

News has been received in Simla of the arrival of the Persian Envoy at Cabul.

A frontier rumour says that the object of the Persian mission is to persuade the Ameer Abdul Rahman to divide his kingdom with Ayub Khan; Abdul Rahman taking Balk and Herat, and Ayub Cabul and Kandahar. The impression that this is intended prevails in Cabul.

Some important correspondence regarding the rates charged for the carriage of grain on Indian railways has been published.

The Government of India has published a resolution detailing the changes which it is proposed to introduce into the working of the Telegraph Department. The main feature of the scheme is that every post office will be constituted a receiving office for inland telegrams.

The Government of India, in replying to the memorial of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce regarding the mail service from Bombay to that port, have declined to interfere with the resolution previously passed on the subject.

A native officer attached to the 10th Bombay Native Light Infantry has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two years and has been discharged with ignominy from the army, on charges of committing frauds in dealing with Government property.

The annual statement of the Dewan of Mysore, which has just been delivered, is not encouraging. The revenue statistics for the past year show a deficit of Rs. 62,891 as compared with the previous year. The income for the current year is estimated at 103½ lakhs and the expenditure at 100 lakhs.

Heavy rain has fallen in Mysore and removed all apprehensions of scarcity.

The agitation against the Ilbert Bill continues unabated in Bengal. Meetings are still being held strongly protesting against the measure.

Considerable attention has been directed during the past few weeks to the peculiar reddish appearance of the sky in the north after sunset. The phenomenon has given rise to much speculation, especially among the natives, who regard it as the forerunner of some great catastrophe.

A marine court of inquiry has been sitting in Bombay to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the ss. *Airy*

off the Arabian Coast, on Aug. 16. The captain and chief officer of the vessel have been charged with incompetence, and the inquiry is now being directed to that point.

On Oct. 8 Colonel Barton, the retiring Political Agent of the Kattywar State, was presented at Rajkote with a handsome testimonial, by the European officers connected with the Agency.

A sub-committee has been appointed by the Calcutta pastors to arrange for the proposed demonstration in honour of the fourth centenary of Luther's birth.

Cholera has now almost died out in the Central Provinces. There were only twenty-two deaths during the week ending Sept. 20.

The Punjab Local Self Government Bill was considered and passed into law at a meeting of the Viceroyal Council on Oct. 10.

The young Nawab of Jinjeera, the owner of the old pirate stronghold which, in the early days of the century, gave the British Government so much trouble, was installed by Mr. Arthur Crawford, commissioner of the Southern Division, on Oct. 18.

A daughter has been born to King Theebaw at Mandalay. OBITUARY.—Mr. T. Edwards, Manager, Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Mill, Bombay.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette* of Oct. 19.)

Brigadier Generals Oldershaw, C.B., and S. de B. Edwards, C.B., and Major H. Mellis have been permitted to return to duty.

Colonel Richard Barter, C.B., who obtains a good-service pension in the room of Colonel R. Murray (succeeded to colonel allowance) distinguished himself at the siege of Delhi and in the campaign which followed, and was badly wounded at the action of Badli-ka-Serai. He also assisted at the battle of Ahmed-Khel in the late Afghan war.

Colonel O. B. Stokes, R.A., has resumed command of the Allahabad station, on return from leave.

Colonel P. W. L'Estrange, R.A., having returned to Secunderabad on being relieved by General Ellis from commanding the Nagpore Force, resumes command of the R.A.H.S. Force.

Colonel G. Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has obtained ninety days' privilege leave.

Lieut. Col. Craster, R.A., succeeds to the command of the Dalhousie Hill Depot, vice Col. Wyllie, who vacates on the 16th instant, on being placed on half pay.

Lieut. Col. Parry, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, proceeds home on fifteen months' leave. Surg. Major J. G. Grant, A.M.D., retires from the service.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Mathews, of the Judge Advocate's Department, who went home in April last year, has obtained a second extension of six months, thus making two years in all, so that he will not return till next April, when, in all probability he will be posted to his old circle, Sirhind and Lahore, in the place of Major M. Clementi, who, it is expected, will be transferred to Simla as deputy judge advocate, vice Col. Nedham, who will then have over thirty-nine years' service to his credit, and will be close on fifty-nine years of age.

Major J. C. Stockley, and Captain J. A. R. Bell, Army Pay Department, who are expected out shortly, have been posted as paymaster of the 2nd Royal Lancaster and 2nd Gloucestershire regiments, respectively.

It is expected that Major Hayland, 1st Bombay Lancers, will get the command of that regiment in the place of Colonel Anderson, transferred to the 2nd Lancers.

Major R. J. Crawford, B. Staff Corps, is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on completion of twenty-six years' service.

Major Nesbitt, 1st West Riding Regiment, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England.

The Madras Government, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has sanctioned the temporary employment of the following officers for survey duty at Bangalore in connection with the approaching camp of exercise:—Captain Henry, R.E., deputy assistant quartermaster general, Ceded District; Captain Hornsby, Staff Corps, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, Western District; Lieut. H. Porter, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

Brigade Surgeon Joynt, who lately returned from furlough, will probably remain at Poona on general duty for the present.

Brigade Surgeon Henry King and Veterinary Surgeon George Western have both retired from the Madras Army.

Riding Master F. Shearine, 12th Lancers, has been granted nine months' subsidiary leave on medical certificate.

Lieutenants R. L. Retallack, East Kent, and J. Govan, 1st Norfolk, have resigned their probationers' appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, and are attached to the 2nd North Staffordshire and 2nd Norfolk Regiments, respectively.

The following postings have been made:—Lieutenant Blackburn, East Kent, Major Dixon, Royal Irish Regiment, Major Seppings, South Yorkshire, and Captain Kelly, Border Regiment to the 1st battalions of their respective regiments; and

Major Anstruther, Manchester, and Major Bowles, Derbyshire Regiments, to the 2nd battalions of their regiments.

Surgeon R. H. S. Sawyer, A.M.D., takes medical charge of the Allahabad Rest Camp, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant G. H. Loch, lately employed in the Commissariat Department, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer in the 3rd Gorkhas.

The following transfers of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—Lieutenant G. R. U. Cooke, from Gwalior to Meerut, to join I. Battery 4th Brigade; Lieutenant A. M. Balfour, from Peshawar to Dinapore, to join I. Battery 3rd Brigade; Lieutenant C. A. Williams, from Allahabad to Deesa, to join H. Battery 2nd Brigade; and Lieutenant C. T. Bell, from Campbellpore to Neemach, to join B. Battery 2nd Brigade.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* is given to understand that as yet it is by no means settled that the Duke of Connaught will succeed General Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. "It is a pity that General Hardinge's term of office cannot be extended, as he has done much for the local army, and his strict sense of justice has made him very popular in the service. Socially, also, he has done his duty with great acceptance."

The 1st Bombay Lancers, who go to Quetta, have been ordered to supply themselves with poshteens in lieu of wadded coats, the latter being pronounced unsuited to cavalry.

A court-martial was lately held to try a native officer of the 10th Bombay N.L.I., Quartermaster Luximon Arrayker, on several charges of embezzling regimental funds. The offences extended over a long period, from July, 1882, to Aug. 1883. He was convicted, ordered to be dismissed with ignominy, struck off the roll of his regiment, and handed over to the civil power to undergo two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

It is stated to have been ruled that officers of the Royal Engineers appointed to the Submarine Mining Service and posted as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, P.W.D., are to be viewed as supernumeraries, and will be brought upon the effective lists by promotion in succession to vacancies occurring in the sanctioned scale of Royal Engineers on each list.

The Secretary of State for India has directed that in allotting "non-entitled" passages in troopships, preference is to be given to those applicants who have not already enjoyed the privilege, other claims being fairly equal.

It has been decided to withdraw the detachment of British Infantry stationed at Moradabad, which has hitherto been furnished from Bareilly. The arrangement comes into force after the departure of the regiment now quartered at Bareilly in the course of the present relief season.

Nos. 7 Battery London Division and 8 Battery Eastern Division, R.A., do not now proceed to Aden in the I. G. S. Clive on the 20th inst. That ship will convey the whole of the 4th N. L. to Aden, instead of a wing, as was originally intended. She will return from Aden with the 22nd N. L., one wing of which will be landed at Bombay, and the other at Vitoria.

The Indian Government sailing ship *Czarewitch* Capt. W. C. Hotham, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Karachi, which port she left on the 9th instant in tow of the Indian Government steamer *Dagmar*, Capt. Haveland. There were on board Capt. and Mrs. W. Fuller and five servants, sub assistant commissary general, and one native commissariat inspector. She will sail for Karachi on the 15th instant in tow of the *Dagmar*, with six European officers, ten native officers, 390 rank and file, eighty-one followers, and six horses of the left wing and headquarters of the 1st Regiment, Madras Pioneers. The following are the names of officers:—Col. H. S. Robinson, Major E. H. Eyre, Surg. Major E. Fawcett, Lieut. H. D. Keary, Lieut. R. A. Ritherdow, and Lieut. R. M. Raizey. The following details will also embark:—Captain Hadden, R.A., Lieut. Bennett, three followers, and one horse of the 2nd Grenadiers N. L., and nineteen men of the Medical Department, &c. The left wing and headquarters will arrive from Poona on the 15th instant by a special train, and will embark from Sassoon Dock.

The Indian Government steamer *Clive*, 2,722 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, will sail on the 20th instant for Aden, with eight officers, three ladies, seven children, one warrant officer and wife, eighteen native officers, 791 rank and file, 113 women, 117 children, 106 followers, and eight horses of the 4th Regiment, N. I. (Bombay Rifles); one officer, one lady, one child, one warrant officer, wife, and three children, six followers, and one horse of the Commissariat Department; one officer, one lady, one child, two warrant officers, one woman, one child, and four followers, Medical Department; one officer of the York and Lancaster Regiments; and some details. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. and Mrs. F. P. Forteach, one son and two daughters; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. S. Seton and three daughters; Major F. F. Comy, Lieut. W. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Quinton and daughter; W. J. Peyton, Lieut. C. Whyte, and Surg. C. Monks, of the 4th Regiment, N.I.; Captain and Mrs. Radcliffe and child, of the Commissariat Department; Surg. Major and Mrs. Holmes and child, of the Medical Department; and Lieut. H. S. Smyth, of the York and Lancaster Regiment.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1883.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION ON THE  
BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

We give in a Special Supplement to-day a full report of the proceedings at the very important meeting of the East India Association last Wednesday, when Lord Ripon's confiscatory land-policy in Bengal was under consideration. The special value of the discussions of this association, when all shades of political opinion are allowed a full and attentive hearing, is rapidly becoming more and more generally recognised, as a wider and deeper interest in the affairs of our great Eastern dependency is developed among thoughtful men at home. The admirable summaries of the speeches delivered last Wednesday, that appeared in the *Times* and most of the leading London and provincial papers, strikingly exemplify the remarkable growth of English interest, of late years, in important Indian questions—even when they are concerned with subjects that appeal to the popular imagination so faintly as must unfortunately always be the case with questions affecting land. The East India Association may be congratulated on the success which has attended its efforts to direct the attention of the English public to current land legislation in India. Were it not for such efforts as that of last Wednesday, that proposed legislation, though fraught with the most tremendous consequences to the people of Bengal, might easily have been pushed through—under cover, as Lord Stanley of Alderley aptly remarked, of the dust raised by the Ilbert Bill—and no one in this country, except a few specialists, would ever have known or cared about the disastrous probabilities involved in it.

The *Times*, and most of the other journals that referred to the Anglo-Indian Meeting of Wednesday, noticed the important fact that the sense of the meeting was unmistakably hostile to the Tenancy Bill. Even the one or two speakers who attempted to defend this unfortunate measure did so apparently as much on the

ground that it owes its existence to the good and gifted beings whose names will be associated with it, Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, as for any practical advantage that may be expected from it. And they seemed to hope more from the amendments that are foreseen by the prophetic eye of faith, than from the Bill as it now stands; much like the Irishman who was proud of his coat, mainly for the beauty of the patches upon it.

We have already dwelt, in these columns, on many of the more flagrant of those mistakes in the Bill, which were pointed out last Wednesday by Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stewart Reid, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Arathoon, and Mr. Dacosta, and in the letters which were read from Mr. C. T. Buckland and Mr. Tayler. The fact that former members of the Boards of Revenue both of Bengal and of the North Western Provinces—men who have themselves been for years at the head of the revenue administration of those provinces, and whose personal experience and knowledge of the points at issue are, and must be, absolutely unsurpassed among living Anglo-Indian officials—should have felt it their duty to come forward in their English retirement, to denounce the shameful measure of spoliation that is now contemplated by the Government of India, is a fact that can hardly fail to have its due weight with Lord Ripon. The Viceroy must feel that here at home the judgment of those who have filled high administrative posts in India is formed with a calm deliberation and an absence of bias, that give it a special value and authority; and we can hardly doubt that the opinion of such able and experienced officials as those ex-members of the Boards of Revenue—coinciding as it does with the views of the large majority of the district officers of Bengal who have been consulted by the Government—must prove fatal to this ill-judged and ill-timed measure.

We regret to observe that the *Daily News* of Saturday acts on its usual principle, that no measure of a Liberal Viceroy is to be found fault with. It attempts to defend the Tenancy Bill, first by misrepresenting its scope, and secondly by imitating the Irishman, and declaring that many of the provisions of the Bill are "little more than suggestions, the value of which will be tested by the reports which are now reaching the Supreme Government, and which will be considered after the Viceroy's arrival next November" (?—the date of the article is Nov. 3, 1883!) "at Calcutta." We trust that this last announcement is an authoritative one; and that Lord Ripon has decided to pay more respect to the advice of the "eyes and ears" of the Government in the matter of this Land Bill, than he has shown any sign of doing in other matters.

We have said that the *Daily News* misrepresents the scope of the Bill. This is especially the case in regard to the first of the three Fs., Fixity of tenure—which the *Daily News*, oddly enough, calls "free tenure." Under this head our contemporary, professing to describe the operation of the proposed law, actually describes that of the existing law under Act x. of 1859, and Act viii. of 1869! It says "Twelve years' occupation, up to the beginning of last March, qualifies them as occupiers." So much for the knowledge and intelligence with which Radical doctrinaires take upon themselves to advise the Indian Government on questions that are literally matters of life and death to millions of our Indian fellow-subjects!

The *Saturday Review* this week devotes no less than two entire articles—one on "The Bengal Rent Bill," the other a review of the famous "Fifth Report"—to the consideration of the subject of last Wednesday's meeting. The article on the Rent Bill itself is mainly devoted to an exposition of the absurd theories and crudities of one "Baboo Abhay Charan Dass"—who calls himself a "ryot," but whom internal evidence reveals as an ambitious young gentleman of the student class, to whom a "little knowledge" has, as usual, proved "a dangerous thing." The Reviewer also develops the suggestion of Lord Stanley of Alderley, that the "Machiavellian policy" of the Government of India or some of its underlings has obscured the very important issues raised by this Bill under the cloak of the all-engrossing Ilbert Bill. It is needless to tell Anglo-Indian readers that the *Saturday Review* writes with a knowledge of the subject very different from that manifested by the *Daily News*. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that the Reviewer betrays a tendency now and then to echo the parrot-cries of some of the anti-landlord Bengali agitators about the alleged "oppressions" of the zemindars. We hold that it is impossible to read the evidence on this subject presented by Mr. Roper Lethbridge in his paper, without coming to the conclusion that this cry is simply and absolutely a figment of the imagination of the said agitators and some of their too-credulous philanthropical disciples. And it is a cruel thing that such a cry—based on no reasonable grounds, and positively contradicted, not only by the Zemindars themselves and their friends, but also by such testimony as that of Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Richard Temple, and every other Bengal authority—should be repeated in this country, to justify the ruin of a large and loyal class of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, by writers whose knowledge of the subject is evidently sufficient, if only it be diligently used and applied, to enable them to appreciate the utter hollowness of the grounds that have been alleged for these false charges.

#### MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN CRUSHES THE ILBERT BILL.

THE *Echo* and other Radical papers have called on a Radical Government to "crush" the Anglo-Indians; and Mr. Gladstone has complied with the amiable request, by his famous "spirit of ascendancy" speech in Parliament, and by backing up Lord Ripon's crude despotism. Might is for the moment triumphant over Right; the *doctrinaires* of the Indian Government are enabled to trample on the most deeply-cherished sentiment of the English in India, by the brute force of Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House of Commons. But that deeply-wronged community may fairly derive some consolation from the consideration that the righteousness of its cause has been proved by Mr. Justice Stephen, in the masterly letters to the *Times*, one of which we reproduce in another column (the other will appear next week), with absolutely conclusive force; and all the world will feel that if Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone persist in thrusting the wicked measure on an unhappy land, after these unanswerable letters of Sir James Stephen, and after the whole weight of official evidence has declared against the Bill, our rulers will most undoubtedly be sinning against the clearest light and the fullest knowledge. Mr. Justice Stephen

analyses with incomparable skill and lucidity the official and local reports, that have lately appeared in India, and that ought long ago to have been published by the Government in England. He brings out, with extraordinary force, the cruel and vindictive character of the proposed legislation; by showing beyond possibility of further question, how real and well-grounded are the fears entertained by the non-official European community, how utterly defenceless they are when betrayed by their natural protectors, and how solid are the foundations of justice and right on which they base their claim to the small but all-important safeguard of which Lord Ripon wishes to deprive them. The Viceroy has been warned by the experience and practical knowledge of the whole Civil Service of India, and by the loyal and magnanimous advice of the ablest Native Statesmen, such as Sir Madhava Rao, and Sir Dinkar Rao, of the terrible mistake into which he is being hurried by a foolish and selfish vanity; and now Mr. Justice Stephen's letters demolish the last pitiful excuse that Lord Ripon is able to offer to his own conscience in the matter, by exposing not only the practical folly, but even the logical falseness, of the sentimental theories of the *doctrinaires*.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 13.)

DOBSON—The services of Surgeon E. F. H. Dobson are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of the two military officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as commandants of the Frontier Police Corps, Assam:—  
FLOWDEN, Lieut. W. F. C. C., 5th Bengal Cavalry.

MOLESWORTH, Lieut. E. H., 13th N.I.

MANSON—The services of the Rev. G. W. Manson, B.D., officiating senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Beagul Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by the Rev. G. G. Gillan.

Under the authority of H.M.'s Warrant for the Institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, the undermentioned gentleman is declared to be ex-officio and for life, a companion and member of the aforesaid Order:—

COLVIN—The Hon. Sir A., K.C.M.G., of the Bengal Civil Service, member of the Council of the Governor General.

WATSON—Lieut. P. A., Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th Regiment of Bombay N.I., is appointed to officiate as wing officer of the Bhopal Battalion, vice Lieut. C. G. Harris.

WESTLAND, Mr. J., B.C.S., having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as comptroller general and head commissioner of Paper Currency on Oct. 6.

TUPP, Mr. A. C., B.C.S., received charge of the office of accountant general, Bengal, from Mr. E. W. Kellaer, on Oct. 5.

KELLNER, Mr. E. W., received charge of the office of deputy comptroller general from Mr. C. E. Crawley, on Oct. 5.

KNIGHT—The appointment of Mr. T. Knight as officiating executive engineer, Gwalior Division, is hereby cancelled.

LISTER, Mr. D. M., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, passed the departmental standard examination.

BENSON, Surgeon P. H., M.B., delivered over, and Surgeon A. F. Dobson, M.B., received charge of the office of the Residency Surgeon in Mysore, on Aug. 16.

MEIN—Lieut. A. L., R.E., temporary executive engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

PREL, Lieut. F., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on Sept. 7.

WILLIAMS, Major T. J., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Department, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Col. J. M. McNeile, R.E., or until further orders.

RENNIE, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., railway branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the director general of railways.

CROUDACE, Mr. C. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, is transferred from the establishment under the chief commissioner Assam, to that under the Government of Bengal for employment in the railway branch.

MONCTON—The services of Mr. M. J. Moncton, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the foreign department for employment in the Meywar State.

## FURLONGHS.

FLEMING, Mr. G. L., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave, without pay, for six months.

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

WALDRON, Lieut. H. F. K., East Surrey Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Aug. 14, 1882.

DANIELSON, Lieut. C., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation with effect from Sept. 17.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval in the Bengal Staff Corps:—

VOYLE, Capt. F. R. C., to be major, Oct. 9.

BARTER—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified. From June 14, in the room of Col. R. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance: Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R. Barter, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furloughs out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BIRCH—Major W. B., Bengal S.C., 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, private affairs, for one year and 269 days.

DUFF—Lieut. B., Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 9th N.I., private affairs, for one year, on Nov. 13.

WINTLE—Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. R., Infantry, is granted furlough in India, private affairs, for one year.

CONES—Surgeon G. A., has been granted, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, furlough, medical certificate, for 273 days, with effect from May 1.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 4.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. A. W. T., 14th N.I., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Ozzard, appointed Adjutant, dated 23rd Sept.

OZZARD, Lieut. H. H., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Hogge, vacated on promotion, dated 23rd Sept.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., 2nd Goorkhas, Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Sept. 23.

CLARIDGE, Lieut. F. E. S., 2nd West India Regiment, wing officer on probation 3rd N.I., having failed to qualify for admission to the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, pending the orders of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief as to his final disposal.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
RAE, Capt. V. R., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate from Sept. to Dec. 28, 1883, in extension of six months, sick leave granted him by the general officer commanding the Lahore Division.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 5.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. Col. H. A., 5th Bengal Cavalry, second in command, to be commandant, vice Musgrave, deceased, dated Sept. 22.

VANRENEN, Major J. P. D., squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Shakespear, dated Sept. 22.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. M., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Vanrenen, dated Sept. 22.

CLARKE, Surg. J., 12th N.I., M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. R. R. H. Whitwell, transferred to civil employ.

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., 17th N.I., M.D., to be officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. A. Emerson, proceeding on furlough.

TROTTER, Major J. M., 24th N.I., is temporarily attached to the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster General's Department, from Aug. 7.

CHAPMAN, Captain A. S., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

TAYLOR, Lieut. M. A. F., Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

BELLERS, Lieut. E. V., Middlesex Regiment, is under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

WHEELER, Lieut. O. E., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general in charge of the commander in chief's camp during H.E.'s approaching winter

tour. Lieut. Wheeler will also have charge of Army Headquarters Camp Bazaar.

ELDERTON, the leave granted to Lieut. A., Wiltshire Regiment (wing officer on probation, 7th N.I.), to Calcutta, is hereby cancelled.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BISHOP, Lieut. C., 9th Lancers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.  
MCGEE, Riding Master (Hon. Captain) H., 10th Hussars, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, until the arrival of the 10th Hussars in England.

THORNTON, Lieut. G. J. F., Royal Artillery, (No. Battery, 3rd Brigade), for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

FRANK, Lieut. (Adjutant) N. A., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, is for twelve months on medical certificate.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. J., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 10.)

MACKERTICH, Mr. A. C., deputy magistrate and collector, Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a colonel under Act No. of 1870 in that sub-division.

MAGUIRE—Mr. H. F. J. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, leave for seven days, from date he may avail himself of it.

GILLON, Mr. H., to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sadler Station of the Shahabad District, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of that district.

HALLIDAY, Mr. F. M., commissioner, Patna Division, leave for fourteen days from 18th inst.

METCALFE, Mr. C. T., C.S.I., magistrate and collector, Patna, to act as commissioner of the Patna Division, during absence of Mr. F. M. Halliday.

SMITH—GORDON—The following officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. T. Smith, four months; and Mr. H. W. Gordon, three months and two days.

GODFREY—The services of Mr. G. Godfrey, officiating magistrate and collector of Burdwan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from date he may be relieved of his present appointment by Mr. W. R. Larminie.

BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Backergunge, leave for one month, from date he may be relieved by Mr. J. Kelleher.

KELLEHER, Mr. J., to act as district and sessions judge of Backergunge, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Bradbury, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge, Gya, by Mr. G. E. Porter.

D'OYLY, Mr. E. H., to act as an assistant superintendent of police.

ANLEY, Mr. A. E., to act as an assistant superintendent of police.

COMINS, Surgeon D. W. D., civil surgeon, Jessore, leave for one month and twenty-five days, from date he may avail himself of it.

COCKERELL, Mr. H. A., C.S.I., to be chairman of the Central Committee for the management of the Calcutta Economic Museum, vice the Hon. H. T. Prinsep, resigned.

MANSON, Mr. E. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, held charge of the Punderbunds Forest Division from Sept. 1 to 18, during which period Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, assistant conservator of forests, was attached to the conservator's office (direction).

MASEYK, Mr. C. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 2nd class.

GILLON, Mr. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, is vested with powers of a magistrate, 1st class.

BURN—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Lieut. A. G. Burn of his appointment as assistant cantonment magistrate of Dorunda.

BESTIE, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed Under Secretary to Government in this department, vice Mr. O. Hoernle proceeding on furlough.

CARTER—MACONCHY—The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code on the 1st October:—Mr. R. E. Carter and Mr. G. C. Maconchy.

ROBERTS, Mr. S. C., deputy revenue superintendent of canals in Orissa, is promoted from 2nd to the 1st grade, from 1st October.

PRICE, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed executive engineer of the Jessore division.

## FURLOUGH.

LAMB, Mr. G. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, one year's furlough, with necessary subsidiary leave, from November 1, or date he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 11.)

MEREDITH—Mr. A., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Kohat on Sept. 26.

PARKER—Mr. E. W., officiating judicial assistant, resumed charge of duties at Lahore on Oct. 1.

RENNIE—Mr. J. G., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Delhi on Oct. 3.

KING—Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on Oct. 1.

LAW—Major R. T. M., deputy commissioner, availed himself of the furlough granted to him on July 7.

PLOWDEN, Major T. J. C., C.I.E., is, on being relieved of his duties

as officiating judicial assistant, Simla, transferred to Hazara and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, with effect from Oct. 5, vice Lieut. Col. E. G. G., Hastings, C.B., deputy commissioner.

**FLOWLEN**, Major T. J. C., C.I.E., officiating deputy commissioner, Hazara, is invested with the powers described in Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882.

**MULRONEY**, Surgeon T. R., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Mooltan Central Gaol to Dr. J. Ferguson on Sept. 29. The following orders are confirmed:

**Regimental Order, 3rd Sikh Infantry**, dated Aug. 31, making the following temporary appointment:—

**DAVIS**, Lieut. R. D. C., officiating wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, adjutant, on sick leave.

**VANSITTART**—4th Sikh Infantry—**Regimental Order**, dated Sept. 17, directing Lieut. E. Vansittart, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his duties as quartermaster, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieut. Tonochy, officiating wing commander.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 13.)

**LANE**, Mr. W., commissioner, Agra Division, is appointed to officiate as a member of the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, or until further orders.

**DANNIELL**, Mr. C. J., district and sessions judge, Moradabad, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Agra Division during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. Lane, or until further orders.

**ROBERTS**, Mr. T., to be lieutenant in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**NEELD**, the Rev. F. L., to be lieutenant in the Cadet Company of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**REYNOLDS**, Mr. H. W. W., assistant magistrate and collector, to be junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. J. Connell.

**GRANT**, Surgeon Major G., M.B., superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly, on return from furlough, to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle, N.W.P., vice Surgeon Major R. Pringle, M.D., Surgeon Major G. Grant, M.B., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle, N.W.P. and Oudh, to be in temporary charge of the 2nd circle, pending the departure, on furlough, of Surgeon Major R. Pringle, M.D., from Oct. 1.

**WILLCOCKS**—The services of the Rev. J. O. F. Willcocks, chaplain of Allahabad, are hereby placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from Oct. 1.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 13.)

The following temporary promotions in the Central Provinces Police are made in order to fill existing vacancies:—

**ANDERSON**, Mr. C. F., district superintendent, 4th class, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd class, with effect from April 9.

**COLE**, Mr. T. E., district superintendent, 5th class, to officiate in the 4th class, with effect from June 29.

**DUFF**, Mr. J. G., district superintendent, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class, with effect from June 29.

**MARRIOTT**, Mr., district superintendent, 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class, vice Mr. Duff.

**CHATTERTON**, Mr. G. S., district superintendent, 5th class, to officiate in the 4th class, with effect from the 11th inst.

**FRIEST**, Mr. H., C.S., officiating registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, is attached to the Nagpur district as an assistant commissioner, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement. Mr. Priest assumed charge of the duties of assistant commissioner on the 4th current.

**PRIEST**—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. H. Priest, C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, with the powers of a deputy commissioner within the Nagpur district.

**SKIPTON**—Mr. H. P. K., officiating inspector of police, received charge of the office of assistant district superintendent of police, Nimar, from Mr. P. Greany, officiating district superintendent, on the 4th current.

**GREANY**, Mr. P., received charge of the office of extra assistant commissioner, Nimar, from Mr. Waman Rao, officiating extra assistant commissioner on the 4th current.

The following promotions are made in the Central Provinces Police:—  
**CHATTERTON**, Mr. G. S., district superintendent, 5th class, to the 4th class, vice Mr. Acklom, removed to service under the Foreign Department.

**PLAYFAIR**, Mr. H. A., officiating district superintendent, to be district superintendent, substantive pro tem.

**SKIPTON**, Mr. A. P. K., officiating district superintendent, to be assistant district superintendent, substantive pro tem.

**MCGUIRE**—Privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days is granted to Mr. J. D. McGuire, inspector of police, Jubbulpore, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Hurst.

**GREANY**, Mr. P. M., extra assistant commissioner, Khandwa, has been appointed secretary to the Nimar District Fund Committee, from the 4th inst.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Sept. 29.)

**BROCK**, Mr. M., inspector of police, is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Maung Kalathi, assistant district superintendent of police, or until further orders.

The following transfers in the Police Department are ordered:—

**MERCER**, Mr. J. D., officiating district superintendent of police, from Mergui to the charge of the police of the Kyaukpau District.

**MCDERMOTT**, Mr. B. K. S., district superintendent of police, from Kyaukpau to the Rangoon Town District, on special duty.

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, is appointed to be a member of the Paungde Town Committee.

**JARDINE**—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Jf Jardine, Bombay C.S., judicial commissioner, to be President of the Educational Syndicate of British Burmah, with effect from Sept. 19, the date on which his term of office as president expired.

**BAYNE**—Mr. G. C., C.S., is appointed to officiate as assistant to the secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. C. Kynoch, or until further orders. Mr. E. G. Bayne will continue to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

**PEMBERTON**—Colonel W. W., deputy commissioner, made over charge of the Amhurst district to Colonel G. E. Fryer, officiating deputy commissioner, on Sept. 13.

**MOULTRIE**, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the charge of the North Tharrawaddy subdivision, Tharrawaddy district, to the charge of the Paungde subdivision, Prome district.

**BLISS**, Mr. H., was elected on Sept. 13, as a member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, vice Mr. C. R. Cowie, resigned.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointment in the Toungoo Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

**JENKINS**, Captain T. M., M.S.C., to be captain.

**BURNELL**—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. S. G. Burnell of his commission as captain in the St. John's College Cadet Company attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**LYONS**—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. T. W. Lyons of his commission as lieutenant in the St. John's College Cadet Company attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointment in the St. John's College Cadet Company attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

**TYDD**, Mr. W. B., vice Mr. Lyons resigned, to be lieutenant.

FURLOUGH.

**KYNOCH**—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. G. C. Kynoch, assistant to the secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with effect from Oct. 1, or subsequent date.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

**RAWSON**, Mr. E. C., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson on other duty, or until further orders.

**DANCE**—The appointment of Mr. G. W. Dance to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Coimbatore, of Sept. 25, is cancelled.

**DITMAS**, Inspector Mr. F. W., is transferred to the Penuguduru Circle with effect from his relief of the charge of the Mangalore Circle by Inspector Mr. C. Powell.

**MITCHELL**, Assistant Inspector Mr. A. J., is posted to the charge of the Kundapur Circle.

**RHENIUS**, Mr. C. E., is appointed 2nd grade assistant inspector in the Salt department, and is posted to the Kundapur Circle.

**FIRTH**, Probationary Inspector Mr. G. W., is posted to the Ellamanchili Circle during the absence of Probationary Inspector M. R. Ky M. Rama Row, on leave, or until further orders.

**WARD**, Mr. H. W., while acting as district forest officer of Godavari, will be a forest ranger, 2nd grade, on Rs. 100 per mensem, sub pro tem., and Mr. G. F. Speechly, while acting as forest ranger of the Cuddapah Range, will be a forest ranger, 5th grade, and draw Rs. 50 per mensem.

**COX**, Major H. W. H., acting commissioner of police for the town of Madras, is appointed to be a Presidency magistrate for the said town.

The following reversion is ordered:—  
**EVANS**, Mr. H. E. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Aug. 27.

**COPPIN**, Mr. R. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Bezvada Hindupur State Railway.

FURLOUGH.

**CAMERON**—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. J. Cameron, inspector of police, Chingleput District.

**BROWN**—Sick leave of absence for six months has been granted to Mr. W. Brown, inspector of police, Madras City, with effect from Sept. 17.

**EGLEDOW**—Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. E. C. Engledow, inspector of police, Cuddapah District.

**OPPERT**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. G. Oppert, P.H.D. of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, an extension of one month's furlough, and permitted Mr. F. H. Hemmett, of the Covenanted Civil Service, to return within the period of his leave.

**YOUNG**, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, from Oct. 8.

**STOKES**, Mr. H. E., acting secretary to Government, Revenue Department, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 9.

**WEIR**, Mr. T., acting district judge, Coimbatore, privilege leave for one month and two days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**HASTINGS**, Surgeon Major W. J., M.D., district surgeon and superintendent

tendent of the gaol, Madura, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 25.

#### MILITARY. FURLONGHS.

**BALDWIN**, Col. A. T., Staff Corps, commandant, 7th Regiment N.I., is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**DOWKER**, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) H.C., Staff Corps, is permitted to avail himself of the residue (one year and one hundred and sixty-eight days) of the furlough granted to him with the necessary subsidiary leave, the furlough to commence from June 21.

**FALCONER**—First-class Assistant Apothecary P. J. Falconer is granted leave, medical certificate, to sea for two months, in continuation of the leave in India granted to him.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. (Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 11.)

#### MILITARY.

**DIXON**, Lieut. P. E., Royal Engineers, is brought on the strength of the Indian Establishment from Sept. 3.

The undermentioned officers will proceed to England with the invalids, &c., under orders for Deolali for embarkation in the troopship *Junna*, leaving Bombay on Nov. 11:—

**WADE**, Capt. A. G. S., R.A.

**CAVENAGH**, Lieut. W. C., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

**GOMPERTZ**, Lieut. A. C. M., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, who is under orders for duty with the regimental depot, will proceed to England with the time-expired men expected to arrive in Madras from Burma on the 18th inst. under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding the Eastern District, in communication with the General Officer Commanding the Western District.

**JERVIS-WHITE-JERVIS**, Lieut. J. H., S Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery has been appointed to D Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, that officer is directed to proceed to join the latter battery.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**HITCHINS**, Lieut. C. H. M., 11th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Kaye, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

**SHAW**—During the absence on privilege leave of Col. Briggs, deputy judge advocate, No. 1 circle, the duties of that circle will be conducted by Major Shaw, deputy judge advocate, No. 2 circle, in addition to his own duties, Ceded District excepted, of which Major W. H. Hallett, deputy judge advocate, No. 3 circle, will take temporary charge.

**SHAW**, Major, is permitted to reside at Bangalore until the return from leave of Col. Briggs.

**DICK**, Surgeon Major F., M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Madras, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Thayetmyo, to proceed from Madras with the drafts for the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, expected to arrive at Bombay Oct. 24.

**CHURCHILL**, Surgeon Major C. F., M.B., Army Medical Department, senior medical officer, Station Hospital, St. Thomas Mount, to be senior medical officer, Station Hospital, Wellington, on relief.

**MACLEAN**, Surgeon F. B., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad, will do duty Station Hospital Bangalore. To accompany the 3rd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

**MURRAY**, Surgeon H. W., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Kamptee, will do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore.

**LANE**, Surgeon W. L., M.B., Army Medical Department, doing duty Station Hospital, Punalallee, will do duty at the Station Hospital, Wellington.

**MOBERLY**, Surg. H. J. R., Army Medical Department, doing duty, Station Hospital, Thayetmyo, will do duty, Station Hospital, Madras, to accompany the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment from Rangoon.

**SYMONDS**, 1st class Vet. Surg. T. J., to march with the M 2nd R.A., from St. Thomas's Mount to the camp of exercise, Bangalore, and to return with P 1st R.A.

**STE**, Vet. Surg. J. H., to march with P 1st R.A. from Secunderabad to Bangalore, there to remain attached to the 1st M.L.C.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the tests specified opposite their respective names:—

**LEMARCHANT**, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, higher standard, Hindustani.

**GUILDING**, Lieut. E. L., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, higher standard, Persian.

**JONES**, A. A., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, lower standard, Hindustani.

**JENNINGS**, Lieut. H. A. K., 51st Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, lower standard, Hindustani.

The following order is confirmed:—

**CRONIN**, Sept. 9—By the officer commandant troops, Port Blair and Nicobars, appointing Lieut. J. J. Cronin, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment station staff, officer, Port Blair and Nicobars, vice Lieut. R. T. H. Law, relieved.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

**BRIGGS**, Col. G., Staff Corps, deputy judge advocate, No. 1 circle, accumulated privilege leave for ninety days from Oct. 1.

The Inspector General of Royal Artillery in India intends inspecting the batteries at Kirkee between the 16th and 23rd instant, the O Battery 2nd Brigade at Ahmednuggur between the 24th and 27th instant, and G Battery 2nd Brigade at Belgaum between Nov. 6 and 9.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 18.)

**KING**, Capt. J. S., acting cantonment magistrate at Aden, is reappointed, on the return of Major F. M. Hunter to duty, to act as second assistant to the political resident at Aden, during the absence of Capt. W. P. Kennedy.

**WAPSHARE**—The services of Lieut. A. Wapshare, acting second assistant to the political resident at Aden, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief, from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his appointment, consequent on the return of Major F. M. Hunter to duty.

**RUSSELL**—The honourable the Acting Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has appointed Mr. L. P. Russell, barrister-at-law, to act as official trustee of Bombay during the absence of Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, on furlough.

**HUGHES**—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. Hughes to be Huzur deputy collector at Sholapur, and Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji to be district deputy collector, Kolaba.

**PREM**—Apothecary J. officiated as house surgeon J. J. Hospital, from Sept. 9 to 24, in addition to his own duties.

**TULLY**—Surgeon E., Acting Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, is appointed to perform the duties of civil surgeon, Rajkot, in addition to his own, during the absence of Brigadier Surgeon H. R. L. Macdougall, M.D., on leave.

**BADHAM**—The Rev. C. H., B.A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, is appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his lordship's tour of visitation to Ahmedabad and Palanpur.

**SPRY**—Mr. A. H., delivered over, and Mr. R. M. Kennedy received, charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate and political agent, Kaira, on the 11th instant.

**FAGAN**, Major J. G., delivered over, and Major P. H. Greig received charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 1st inst.

The following arrangements are made:—

**AUSTIN**, Mr. F. T. V., to be 1st grade inspector, continuing on special duty.

**O'CONNOR**, Mr. C. G., to be substantive pro tem. 1st grade inspector during the absence of Mr. Austin, on special duty.

**JEFFERIES**, Mr. C. R., to continue as substantive pro tem. 2nd grade inspector, vice Mr. O'Connor.

**HUGHES**, Mr. A. W., delivered over charge of the Treasury and Account Office, Kolaba, on the 1st inst.

**BULKLEY-COTGRAVE**—Messrs. H. Bulkley and T. M. Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, on the 6th inst.

**ACWORTH-WRIGHT**—Messrs. H. A. Acworth, C.S., and H. L. Wright, delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy collector of Salt Revenue, S.D., on the 11th inst.

**BRIGGS-HENDERSON**—Surgeon H. B. Briggs and W. H. Henderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar District Gaol on the 3rd inst.

The undermentioned Hospital Apprentices are transferred to the Grant Medical College:—H. A. Beale, J. McKenna, C. M. M. Pereira, S. Simoes, T. Ross, T. Pereira, E. DeSouza, D. Francis, P. N. DeSouza, I. M. Nunes, and G. R. Chamarett.

The undermentioned, having been admitted to the Subordinate Medical Department, are brought on the strength of the Army Medical Department and posted as stated opposite each:—

Hospital Apprentices:—R. W. Chitts, Station Hospital, Asirgarh; J. T. Fleming, Station Hospital, Kolhapur; F. H. D. Netscher, Station Hospital, Baroda; T. Hopkins, Station Hospital, Ahmednagar; H. Crumley, Civil Medical Department; P. B. Martins, Station Hospital, Indore; G. W. Beaumont, Station Hospital, Aden; H. Brumely, Station Hospital, Nasirabad; G. W. Vincent, Station Hospital, Purandhar; G. A. Deane, Station Hospital, Satara; C. A. W. Turner, Station Hospital, Quetta; L. A. DeSouza, Station Hospital, Khandala; W. N. Game, Civil Medical Department; and L. J. DeSouza, Station Hospital, Deesa.

The following transfers are ordered:—

**DICKIE**, Hospital Apprentice R., from Station Hospital, Poona, to Station Hospital, Kirkee.

#### FURLOUGH.

**RIVETT-CARNAC**—The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has allowed Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, official trustee of Bombay, furlough for one year from the 26th inst.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 18.)

**MONKS**—The services of Surgeon C. Monks are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

**TREVITBECK**, Capt. R. L., is granted leave to England for twelve months from 19th inst.

**COOKE**, Capt. T., is permitted to resign his commission.

**CARTE**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. R. L. B. Carte, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 7th Regiment N.I., Oct. 2, 1880.

**BARRY**, Surgeon Major A., M.D., I.M.D., in medical charge 2nd Bombay Lancers, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year with the necessary subsidiary leave.

JONES, Surgeon Major F., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Oct. 12.)

JOHN—With the sanction of Government the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—Lieut. Col. J. John, S.C., assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as deputy quartermaster general, during such time as Col. Pottinger may act as secretary to Government, military department, or until further orders.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HEYLAND, Major A. R., 1st Bombay Lancers, 2nd in command to be commandant, vice Col. Henderson, appointed commandant, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

MEETAIR, Major A. L., S.C., 2nd squadron commander, officiating commandant, 1st Sind Horse, to be 2nd in command, vice Major Heyland, appointed commandant.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. J. A. H., 4th N.I., officiating wing officer, 1st N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

CAULFIELD, Lieut. F. W. J., 10th N.I., officiating wing officer, 22nd N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

PE TON, Lieut. officiating wing officer, 4th N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

CRIMMINS, Surg. J., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon Sargent, appointed to act as civil surgeon, Ratnagiri, or until further orders.

WHYTE, Lieut. C. W. F., 28th N.I., officiating wing officer, 4th N.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

APLIN—With reference to general orders of June 29, Lieut. P. J. H. Alpin (attached 2nd Sind Horse) will rejoin the 7th N.I.

HARRIS—With reference to G.G.O., dated Oct. 3, Lieut. G. Harris, R.J. Rifles (probation, for the Bombay S.C.) is attached to the 17th N.I., on probation, until further orders.

JOYNT, Brigade Surgeon C., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Poona circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, W.O., it is intimated that:—

HANSARD, Lieut. A. C., J-4th, has been promoted captain and posted to 8-1st Central Provinces Division, vice F. W. Campbell, placed upon the seconded list.

KAYE, Lieut. R. A., has been posted to 5-1st N.I. Division R.A.

The undermentioned lieutenants have been temporarily posted to the batteries noted opposite their names:—

PERCIVAL, C. J., to M-1 R.A.

WAKEFIELD, J. O. G., to C-2 R.A.

CHALDECOTT, A. W., to 8-1 S.D.R.A.

#### FURLONGHS.

ROBINSON—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major J. C. Robinson, No. 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade C. P. Division, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troop).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

HUBBERTY, Major R. N., R.I. Fusiliers (2nd Battalion) from June 4, to enable him to rejoin.

LYDE, Captain M. T., 30th N.I., from Oct. 26 to Dec. 10, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—

WESTROPP, Col. G. R. C., Staff Corps, for four months, on private affairs.

DOWDEN, Lieut. Col. T. F., R.E., for 120 days on medical certificate. COLSTON, Brigade Surgeon C. K., for three months, on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

### NOV. 1.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. Paterson, S.C., Col. F. H. Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. S.C., Major R. T. M. Lang, Cav., Col. A. E. Campbell, S.C., Surg. Major W. H. Kirton.

Madras Estab.—Major Gen. R. H. Sanket, C.B., R.E., Col. E. Hill, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. Major P. Murphy, M.D., Col. M. W. Willoughby, S.C., Major E. R. Reay, S.C., Surg. H. M'Calman, M.D., Lieut. Col. J. G. E. Griffith, S.C., Col. A. T. Reid, S.C.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. L. Toers, H. F. White.

Madras Estab.—C. J. Weir (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. M'Calman, H. A. Ackworth (Cov.).

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. F. J. Miller, S.C., Major Allan Harden, Inf., Lieut. Col. F. P. Freeman, S.C., Major S. B. Home, Inf., Col. C. V. Conway-Gordon, S.C., Lieut. Col. J. B. Smith, S.C., Lieut. H. B. Urnston, S.C., Lieut. W. G. Yate, S.C., Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., Col. H. A. Little, S.C., Lieut. F. P. I. White, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. E. Wilmot, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. S. Bailey, S.C.; Lieut. Col. U. Anderson, S.C., Lieut. J. G. Downing, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. C. Loder Symonds, S.C., Capt. W. R. L. Anderson, S.C., Col. S. Fellows, S.C.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. W. Fox (Cov.), C. B. P. Gordon, R. Tyndall, W. Young (Cov.), F. Finch, J. H. Fisher (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. R. Morris, J. L. Warden, L. A. Watkins, W. Watkins, W. F. Sinclair (Cov.).

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. V. Conway-Gordon, S.C., fourteen days Lieut. T. Digby, R.E., one year; Lieut. Col. R. S. Robertson, S.C. six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. Anderson, S.C., three days; Lieut. Col. F. J. Hicks, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. K. Daly, S.C., one month; Major H. Doveton, three months; Lieut. J. S. Ashby, S.C., three months.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Forsyth, extraordinary, one month; J. Ramsay, S.C., three months; J. Patch (return cancelled), seven months; T. W. Bartlett, one week, twenty days; H. H. Locke (return cancelled), S.C., six months; J. W. Alexander, S.C., six months; L. C. Abbott (Cov.), S.C., six months; T. E. Coxhead (Cov.), fifteen days; H. Hogan, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—F. E. Gibson (Cov.), S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. R. Morris, extraordinary, ten days; J. A. Baines (Cov.) (return cancelled), S.C., two months; C. A. Pogson, S.C., six months.

##### Nov. 2.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Capt. C. G. Donald, Royal Fusiliers, to be Aide de Camp to Major Gen. H. N. D. Piendergast, C.B., V.C., R.E., Commanding a Division in the Madras Army.

Capt. R. Phayre, Yorkshire Regiment, to be Aide de Camp to Major Gen. Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding a Division of the Bombay Army.

##### MEMORANDUM.

The Christian name of Lieut. A. Montanaro, Bengal Staff Corps, is Alfred, and not Alfredo as hitherto stated.

## HOME NEWS.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSION.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Thomas W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps, has been awarded an Indian good-service pension, vacated by Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Lumsdaine, Bombay Medical Service, on his retirement.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIPS.—The Indian troopship Crocodile, which is undergoing extensive repairs at Portsmouth, is ordered to be completed as early as possible, and will be commissioned in January. She will not be required for the ordinary Indian reliefs during the present season, but it is understood that her services will be required to bring home some of the regiments in Egypt.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.—In his observations at the meeting held on Monday week, for the purpose of considering the usefulness of medical women in India, a report of which appeared in our last issue, Mr. Kittredge, of Bombay, stated that the authorities of the Bombay University had conceded to females the right of taking the same medical degree which men might take.

OBITUARY.—Major General George Augustus Brown, lately in command of the 38th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, died on Oct. 27, at Cheltenham. He was the youngest son of Major John Harman Brown, of the same place, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Shropshire, formerly of the 52nd and 90th Regiment, and aide-de-camp to Lord Clive, Governor of Madras. The deceased General entered the army in 1846, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1851. He served with the expedition on the Eusofzie border in 1858, and was present at the destruction of Chingalee and Sittana, and he also commanded the present 1st Bengal Native Infantry, at the attack on Sittana and until the return of the force. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1859, became major in 1866, lieutenant colonel in 1872, colonel in 1877, and major general in 1881.

R.A. OFFICERS FOR SHOEBOURNNESS.—It has been officially notified in India that the following officers of Royal Artillery will come to England this season for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness:—Capt. A. G. Wade, Adjutant, British Burmah Division; Capt. W. E. Blewitt, No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Western Division; Capt. S. Watson, No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade London Division; Capt. J. Temple, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division; Capt. F. W. Cleve, O Battery 4th Brigade; Capt. A. C. Bailward, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Lancashire Division; Lieut. R. J. W. Murchison, No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division; Lieut. F. E. Sinclair, O Battery 1st Brigade; Lieut. E. W. Briscoe, E Battery 4th Brigade; Lieut. M. F. Fegen, F Battery 4th Brigade; Lieut. P. B. Taylor, N Battery 3d Brigade; and Lieut. J. T. Johnston, M Battery 3d Brigade. The above officers will be required to join at Shoeburyness to commence their studies, in conjunction with a similar number of officers from brigades on home service, on the 1st of January next.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders for Rs.25,00,000 in bills on India and telegraphic transfers were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—in bills on Calcutta, Rs.25,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7½d.; in telegraphic transfers, on

Calcutta, Rs. 27,00,000, at an average rate of Rs. 7½d.; or a total of Rs. 27,25,000. Tenders for bills at Rs. 7½d. and telegraphic transfers at Rs. 7 17-32d. will receive in full. Subsequently, bills for Rs. 1,40,000 on Bombay were sold at Rs. 7½d. per rupee. Between April 1 and Tuesday night the total amount of remittances disposed of reached Rs. 10,73,70,150, and realised £8,708,011.

**THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.**—A Reuter's telegram dated Port Said, Nov. 8, says:—"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here to-day. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Sir Evelyn Baring, Lieutenant-General Stephenson, and Zulficar Pasha, the Court Chamberlain. The Duke and Duchess continued their voyage through the Canal. His Royal Highness declining an invitation from the Khedive to visit Cairo."

**INDIAN APPEAL CASES.**—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday, the case of Ram Kirpal Shukul v. Rup Kuari was before their lordships. This was an appeal from a decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of the North West Provinces of India of Aug. 10, 1880, reversing judgments of the judge and the subordinate judge of Gorakhpur. Mr. Davey, Q.C., and Mr. W. Raikes were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondent. The question in dispute was as to whether the appellant was entitled or not to the mesne profits of a certain village, which were claimed by him in a suit instituted in May, 1861; and the main points argued were as to the construction and legal effect of a decree of the Sudder Court passed in that suit on May 3, 1864, and as to whether the principles of estoppel and the law of *res judicata* did or did not apply to proceedings in execution of a decree. Their lordships, at the close of the arguments, reserved judgment.

#### LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### THURSDAY EVENING.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report that our markets are without activity, the state of foreign political affairs and the cotton failures in Liverpool announced this week having increased the quiet tone so long prevalent. Quotations of imported produce have not, however, experienced further depression, and transactions are of modern extent at the very low rates recently established. Common kinds of coffee are firmer, Rio again showed a tendency to improvement in response to the Brazilian and American advices. Plantation Ceylon remains unsettled, with sales at irregular and easier rates. Other descriptions, including East India, are about the same as last quoted, except Mysore, which sold under valuations. There is the same pressure to sell China tea by auction as for many weeks past, and Congous have found buyers at current low rates. Indian teas, although in large supply, close with a firm tone, fine to finest grades are rather dearer; other sorts fully maintained. Considerable business is reported in Bengal rice at about 6d. per cwt. recovery. For Burmah to arrive there is a quiet market. Beet sugar is again lower, and cane-grown does not show any change for the better in the absence of speculation. A small shipment of Ceylon cocoa brought high prices. At the spice sales a few parcels of cinnamon sold without further alteration in value, but a fine mark had to be withdrawn. Zanzibar cloves are rather better, with diminished supplies offering and large deliveries. White and black pepper cannot be sold on previous terms.

**COFFEE.**—Most of the coffee at auction to-day was bought in. 40 casks 16 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold—middling at 76s. to 79s.; good middling to rather bold at 80s. to 89s. 209 cases 379 bags East India chiefly withdrawn.

**RICE.**—Bengal firm at yesterday's advance.

**PEPPER.**—Black quiet. Business done in Singapore white at 10½ per lb.

**JUTE.**—A limited demand at late quotations.

**COTTON.**—The market is slow, but steady. The sales amount to 1,200 bales.

##### FRIDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—The auctions of Indian tea held this week have comprised 22,000 packages, and the large supply and low rates having attracted buyers, nearly the whole has been disposed of at steady prices for all good descriptions, while for the finest lines advanced quotations have been obtained; weak and common descriptions, on the other hand show ½d. decline. The October deliveries reached a total of 5,662,000lb., the heaviest on record, and half-a-million lb. in excess of last year's.

**COFFEE** is quiet, and at the public sales prices were rather easier. Plantation Ceylon in many cases is lower for the week. Rio firm. To-day 204 casks 219 barrels and bags of the former mostly sold—low to good middling, 72s. to 83s.; fine middling to bold, 85s. to 101s. 524 bags East India, 72s. 6d. to 84s.; bold, 86s. to 91s.; small in proportion.

**RICE.**—An extensive business in Bengal at 6d. to 9d. advance on the week.

#### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BRISCOE.**—Nov. 5, at Woodbourne, Camberley, the wife of Benjamin Briscoe, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

**HARRISON.**—Sept. 18, at Brockley, Kent, the wife of H. Harrison, of Dwaarka Kattywar, a son.

**PETERSON.**—Nov. 6, at 3, Gloucester-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Professor Peterson, Bombay, a daughter.

##### DEATHS.

**BLACKMORE.**—Nov. 1, at Wandsworth, William Alfred Blackmore, formerly of Lahore, aged 41.

**COLLINS.**—Nov. 4, at Brighton Villa, Hill-lane, Southampton, suddenly, of heart disease, Captain G. Collins, late of Calcutta, aged 58.

**RYALL.**—Oct. 28, at Hertford, of diphtheria, George Charles, eldest son of the late George James Ryall, Judge S. C. C., and Law Lecturer, Punjab University, Lahore, aged 10.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BRISCOE.**—Oct. 8, at Etah, N.W.P., the wife of C. Briscoe, Civil Surgeon, a daughter.

**BREWIN.**—Oct. 16, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Fred. C. Brewin, a daughter.

**COLLARD.**—Oct. 10, at Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor S. Collard, Commissariat Department, a daughter.

**COOK.**—Oct. 12, at Puna, the wife of Dr. H. Cook, Civil Surgeon, a son.

**COOK.**—Oct. 9, at Kutnee, the wife of H. F. Cook, a daughter.

**DODD.**—Oct. 5, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dodd, Staff Corps, a son.

**HEATHCOTE.**—Oct. 9, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Colonel Mark H. Heathcote, C.B., 14th Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.

**JOST.**—Oct. 5, at Daisy Lodge, Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. B. Jost, a daughter.

**LANG.**—Oct. 17, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Walter Lang, a son.

**LATCHFORD.**—Oct. 7, at Calcutta, Ranikhet, the wife of Surgeon-Major Leachford, A.M.D., a daughter.

**LEPPER.**—Oct. 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. Lepper, P.W.D., a daughter.

**LYON.**—Oct. 3, at Chupra, Bengal, the wife of George Kenneth Lyon, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

**MASTERS.**—Oct. 5, at Midnapore, the wife of G. Masters, a son.

**MASON.**—Oct. 11, at Hingoli, the wife of Captain H. M. Mason, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, a daughter.

**PURVIS.**—Oct. 15, at Bombay, the wife of Malcolm Purvis, a daughter.

**RYAN.**—Oct. 12, at Tundla, the wife of M. Ryan, E. I. Railway, a son.

**SIEVWRIGHT.**—Oct. 6, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Captain Sievwright, 3rd Belooch Regiment, a daughter.

**STERN.**—Oct. 12, at Gorakpur, the wife of the Rev. H. Stern, C.M.S., a daughter.

**STEEL.**—Oct. 8, at Pachmarhi, the wife of C. Steel, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

**TAIT.**—Oct. 13, at 9, Ghorpuri Lines, Poona, the wife of Mr. G. H. Tait, Supervisor, P.W.D., a daughter.

**THOMPSON.**—Oct. 17, at Parel, the wife of Thomas Thompson, Foreman, B.B. and C.I. Railway, Parel, a son.

**WARD.**—October 13, at Calcutta, the wife of W. W. Ward, I.G.S.N. Co., a daughter.

**WALTER.**—Oct. 9, at Murree, the wife of Major C. J. Walter, 8th Regiment N.I., a daughter.

**WHEAL.**—Oct. 9, at No. 9, Wanowrie, Poona, the wife of J. W. Wheal, a son.

**WHITE.**—Oct. 9, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel George A. White, 1st South Lancashire (late 40th) Regiment, a daughter.

**WILLOUGHBY.**—Oct. 13, at Deesa, the wife of Major James F. Willoughby, 3rd Q.O. Light Cavalry, a son.

**WILLIAMSON.**—Oct. 31, at Meean Meer, Punjab, the wife of Cyril Venn Wilton Williamson, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.

**WALKER.**—Nov. 3, at Agra, N.W. Provinces, the wife of Brigade General G. F. Walker, a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

**COOPER.**—PRENDERGAST—Sept. 17, at Trinity Church, Murree, Francis Edward Cooper, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Ella Beatrice, eldest daughter of Colonel M. M. Prendergast, Commandant 4th Bengal Cavalry.

**CHRISTIE.**—WRAY—At Murree, Punjab, James Harry Christie, Bengal Staff Corps, attached to 38th N.I. Regiment, to Annie Fawcett Charge Wray, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Charge Wray, 1st Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment.

**GARDNER.**—SMITH—Oct. 6, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, N.W.P., Edward Barton Gardner, Surgeon Major I.M.S., to Catharine Isabella, third daughter of the late Rev. Thos. George Smith, of Richmond House, Clifton.

**HARDING.**—SCOTLAND—Oct. 10, at Roorkee, by the Rev. A. Logsdail, Francis Henry Harding, B.C.S., to Helena Mary Scotland, senior daughter of William Scotland, Caledon College, Roorkee.

**LANE.**—BRIGHT—Oct. 4, at Christ Church, Simla, Florence Temple, third daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Bright, K.C.B., to Captain Alfred Luther Lane, R.A.

**MILLAR.**—FLUDE—Oct. 4, at Tanjore, Madras, Alfred Pulley Millar, of Tanjore, to Alice Mundell, second surviving daughter of James Bamford and Alexina Susanna Flude, of Stafford House, Lee-road, Lee, Kent.

**PRIDHAM.**—AUBREY—Nov. 1, at Calcutta, James Frederick Pridham, fifth son of Charles Pridham, Esq., of Westbury Park, Redland, Bristol, to Pattie Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Hampton Aubrey, Esq., of Calcutta.

**RENNY.**—CARDEN—NOAD—Oct. 9, at Chaubuttia, Kumaon, George Blakiston Renny, B.C.S., eldest son of Major-General G. A. Bentley, V.C., Retired List, R.A., to Harriet Charlotte Carden-Noad.

**RICHARDSON.**—VAUGHAN—Oct. 3, at Murree, Punjab, Roland Richardson, Punjab Police, to Ethel, daughter of T. Vaughan, Esq., Dhurumsala.

**SCOTT.**—KIDD—Oct. 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, Robert McDonald Scott, Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, Prince of Wales's Own,

to Adelaide Maude, daughter of Sub-Inspector James Gordon Kidd, Educational Department.  
**SEATON-DAVEY**—Nov. 2, at Karachi, Robert H. Seaton, of Lahore, to Caroline E., daughter of the late Charles Davey, of Canonbury.

## DEATHS.

**ALPAIVALA**—Oct. 16, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Ardeshir Eduljee Chenoy, Bai Ratanbai, sister of Mr. Kaikhosro Hormasjee Alpaivala, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, aged 48 years.  
**BENABAI**—Oct. 14, at Bombay, Benabai, wife of Mr. Hurrichund Narayanjee, and mother of Mr. Vinayekrao Hurrichund, Attorney, High Court, Bombay, aged 68 years.  
**DEFOUNTAIN**—Sept. 26, at Calcutta, Angus James DeFountain, late Indigo Planter.  
**DAWES**—Oct. 1, after a short illness, at Colombo, Ceylon, G. S. Dawes, Esq., of the Ceylon Government Railway, and 6, Southbrook-road, Lee, Kent.  
**EDWARDS**—Oct. 13, T. Edwards, Manager, Kai-ar-i-Hind Spinning Mills, after a short illness, aged 35 years. Deeply regretted.  
**HAMILTON**—Sept. 24, at Badulla, Ceylon, Madeline Gertrude, the much-loved wife of J. Herbert Fearnley Hamilton, and daughter of Henry Dumphy, of Dorset-square, London; also, on the same day, her infant son.  
**LEAKE**—Oct. 6, drowned, off Calcutta, Henry John Leake, late Cadet of the Conway Training Ship, second son of Richard Francis Leake, of Long Buckby, Northants, Solicitor, aged 17.  
**LAMBARDE**—Oct. 23, at Bombay, of sunstroke, J. B. Lambarde, late Captain W. K. Yeomanry Cavalry, aged 34.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**HOME**—Oct. 25. Madre, Bassein; Gleadowe (s), Bussorah.—26. Sacrabosco (s), Calcutta; F. C. Sieben, Sourabaya; St. Dunstan (s), Karachi; Eastern Light, Calcutta.—27. Embleton (s), Calcutta; Lorenzo, Calcutta.—28. Ancona (s), Shanghai; Skandia (s), Akyab.—29. Lealta, Rangoon; St. Gothard (s), Bussorah; Hector (s), Hong Kong; Madura (s), Batavia; Roslin Castle (s), Capetown.—30. Carthage (s), Bombay; Glengoil (s), Rangoon; Franziska, Akyab; Morna, Calcutta; Cashmere, Calcutta; Windsor Park, Calcutta.—31. Limpopo (s), Algoa Bay; Lydia (s), Singapore; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Ecclefechan, Calcutta; Melanope, Calcutta; Loch Moldart, Calcutta; Lucinda (s), Bombay; Caterina B., Bassein.  
**BOMBAY**—Oct. 11. Ta Lee, Mauritius.—12. Assyria (s), Bussorah; Irbay, Liverpool; I. G. Czarewitch, Karachi; I. G. Dagmar (s), Karachi.—13. Manilla (s), Genoa; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Karachi; Chandernagor (s), Marseilles.—14. Florence, Mauritius; Salamutty, Cochin.—15. I. G. S. P. Stewart, Karachi; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Lady Dalhousie (s), Perim.—16. Bancoora (s), Calcutta; Racehorse, Bangkok; Fatte Issilam, Mozambique; Principia (s), Karachi.—17. Culna (s), Calcutta; Rosetta (s), Sydney; Nepaul (s), London; Mozart (s), Aden.—18. Bhowuggur (s), Bhowuggur.  
**CALCUTTA**—Oct. 8. Strathairly (s), Singapore; Kilwa (s), Moultmein; Commilla (s), Rangoon; Calcutta, Mauritius.—11. C. Manchester (s), Liverpool; Claymore (s), Singapore.—12. Nerbudda (s), Bombay.—13. Ailsa, Liverpool.—14. Combermere, London.

## DEPARTURES.

**HOME**—Oct. 24. Henriette, Singapore.—25. Pembrokehire (s), Hong Kong; Durban (s), Capetown; Hawarden Castle (s), Capetown.—26. Bushire (s), Aden; Nyassa, Batavia; Emma C., Rangoon.—27. Polly, Port Natal; Vega (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Artist, Bombay; Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta; Reota (s), Singapore.—28. Antonietta C., Rangoon; Myass, Java; Jason (s), Hong Kong; Koning William III. (s), Sourabaya; Drachenfels (s), Singapore; Glenavon (s), Singapore; Martina Johanna, Sourabaya; Dundrennan (s), Capetown; Sheikh (s), Colombo; Port Glasgow, Mauritius.  
**BOMBAY**—Oct. 12. Assam (s), London.—13. Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Bhowuggur (s), Bhowuggur; H.M.S. Investigator, Cochin; Bangalore (s), China.—14. Hispania (s), Liverpool.—15. Mobile (s), Persian Gulf; I. G. S. Dagmar, Karachi; I. G. Czarewitch, Karachi.—16. Malda (s), Calcutta.—18. Mecca (s), Persian Gulf; Bhundara (s), Galle.  
**CALCUTTA**—Oct. 8. Steamer Moray.—10. Tibre, Cuzlew, Tyrone, and Medina.—11. Quetta.—12. Clan Cameron, Rajpootana, Shahzada, and Commilla.—13. City of Edinburgh.—14. Bassein, Stridhana, Pathan, and Abyssinia.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT BOMBAY**—Per *Nepaul*, Oct. 18.—From London: Mr. S. Redfern, Mrs. Woods and two children, Major E. H. Steek, Mrs. Fisher and infant, Miss Fisher, Mr. C. C. Edwards, Mr. A. H. Banton, Miss Noice, Mr. F. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. R. P. Bruce, M.P., Miss Julia O'Brien, Mr. Page, Miss Quarrell, Mr. and Mrs. John Law, son, and daughters, Mr. W. C. Bowyer, Mr. Footill and three children, Lieut. J. Phillips, Mrs. Hall and child, Miss Hall, Miss Patterson, Miss B. Mehan, Mr. and Mrs. Dossett, Mr. F. Hayes, Mr. C. Houghton, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. H. Pritchard, Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Mr. A. Wilson, Master Patterson, Mr. W. J. Ball, Major and Mrs. Needham, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. D. Kirk, Mr. Charlton. From Venice: Mr. W. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lowe, Mr. G. W. Hope, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. E. Speechley, Mr. J. Plowden, Mr. J. Faisie, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Witne, Colonel Sir Baker Russell, Mr. W. Noesworthy, Lieut. C. Brownlaw, Mr. McMeekin. From *Stridhisi*: Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Lebardier, Mr. Frilder, Surgeon Major Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Frere, Surgeon W. Brown, Mr. J. R. Hart, Mr. R. McLaren, Miss Roe, Miss Miller, Mr. T. Anderson, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. Elliott,

Mr. Herbert, Mr. J. B. Lambarde, Surgeon Major Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. C. Ellis, Rev. Mr. Ferneaux, Miss G. Young, Mr. L. Heash, Mr. Geidt, Mr. H. Gibson, Major Morant, Mr. Stutz, Capt. W. Lock, Mr. R. Mullen, Major Skene, Mr. H. McConnell, Mr. H. Neurse, Mr. A. Millan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell, Surgeon Major Smith, Mr. L. Griffiths, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. W. Wilkins, Mr. Hanrik, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Reinhold, Mr. Sommers, Major Whishe, Mr. R. Blair, Dr. J. King. For Suez: The Thakore of Morvie.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Assam*, Oct. 12.—For London: Major T. E. S. Hickman and Mr. N. M. Gasper.  
**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Lombardy*, Oct. 19.—For London: Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Sconce, Mrs. Cumming and child, Mr. C. Miller, Mr. H. McMaster, Mrs. Hatchell, Mr. Sidney Grant, Mr. A. C. Campbell, Mrs. Lowry.  
**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Ganges*, Ship not arrived yet.—Mr. S. B. Cleiyoor, Mrs. Hatchell, Mrs. Cumming, infant, and servant, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Sewal, Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. Miller.  
 List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).  
 Per s.s. *Africa*, to sail from London, Nov. 10.  
 For Karachi: Miss Bothamley, Miss Grace, Mr. W. E. Johnson, Mr. A. Johnson.  
 For Bombay: Mrs. Costello, nurse, and child, Miss E. Bertie Clay, Miss Branch, Miss Nainby, Mrs. Stepany and two children.  
 For Bagdad: Rev. Mr. T. R. Hodgson.  
 For Algiers: Mr. G. Chapman.  
 For Busreh: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.  
 Per s.s. *Eldorado*, to sail from London, Nov. 14.  
 For Suez: Mrs. and Miss Sartorius.  
 For Colombo: Mr. Hoskins, Mrs. Tatham, Mr. Pickford, Mr. E. R. Lover.  
 For Madras: Lieut. W. L. Forbes, Col. Johnson, Miss H. C. Stenson.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. E. A. Hall, Mr. C. E. Stoker, Mr. W. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mathews, Miss C. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. Padden, Miss Highton, Mr. C. S. Carpendale, Mr. Middlemes, Col. H. A. Little, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. Paget, Mr. S. Plimsoll, Miss Plimsoll, Mr. Graham, Mr. G. Edwards, Mr. H. Hobbs.  
 For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Barcroft, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Harvey, Miss L. Harvey, Miss Bingham.  
 For Port Said: Mrs. White, Miss Willis.  
 Per s.s. *Waronga*, to sail from London, Nov. 19.  
 For Townsville: Mr. C. B. Sharpe and Miss Hooman.  
 For Mackay: Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Hodder and child, Mr. H. P. Garland.  
 For Brisbane: Mrs. Nesbitt, Mr. Cutfield, Mr. G. Randall, Mr. G. D. Russell, Mr. C. S. Penny, Mr. R. Chanter.  
 Per s.s. *Palma*, to sail from London, Nov. 22.  
 For Algiers: Capt. Thompson and son, Miss Thompson, governess, and nurse.  
 For Karachi: Mrs. Benton, nurse, and infant, Mrs. Vansittart.  
 Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, Nov. 28.  
 For Colombo: Miss Chambers, Mr. D. Crabble, Mr. J. Fraser.  
 For Madras: Mr. J. W. Ouchterlong.  
 For Rangoon: Mr. and Mrs. Santon Brown.  
 For Calcutta: Miss Elliott, Miss Stewart, Mr. T. L. Muspratt.  
 For Calicut: Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.  
 Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, Dec. 12.  
 For Colombo: Miss Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Langton.  
 For Madras: Mrs. Irvine, Mr. R. H. Waugh.  
 Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, Dec. 26.  
 For Madras: Mr. B. Malcolm.  
 For Calcutta: Miss Roby.  
 Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, Jan. 9.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. Grierson, infant, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hollowell Carew, Rev. D. Hutton.  
 Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Jan. 22.  
 For Madras: Mr. A. W. Groves.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

## THE GARBLED TELEGRAMS.

("INDIAN DAILY NEWS.")

AN attempt has been made in a somewhat grotesque fashion to exculpate the Government and the head of the Government, and to lay the blame upon those unhappy scapegoats—the departmental departments—or to be more correct in our reference—the "Imperial Departments." But we believe that in cases of forgery the law assumes the guilt of the person who benefits by the forgery, and who cannot give a reasonable defence of the charge. This is a good rule by which to judge in such matters as garbled reports and garbled telegrams. Who benefited for the moment by the garbled telegram of 9th March last? That, by the way, like this more recent telegram, messing the opinions on the Liberty Bill, was officially stated to be the result of an error in transmission; that is, the worst mistake in a wholly erroneous message. The same excuse is again put forward, but with the short-sightedness of leaving half the arithmetic of the message in its native ugliness. Who benefited in March, and who benefited in September by the mistakes of these telegrams? Departments are never convicted of over-zeal. When they do exhibit such a quality, it is invariably found that they have been spurred to the exhibition. Indian departments are not careful about

English opinion, and it is no part of their work or their duty to supply pabulum to London newspapers, or opinions ready-made to news agencies. When they undertake duties of this sort, they are a long way beyond their last, and are evidently serving purposes of which they know nothing, and obeying impulses conveyed to them from above. There is no department in India interested in securing in London a priority of circulation for the views of the Government. But Lord Ripon is interested, and indeed is the only person in India who would gain anything whatsoever from such a telegram. He would have the first hearing for his policy, and would leave to his opponents the very difficult task of undoing and erasing the effect of first impressions. In such a population as that of England, it is very hard to overtake an untruth. But what we have to consider is that on two distinct occasions false impressions about the Ilbert Bill have been conveyed to the minds of the people of England. They were, in the first instance, led to believe that the debate of March 9 was a distinct success to the Government; whereas it was so distinctly the reverse that a wise Government would have dropped the Bill then and there, without further ado. In the second instance, they have been led to believe—after having been repeatedly told by the organs of the European community—that the official vote was in favour of the Bill, and led to believe, on apparently the best authority, that the official vote is overwhelmingly in favour of Lord Ripon's policy. Now, here again, Lord Ripon alone presses this measure; he alone is interested in forcing it on the country; he alone would benefit by any wrong impression created in England. The telegram was the more vicious because it was a surprise. It convicted the English community in India of misrepresentations, and it did them, therefore, a very great deal more mischief than by merely supporting the Government view. Fortunately, in both cases, the detection has followed close upon the offence; but that is a happy accident, and does not affect the offender, or the motives which actuated him. Of course, the Government could not act without the "departments;" but so long as the departments only register the will of the Government, so long the responsibility must rest with the Government. It is a trifling with common sense to hold up Lord Ripon as "light," and those terrible "departments" as the worst possible kind of "darkness;" for light and darkness cannot exist together, and departments are merely reflecting media for whatever may be above them. The fact is, for the last six months the Government of India has been trying to snatch a verdict about the Ilbert Bill. We take it that the movement of the Radical Clubs is all of a piece with the manipulation of the telegrams; but there can be no doubt that Lord Ripon has introduced a measure which is uncalled for, premature, inopportune, unworkable—a measure which the natives do not care for, and which the Europeans detest. But his Lordship has to justify theory against the ways of humanity. He has to endeavour a Utopia where he ought to administer an empire; and the result is that his appeal to opinion has shown that no man ever made a mistake of the same proportions who knew so little of what he was doing.

The votes given on the Bill by those consulted, who are not by any means all officials, conclusively show this. Going back to our lists of Monday last, we have the following:—

| FOR THE BILL.         |          |        |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Europeans.            | Natives. | Total. |
| 11                    | 29       | 40     |
| FOR ITS MODIFICATION. |          |        |
| Europeans.            | Natives. | Total. |
| 60                    | 11       | 71     |
| FOR ITS WITHDRAWAL.   |          |        |
| Europeans.            | Natives. | Total. |
| 142                   | 10       | 152    |
| 213                   | 50       | 263    |

Now, amongst the natives who would vote for the Bill, there is no such name as that of Sir T. Madhava Rao.

We will now divide the native supporters of the Bill according to their Presidencies.

|                         |     |     |    |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Bengal                  | ... | ... | 15 |
| Madras                  | ... | ... | 7  |
| Bombay                  | ... | ... | 4  |
| The Punjab              | ... | ... | 2  |
| North-Western Provinces | ... | ... | 1  |
|                         |     |     | 29 |

Looking at them again according to faith, we have twenty-one Hindoos, seven Mahomedans, and one Parsee. If we divide the natives who would modify the Bill, we have then the following result:—

|            |     |     |    |
|------------|-----|-----|----|
| Bengal     | ... | ... | 3  |
| Bombay     | ... | ... | 4  |
| Madras     | ... | ... | 1  |
| The Punjab | ... | ... | 3  |
|            |     |     | 11 |

Of these, two are only Mahomedans, two Parsees, and

seven Hindoos. The natives who would withdraw the Bill are:—

|        |     |     |    |
|--------|-----|-----|----|
| Bengal | ... | ... | 2  |
| Behar  | ... | ... | 5  |
| Madras | ... | ... | 2  |
| Bombay | ... | ... | 1  |
|        |     |     | 10 |

Of these, one would appear to be a Parsee, four Mahomedans, and five Hindus. We see, therefore, that an analysis of the native vote shows that the strongest support comes from Bengal, and that it is in the main a Hindu support. The Mahomedan vote is so divided as practically to be neutralised. When we find, however, that out of fifty natives, twenty-one are either opposed to the Bill or in favour of its modification, against twenty-nine wholly in favour of it; and when, again, of these twenty-nine, fifteen—that is, more than half, belong to one province, representing one-third of the population of British India, and representing, moreover, the least manly of all the races in India, the folly which would convey to England a false impression of opinion in India, needs to be sheltered behind something very much more effective than "departments."

#### THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—It has been suggested that, regarding Lord Ripon in the light of the Queen's representative, the public should avoid any outward or personal demonstration of disrespect for him because of the principles on which he administers this country, but it appears to me that there is a fallacy in the proposition. I would suggest that it is our duty to the parent country, to the British rule itself, as represented by the Crown, to demonstrate by every outward mark how powerfully, deeply, and demonstrably the European and Christian people of the country are impressed with the conviction that the present representative of the British nation is, as a simple unit, engaged in committing the British rule to a policy fraught with the greatest danger to that rule. In a word, this powerful section of the people would not be true to itself and the real and permanent interests of this country, in fact, place itself, and the cause it advocates in a false position, if it allowed its representatives to follow in the wake of a Juggernaut car, while avowedly denouncing its *raison d'être*.

It is this kind of sham in public policy that has placed the British rule in this country in the present predicament, in the hands of its present representative here, supported by Mr. Gladstone. If the people of England could but be drawn out of the narrow sphere of their own visible interests as bounded by the range of their physical and mental vision, and if they could be made to understand intelligently the value to their own interests, both materially and politically of this dependency of the Crown, if the representatives of the people of England could be educated up to this mark, and be made thoroughly to understand the dangers to which the well being and security of the dependency and the parent country are now being exposed, we may be very sure that Mr. Gladstone, who doubtless relies on a strong following, would soon find his footing utterly insecure, and drop his representative in this country and his revolutionary policy as he would a hot potato. But here again one is reminded of the hackneyed proverb, "*Quem deus*" &c.

All the world sees that, with old age upon him, Mr. Gladstone cannot but lose the vigour of mind, as he has lost that of the body, as all his foreign policy is every day demonstrating, and so long as he is retained at the head the country cannot be expected to escape the breakers of one kind or other with which it is the fate of all nations to be more or less always surrounded. It may well be that the present evils with which the well being of this and the parent country are threatened, may be intended by an overruling Providence to result in good. No doubt, that is a consolatory idea for all who look a little beyond the merely human course of things, but at the same time we are taught that, if we trust in Providence, we must at the same time keep our powder dry, and this means, among other things, that we must not put ourselves in a false position by committing ourselves to the hollow half-hearted policy of showing, by outward or lip service, a respect for things, principles, or persons which and whom we avowedly condemn and don't respect. For instance, earnest, honest, truthful people don't go to hear a preacher of the Gospel whose exposition of it they do not approve, simply because he stands in a pulpit as the ostensible representative of a superior. Being whose very name he may be dishonouring, and whose cause he may be ruining.—

Oct. 2.

J. W. S.

The permanent rest Camp at Allahabad will be regularly opened for the season on the 21st instant.

Lieutenant Grove, Cheshire Regiment, is removed to the 2nd Battalion.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 15.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |         |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 98½ | to 98¾  |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 103     | to 103½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —       | —       |
| Ten years ..                     | —       | —       |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107     | —       |

## BANKS.

|                              | Paid-up | Cash  |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                              | Rs.     | Rates |
| INDIAN BANKS                 |         |       |
| Bank of Bombay ..            | 500     | 750   |
| Bank of Bengal ..            | 500     | 830   |
| Bank of Madras ..            | 500     | 640   |
| Agra ..                      | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered India and China .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile ..      | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..    | 28      | 700   |
| National of India ..         | 12½     | 93    |
| Oriental ..                  | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 775 |
| Freze ..        | 150   | —   |
| Maragon ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 375 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 495   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1170  |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,800 | 370   |
| Bellarv ..                | 1,000 | 570   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 580   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 232½  |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,225 |
| Dollera Ginning ..        | 300   | 320   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,575 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 625   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 580   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 410   |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 570   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 800   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,425 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 138   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 500   | 540   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 700   | 870   |
| Bhowanagar Mills ..               | 200   | 43    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1000  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 500   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 690   |
| Coria Mills ..                    | 1,000 | 810   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 500   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,080 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,175 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 2,975 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —     |
| Maragon Spinning ..               | 250   | 235   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1000  |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1030  |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 690   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 280   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 785   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|   |          |     |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock ..    | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 600 Shares ..                   | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                              | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                              | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do New 50 Shares ..                     | —        | —   |
| B., B. & Cent. India (New 18 Shares) .. | 105-15-5 | 352 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory ..       | 100   | 170   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 4,425 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | 130   |
| Treacher and Co. ..             | 500   | 1,230 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 170   |

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
| % Promissory Notes ..                     | Rs. 98 ½ | to 98 ¾  |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100      | 8 to —   |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —        | —        |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 ½    | to 103 ¾ |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 ½    | to 103 ¾ |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | —        | —        |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |         |          |
|---------------------|---------|----------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 101 | to —     |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101     | to —     |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102     | to —     |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103     | to 103 ½ |
| 6 of 1871 (1891) .. | 107     | to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 108     | to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108     | to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 125 to —   |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 127 to 128 |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 820 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London ..            | 225   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to —   |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India ..           | 12½   | 90 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 515 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 92 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |           |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute ..      | 100  | 45 to —   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 100  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute ..    | 100  | 92 to —   |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 2000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks ..  | 100  | — to —    |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 100  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 395 to —     |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Budge Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 90 to —      |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | to —         |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 170 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to —     |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 123 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 90 to 100    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 65 to —      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 420  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 420  | to —         |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 100  | 210 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 62 to —      |
| Goswami Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 220 to —     |
| Gouripur ..                       | 100  | 95 to —      |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 116 to —     |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 150 to —     |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 90 to —      |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1500 to —    |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..           | 50   | 135 to 140   |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | 116 to —     |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | — to —       |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | 150 to —     |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Nanthore Indigo ..                | 30   | 98 to —      |
| New Beerboom Coal ..              | 100  | — to —       |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Oudh and Fohilkund Railway ..     | 420  | 78 to —      |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 97 to —      |
| Ranikstopore Press ..             | 100  | 64 to —      |
| Raneengunge Coal Association ..   | 100  | 92 to —      |
| Riverside Press ..                | 30   | — to —       |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | 100  | 257½ to —    |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..       | 55   | par          |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 100  | 63 to —      |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..     | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 120 to —     |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 120 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ..     | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amuckie ..                        | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arcatipore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Assam ..                          | 550 | 575 to —   |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80  | 45 to 50   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200 | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkholia (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 93 to —    |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100 | 67 to —    |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 78 to —    |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Dedur Koshi (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90  | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100 | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100 | 70 to —    |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Gielie (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 88 to 89   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 85 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 90 to —    |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) ..            | 100 | 32 to —    |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500 | 530 to —   |
| Jellalghor (Cachar) ..            | 250 | 200 to —   |
| Jheir Ghat (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 68 to —    |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100 | par        |
| Karnauli (Chittagong) ..          | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 32 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 950 | 145 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200 | 130 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100 | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 220 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100 | 105 to —   |
| Loobah ..                         | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam ..                    | 57½ | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 40 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 30 to —    |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80  | 30 dis     |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 72 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Mutuck (Assam) ..                 | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Falgudi (Darjiling) ..        | 100 | — to —     |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | 100 | 50 to —    |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30  | 120 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85  | 78 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100 | 55 to —    |
| Rajahore (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah ..                         | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbuli and Murmah ..            | 100 | 107 to —   |
| Singul (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 109 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 97 to —    |
| Springside (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 125 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 95  | 114 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 200 | 125 to —   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | 100 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Oct. 7.

|  |    |               |
|--|----|---------------|
| Four per cents ..                        | 1¼ | dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..          | 3¼ | pre to 3¼ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..   | 3¼ | to 3¼ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..   | ¾  | to ¾ do.      |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..   | —  | to — do.      |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | —  | to — do.      |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..                 | 28 | to 29 do.     |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS.      |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Banks, demand ..    | 1s. 7 21-32d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Tele. ..        | 1s. 7 19-32d. | —             | —            |
| Do. 3 mo. sight ..  | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. ..        | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d. |

## LONDON.—Nov. 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.       |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..          | 102½ to 102¾ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..                | 102½ to 103  |
| 4 India Enforced Paper ..                | 80 to 80½    |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 ..                        | — to —       |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 ..                        | 82½ to 83½   |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..             | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..   | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½  |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..               | 100 to 102   |
| 4 Do. ..                                 | 103 to 105   |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 ..                     | 104 to 106   |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                         | 115 to 120   |
| 4 Do. ..                                 | 102 to 104   |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government ..      | 100 to 102   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                    | Price.     |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ..   | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | — to —     |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. ..  | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..      | 110 to 112 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..  | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B & C per ann. (less 1/4) .. | 24½ to 24¾ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..         | 135 to 137 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..     | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..     | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                      | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 119 to 121 |
| Do. do. 4 do. ..                      | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..     | 126 to 128 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..  | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..             | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..    | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..  | 123 to 126 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                     |     |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern ..                          | 10½ | 10½ to 11  |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100 | — to —     |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100 | 102 to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 10  | 13 to 13½  |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..   | 10  | 11½ to 11¾ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | —   | 103 to 107 |
| Indo-European ..                    | 25  | 31 to 32   |

## BANKS

|                     |    |          |
|---------------------|----|----------|
| Agra ..             | 10 | 9½ to 9¾ |
| Delhi and London .. | 25 | — to     |

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The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th day of November instant, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby given, that in addition to the ordinary business of such meeting a resolution will be submitted, and, if approved, carried, confirming the declaration of forfeiture of two shares of £20 each in the said Company, numbered 62,013 and 62,014 respectively in the register of shareholders of the Company, upon each of which the first instalment of £1 (one pound) per share was paid on or about the 21st day of August, 1865, but upon which the subsequent calls, amounting together to £19 (nineteen pounds) per share, have not been paid.

By order of the Board.

E. H. SMITH, Secretary.

No. 44, Gresham-street, London, E.C., Nov. 1, 1883.

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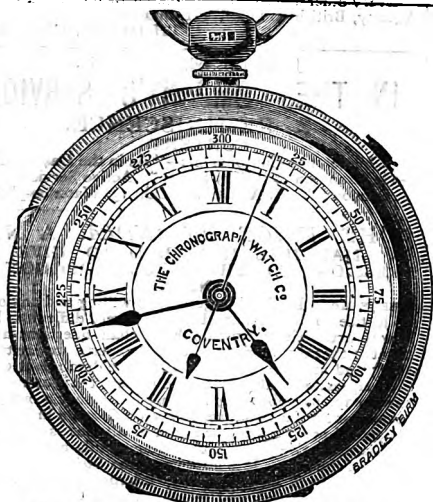
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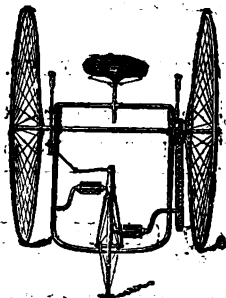
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# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

CONTAINING

## VERBATIM REPORT OF THE PAPER READ BY MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE ON "THE MISCHIEF THREATENED BY THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL."

TOGETHER WITH THE DISCUSSION THEREON, AT THE MEETING OF THE EAST INDIA  
ASSOCIATION, ON OCTOBER 30, 1883.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1883.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

ON Wednesday, the 30th Oct., Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., read a paper before the East India Association at St. James's Hall, London, on "The Mischief Threatened by the Bengal Tenancy Bill." The Right Hon. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY occupied the chair, and there was a numerous and influential attendance. The following is a verbatim report of the paper:—

When last session I had the honour of addressing some remarks to this Association in defence of a certain class of our fellow-subjects in the East, I claimed your generous interest in the question on the ground that the very *raison d'être* of our Association is to endeavour to represent to the Government and the people of Britain the grievances, the needs, and the aspirations of all the otherwise unrepresented communities of India. But I am sure that to-day I need offer no excuse at all for bringing before you what I believe to be the threatened trouble and danger of a whole province—a province nearly as large as the German Empire, and as populous as France and England put together. For it is unnecessary for me to point out to you that, since Bengal is largely and indeed almost exclusively an agricultural country, no change of the law there can be more momentous, or more entirely deserving of the close attention and careful study of all friends of India than one that altogether remodels, whether for good or for evil, the relations of landlord to tenant and under-tenant, of tenant and under-tenant to landlord, and of each to the soil. And I pray you to believe that I have undertaken this task, not in the interests of any one particular section of the community, but with a sincere desire for the happiness and prosperity of every class in the Province in which I have spent so many pleasant years of my life.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill is modestly intitled by Mr. Ilbert; "A Bill to Amend and Consolidate certain Enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the Territories under the administration of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal." I find, indeed, in Chapter I., Section 4 (c), a very significant, a most eloquent proviso, that "nothing in this Act shall affect . . . any enactment regulating the procedure for the realisation of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards, or of the Revenue Authorities." But except in the case of the population of these happy and supremely virtuous estates, which obviously can need no repentance, it seems to me that Mr. Ilbert's proposals threaten to turn the whole social fabric of the great agricultural community of Bengal upside down, and inside out. If I, or those who follow me in this discussion, can show that this is what is likely to happen if the Bengal Tenancy Bill is forced into law: If we can show that this measure is introduced, not to meet any actual need, or even any demand, but that the quiet of the land is being disturbed to suit the visionary theories of well-meaning but unpractical men, and in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government: If above all, we can show that the proposals of the Bill, so far from benefiting in the slightest degree any considerable section of the agricultural community, must inevitably involve landlords and tenants alike in one common ruin; then I am confident that the members of this Association will gladly unite with us in supporting the nearly unanimous petition of the Native land-owners of Bengal and Behar, and in respectfully praying His Excellency the Viceroy to re-consider the edict that has gone forth in regard to this Bill.

#### THE LEADING FEATURES OF THE BILL.

Many of my hearers this afternoon will be familiar with the leading features of the proposed legislation; but for the benefit of those who are strangers to the controversy, I will briefly sketch them, without going into any details or technicalities, or touching on any points that do not seem to be specially important.

First of all, in the Bengal millennium to which we are to be introduced by Mr. Ilbert, there will be, of course, any amount of the three F's, in their fullest and most rasping form, so as virtually to cut off the zemindar from all further control over or concern with his own land, except as an annuitant or rent-charger. But mark well: All these exceedingly valuable rights and privileges, taken from the zemindar, apparently in gross violation of the most solemn pledges of the British Government in the Permanent Settlement, are to be conferred—not on the actual cultivator, who may be, and under this Bill probably will be, under tenants, with no rights of any sort whatever, and almost in a state of serfdom, but—on any land-jobbing money lender who chooses to buy up the occupancy rights of a ryot who has acquired them.

Where anything in the nature of either of the three F's has already been peaceably and amicably in vogue, the ingenuity of the draughtsman has been called in, to invent some more drastic form, as if to be in keeping with the general spirit of the Bill, and to avoid all risk of continued peace and friendship.

Take, for instance, the first F.—Fixity of tenure. There is already a very large amount of "fixity of tenure" in Bengal. Good authorities have estimated that nine out of every ten ryots in Bengal proper already possess occupancy rights, whether as customary rights sanctioned by the old regulations, or as rights acquired under Act. 10 of 1859, or otherwise. So the Government of India, as if to keep up its character, has ingeniously devised a new turn of the screw in this direction, by proposing to enact, that a man who has acquired occupancy rights over the tiniest plot of land in an estate, shall, *ipso facto*, be held to have acquired those rights over all the rest of the land he may hold in that estate, even if the latter has only been held for a single day, and if it be a hundred times the size of the small plot that confers the title.

Again, the occupancy rights are to be acquired by the ryot whether he wishes it or not; they are acquired "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary." The abolition of freedom of contract, which is one of the great points of this Bill, I hold to be as degrading to the ryot as it is annoying to the zemindar, and as likely to be prejudicial to his interests.

And, once more, these occupancy rights, and this fixity of tenure, are henceforward to grow up as inexorably in the landlords' own domain-land, if let for any exceptional reason or temporary exigency to a tenant, as it does in lands that have always been *ryoti*. And the retrospective character of the proposed legislation is applied with such rigour to the question of what is domain-land (*khāmār*) and what is not, that no land is to be held on domain unless it has been continuously occupied by the landlord as his private land for twelve years prior to the introduction of the Act. And further, no additions are henceforward to be made to the domain-land for any reason whatever. For instance, a landlord may lose all his domain by diluvion, but is not to be allowed the privilege of adding to it in consequence of alluvion, or by reclamation of waste. And lastly, to secure the rigorous enforcement of this provision, the Local Government may order a survey and register to be made of all *khāmār* land in any district or districts, thereby, at a huge cost, letting loose on the land all that storm of extortion and oppression from subordinate officials that usually attends all inquisitorial operations of this kind.

I imagine few of my hearers to-day will agree with the gentleman who wrote the other day to his landlord (whose ancestors have held the land during the last three centuries), objecting any longer to pay rent on the ground that it is an "immoral tax on industry;" and, while unable to say that the rent is high or that the harvest has not been plentiful, advising the owner to "take himself off," and not "rob" him of his "hard-earned money."

Next we come to the second F., that has such a plausible sound, under the name of "Fair Rent." We all know the difficulties that have arisen in the ardent search for an adequate definition of Fair Rent instituted in the course of recent Irish land legislation. Some of us may approve, some of us will probably disapprove, of the "live and thrive" theory that has been adopted in Ireland, and that has relegated

the teachings of political economy to the distant regions of the planets Jupiter and Saturn. But whatever may be our opinions on this controverted point, we shall all admit that the rulings of "The Bengal Tenancy Bill" are far more arbitrary than those of the Irish Land Acts. They amount broadly to these:—

(1.) "Fair Rents" are to become universal in Bengal.

(2.) The tenure-holder may obtain the "Fair Rent," by first ignoring all existing contracts for enhancement (which are hereby swept away) and enforcing all existing contracts against enhancement (which are to retain all their virtue); then squeezing the landlord down to the lowest rate obtainable by the higgling of the market under these favourable conditions; and finally harassing the unfortunate landlord, either by vexatious abatement suits to which no penalties are attached, or by paying into Court an inadequate rent, or by any other means at his disposal.

(3.) The landlord, on the other hand, may obtain the "Fair Rent," if he can. But, as I have said, all existing contracts empowering him to enhance are swept away, all contracts forbidding enhancement are retained. He can make no new contracts for enhancement, except at the sweet will of the revenue officer, who is to "satisfy himself" that it is fair and equitable, and even then only under the most stringent limitations of both the actual and the relative amount of enhancement permissible. He is further to be limited, in such districts as the Local Government may choose, by the arbitrary maxima of a "Table of Rates" to be drawn up by the revenue officer at the expense of a local rate. And if he shall have succeeded in getting through the meshes of all these various limitations, he may institute a costly suit for enhancement of rent in the Civil Court; but here again only under the most stringent conditions. And after all this, he is at last met by the absurdly low and arbitrary limit, that under no circumstances can he obtain more than one-fifth of the estimated annual value of the produce of the land in staple crops, at harvest-time prices.

I believe this to be an accurate statement of the way in which the second F. is settled by "The Bengal Tenancy Bill;" of which the points seem to me to be, that it virtually sets up the arbitrary opinion of the revenue officer as the criterion of what is to be the amount of the landlord's income, that it absolutely necessitates an enormous amount of litigation, that it summarily sweeps away all contracts or other presumptions in favour of the landlord, and rigorously enforces all that may be in favour of the tenant.

Next, we come to the third F. (Free Sale). The sudden and wholesale introduction of the transferability of occupancy-rights seems to me by far the most mischievous and revolutionary part of the Bill. Such transferability as a principle has been hitherto absolutely unknown in Bengal; even as an incident it has been unknown, except under some few exceptional or local customs in Eastern Bengal. The disastrous effect that this revolution will have on the position, the influence, and even the personal comfort of the landlord, by taking from him all control over the selection of his own tenants, and putting him at the mercy of his bitterest or most disreputable enemy in this respect—has apparently been perceived even by the Government of India. Mr. Ilbert, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, speaks of these possibilities with a sympathetic tenderness, that reminds one of the bitter tears shed by the Carpenter, when he contemplated the sad fate of the oysters he was about to devour. Mr. Ilbert feelingly mentions "cases in which a spiteful neighbour might be willing to pay an exorbitant sum for the occupancy right with a view to harassing the landlord." But what is the remedy provided by the Government of India for the unfortunate landlord against the very worst that can happen to him? Simply this, that they profess to give him the right of pre-emption on the occasion of the sale of the occupancy-rights on any of his farms. And what is it that they allow him to buy? Amazing to say, it is NOT the transferable occupancy-right—which they allow anyone else to buy, and for which they force the landlord to pay the full value to the uttermost farthing (to say nothing of the obvious probabilities of tricks being practised to raise the pre-emption price). What the landlord buys at this full price is simply the right, on his own land, to refuse the new obnoxious tenant *pro hac vice* only, and to cultivate the land in person; for he is not allowed to sell the commodity he is supposed to have bought, and if he lets the land to any other tenant, the new tenant *ipso facto* acquires that commodity, can sell it once more to the old obnoxious purchaser, and so the process of bleeding can go on *ad infinitum*, or until the landlord is ruined. And each time the landlord buys, he buys not any valuable or exchangeable commodity, but simply a temporary immunity from the persecution to which the law has made him liable.

So much for the three F's, the total abolition of freedom of contract, and the retrospective effect to be given to the Bill. I need only mention two other points. One of these concerns the proposed abolition of summary distraint, and the substitution for it of the tedious and costly processes of the Civil Courts. Herein the new procedure will render the realisation of rent by distraint at once more troublesome to the landlord and more ruinous to the tenant; and will not infrequently defeat the ends of justice altogether, by reason of the delay it involves. And the fact that this Bill had its origin in a pledge, on the part of the Government, that the zemindars should receive greater facilities for the prompt realisation of their rents, in consideration of their unremunerated services in collecting the Road Cess and Public Works Cess, seems to render it the more to be regretted that no attempt has been made to simplify or cheapen the course of the law in this respect.

Lastly the tenant-at-will, who is dignified by Mr. Ilbert with the title of "the ordinary ryot," is now no longer to be allowed to be a tenant-at-will, even if he wishes it. The position of tenant-at-will, often so convenient to a tenant, is to be abolished altogether. So far from his holding being determinable on the termination of his lease at the landlord's option, he cannot be ejected even for any misconduct, other than non-payment of rent, or certain breaches of the provisions of the Act! And again, as usual, we get the everlasting "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary." And there is worse yet. Suppose it has suited the convenience of a landlord—who has perhaps planted fruit-trees in his land, and does not wish the land to lie idle while they are growing up—to take a temporary tenant for a short time at an abnormally low rent.

It has also suited the convenience of a tenant to take this temporary holding at this low rent for this short time. Well, at the expiry of the term agreed upon, it seems to me that both equity and common-sense would say that there is an end of the transaction. The tenant has certainly had all he has paid for, and all he expected. Not so, says Mr. Ilbert. If the tenant has paid his rent regularly, and has not transgressed certain provisions of the Act, the landlord cannot recover possession of his land; he can only bring a suit for enhancement of rent within the very stringent limits mentioned before, and even if he succeeds in this suit, and obtains a decree of ejectment, he then has to pay to the tenant, not only the full compensation for all improvements, but "compensation for disturbance" to the tune of ten times the enhancement of rent demanded!

#### THE RESULTS OF THE BILL—(1), TO THE LANDLORD.

Such, in brief, are the main changes introduced by this Bill; and it seems to me that a mere recital of them is sufficient to show how sweeping, and, indeed, revolutionary is their character. The landholders of Bengal and Behar, in their petitions to Parliament, come forward solemnly to declare that the Bill will "revolutionise the present relations between landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar"—will "redistribute landed property on a new and inequitable basis"—will "fetter the freedom of action of all classes interested in agriculture, by driving them at almost every step of their mutual transactions to Courts of Law and fiscal officers"—will "foster disputes, litigation, and animosity in lieu of peace, harmony, and goodwill"—and is "a policy which, while confiscating the property of your petitioners, will prove most detrimental to the true interests and prosperity of the country."

And it will be seen that these most alarming statements are by no means mere unsupported assertions; they are, in each of the petitions, proved to demonstration by a thorough and rigorous examination of those provisions of the Bill which I have briefly referred to. It will be acknowledged by everyone that all, and more than all, the most rasping conditions of recent Irish legislation—fixity of tenure, fair rent, free sale, compensation for disturbance, abolition of power of contract, and, in fact, the solid programme of the most "advanced" school—are to be introduced at a rush into Bengal, a country that differs as widely from Ireland, in every political and economical aspect, as it is possible for any two countries to differ; whilst, astonishing to relate, all these enormously valuable rights—filched from the zemindars in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government in the Permanent Settlement, and reducing them (see Behar Petition, Clause 7) to the position of "mere cyphers upon their estates"—are to be conferred upon, not the actual cultivators, but what will practically be a newly-created class of middlemen, against whom the actual cultivators will possess no rights whatever, not even those rights which they now possess against the zemindars! For such an astounding triumph of what the Behar zemindars justly called (Clause 67) "visionary theories" over common-sense, equity, and good faith, it would be difficult to find a parallel in either British or Indian history. And, as if to accentuate the monstrous injustice of these proposals, I have shown it is to be deliberately enacted that they are not to affect "the procedure for the realisation of rents in estates belonging to the Government!"—these are the very words of the Bill, Chapter I, Section 4 (c)!

Under the Bill, absolutely the whole of the effective control over the land—and consequently, of course, all the influence and prestige in the country that are attached to that control—will pass from the present lords of the soil to the new class of middlemen, consisting chiefly of money-lenders. Looking to the political effect of such a substitution, I think we must entirely agree with the Behar zemindars, when they declare—

"Your Petitioners would further respectfully say that they have done nothing to deserve such treatment at the hands of the British Government. They have always been conspicuously loyal to the British Crown, during the times of difficulty at the beginning of the century; and during the more troublous days of 1857, the zemindars of Bengal and Behar placed themselves, their influence, and their wealth ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Government. But if this wealth, and this influence is destroyed, to what class of the community will the Government in future look for support? If the zemindars, whose welfare has always been bound up with the British Government, are sacrificed to visionary theories, what class of the community will be able in future to repose with confidence on—what had up to the present time been inviolable—the honour and good faith of the British Government?"

I would earnestly implore Lord Ripon and his advisers solemnly to ponder these striking words, so eloquent in their simple truthfulness. To those who know anything of the history of British rule in India I need hardly say that the landholders of Bengal and Behar form a large and most important community, with a few rich men, and thousands of very poor men, unsurpassed in loyalty and devotion to the just and benevolent government that has hitherto protected them, and every other community in the land, with scrupulous impartiality. Well may these men ask what they have done, that they should be thus treated by the British Government. It is well known that the stringent provisions of the Permanent Settlement, and the exorbitant assessment made under it, ruined the greater part of the old aristocracy within comparatively a few years of its enactment; and now Mr. Ilbert's proposals, if carried into law, will ruthlessly sweep away, not only the few families that survived those early days of disaster, but also the thousands whose chiefs have from time to time purchased or enlarged their domains, actually on the faith of the pledges of the Government of India. For what will, if we look into the matter closely, be the exact position of the titular landholder under the proposed legislation? In the first place he will be liable to Government, under all the rigorous penalties of the inexorable Sunset law, for the prompt payment, to the very minute, of the uttermost farthing of the revenue demand; and he will also be liable for the prompt payment also of the road-cess and other State burdens. Next, he will still be expected, though with an ever-decreasing income to meet it, most, if not all, of those old claims on his liberality and his public purse, that were cheerfully acknowledged in

the past time of prosperity. He will, it is true, be entitled under the law to receive a certain income from his virtual successors in the possession of the land, if he can get it. But what are the probabilities on this point? Everything is against the nominal landlord. A maximum income, far below what he gets now, far below what he conceives to be his due, and certainly far below what he could get if a "Free Market" had been one of the Government F.'s, is fixed for him by the law. Beyond this he is not allowed to receive anything; but there is no minimum of abatement on the other side. In my sketch of the law, I have only alluded to a few of the methods by which tenants will in future be able to harass their landlords and lower their rents, either singly or (still more irresistibly) in combination. Litigation under the proposed Act will be for the tenant little more than a game of "Heads I win, tails you lose"; for every presumption is on his side, all onus of proof is laid on the landlord. If he wins, he mulcts the landlord heavily; if he loses, he is in many cases no worse off than before, for no penalties are attached to his vexatious proceedings, and he cannot be ejected or otherwise punished. What is likely to be the condition of the landlord—how often is he likely to get even the miserable maximum allowed by the Bill—when he is liable to be continually forced to pay blackmail under the so-called pre-emption clause, to pay compensation for disturbance, to pay exorbitant penalties when he attempts to get what he believes to be his dues, to recover nothing from unsuccessful abatement suits, and to suffer heavy permanent loss whenever luck or the whim of the Court gives an abatement suit against him? What is likely to be the fate of any landlord (unless he has enormous wealth) who happens to have on his land a set of wily land-grabbers whom he cannot possibly shake off, who stick to him like leeches, and avail themselves of every turn of fortune and every vagary of the law to suck him dry? The tenant can run away from the landlord; the landlord cannot run away from the occupancy-tenant. The tenant is allowed to squeeze as much as he can out of the landlord; the landlord is not allowed to squeeze anything (beyond limits that are absurdly inadequate) out of the tenant. Under these circumstances it is clear that in the long run the land-grabbers must win; the landlord will always be fighting a losing battle, and the rent (as far as he, the landlord, is concerned) will always be a diminishing quantity.

But if this is likely to be the unhappy position of the landlord in regard to his income, it will certainly be much worse in regard to every other consideration that has hitherto made the possession of land valuable. I would like to ask this plain and simple question of any supporter of the Bill: What other rights, beyond those of a mere annuitant, will be left to the nominal landlord over his land? Will he be able to choose his own tenants? Will he be able to extend his domain-land? Will he be able to diminish the extent of his domain-land, except at a serious pecuniary risk? Will he be able to attach his own conditions, in any way whatever, to the cultivation of the soil? All these privileges, and every other right of property in the land worthy of consideration—save only its public burdens, and the claim to receive a dwindling annuity from its practical owners—will have been transferred to the money-lenders from the nominal landlords.

And once more, who are these nominal landlords, the zemindars? I have said that they consist of a few rich men, and thousands of very poor men; and in support of this, I would refer you to some very striking statistics that have, lately been compiled and published in the *Hindoo Patriot*, under the title of "The Financial Status of the Zemindars." Many undoubtedly benevolent people in England fancy that, in attacking the zemindars, the Government is only forcing a gang of wealthy oppressors to disgorge a portion of their ill-gotten gains. I imagine these worthy folk will be somewhat taken aback when they learn that, out of a total of 206,000 zemindars in Bengal, no less than 197,000 enjoy the magnificent average rental of something less than Rs. 7 a month, or say £8 a year; and of the rest, 8,638 (who may be called middle-class zemindars) own an average rental of Rs. 229 a month, or say £320 per annum. This leaves us the wonderful number of 441 persons who alone can be wealthy zemindars!—out of a total of 206,000 zemindars whose rights and pockets are attacked by this Bill. And let me point out to you that it will be exactly these small zemindars who will suffer first and most severely from this Bill. For large numbers of them will probably be at once ruined by the sudden contraction of their credit, that will follow the passing of the Bill, and the consequent depreciation of the value of zemindari property; and, indeed, when the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal visited Behar a few months ago, the associated landholders of that province laid the most alarming facts before him as to the effect already produced by the mere introduction of the Bill. "The selling price," they assured Mr. Thompson, "of small zemindars has, since the agitation for changes in the rent-law has commenced, fallen from thirty-two years' to sixteen years' purchase, and there is a tendency to further decrease." And they also declared that, where sales had been in course of negotiation when the agitation commenced, the buyers had held off, in anticipation of the great depreciation in the value of land to be expected.

#### THE RESULTS OF THE BILL—(2) TO THE TENANT.

"But," it may perhaps be said, "if all these good things, all this influence, all this power, all this hard cash, be taken from the wealthy zemindars"—passing rich on £8 a year!—"to be distributed among the needy ryots, surely that in itself will be a great achievement." Well, if the fact were so, it might possibly be regarded as a very good thing by many excellent people in this modern age of "practical politics," when that which is apparently expedient for the moment is so often allowed to over-ride alike the dictates of morality and the teachings of political economy.

It may be admitted that the immediate and ostensible benefits are sufficiently specious to give colour to those incentives to discontent and disturbance, which are being flaunted before the wondering eyes of the hitherto fairly contented and prosperous Bengal ryot by the supporters of Lord Ripon's policy. The ryots are not only promised, by the Bill, a sudden and outrageous extension of those occupancy-rights which they have been hitherto peacefully and quietly acquiring under the operation of Act 10 of 1859; but they are also to be endowed with the power of

free-sale of these occupancy-rights—a power that is absolutely foreign to all the customs and traditions of the country. A great deal has been made of some exceptional or local customs of free-sale, said to be especially prevalent in the district of Backergunge; but how far they have been really prevalent may be estimated from the following words of Babu Nuffer Chandra Bhatta, the first Subordinate Judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnas:—

"Of the alleged custom I have not been able to see one instance in which it was proved in my experience of nearly eighteen years in the districts of Nuddia, 24-Purgunnahs, Moorshedabad, Backergunge, and Dacca. Ryots sometimes sell such rights; but landlords do not recognise such transfer, by receiving rents from the purchasers, unless they pay them salami or submit to an enhancement of rent." The fact is, the gift of this power of transfer really is, and will strike the imagination of every discontented ryot as being a douceur in ready cash, arbitrarily extracted by the Government from the pockets of the zemindars and presented to the ryots. For, with numerous money-lenders in every district eagerly thirsting for investments in land, and large numbers of indigo-planters reasonably anxious to acquire extended facilities for sowing indigo, it is perfectly certain that the market for this class of investment, to be created under the Bill, will be a most lively one—and that these transferable occupancy-rights (which are henceforth to confer an infinitely more effective control over the land than that which will be vested in the nominal landholders) will be sold to the new middlemen, until there are no cultivating occupancy-ryots left with a bigha to sell. I confidently ask you, is not such a measure certain, in the long run, so far from improving the condition of the cultivating ryots, to degrade them to the condition of day-labourers hardly better off than serfs?

The amazing thing is, that Lord Ripon's Government seems to be perfectly aware of the mischief it is doing—and to be placidly content to bequeath to its successors the duty, not only of repairing the frightful damage, but even of ascertaining whether there be any possible means of repairing it. Mr. Ilbert, in Section 41 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill, blandly remarks:—

"That the powers of transferring which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy-ryots, but under-ryots with little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things should ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it." It will be readily believed that Lord Ripon's Law Member would hardly make such a damning confession as this, if the probabilities of the case were not so patent as to be beyond the range of honest or even decent controversy. When Mr. Ilbert admits that it is "within the range of possibility" that the great bulk of the actual cultivators will, under this beautiful Bill, lose their status as occupancy-ryots, and become "under-ryots with little protection from the law," few will find it hard to believe the positive assertion of nearly every impartial bystander, who is familiar with the circumstances of the country, that the great bulk of the actual cultivators are absolutely certain to become mere coolies, with no protection whatever (in regard to rights they will no longer possess) from the law. The only hard thing to believe, in the whole matter, is, that any Government could thus—with their eyes open—with no pressure or demand from any person or class, and in cynical disregard of the protests of the class immediately affected—persist in forcing on the ryots a boon that must be fatal to them, whilst it is filched from the zemindars, whom it will leave poor indeed. And be it remembered that Lord Ripon is insisting on this most important and most pernicious Transferability Clause in direct defiance of the recommendations of the Behar Rent Commission of 1878—and in opposition to the experience of the North Western Provinces, where occupancy-ryots are not permitted to transfer their holdings.

And I would remark, *par parenthèse*, that when I speak of the occupancy-ryot having the right of "free sale" under the Bill, I can only do so with a qualification. He can sell his occupancy-right to anyone he likes (to his landlord's greatest enemy, for instance) except—to the landlord himself! It is true that the landlord is mocked, as we have seen, with a proviso that purports to give him the privilege of pre-emption, "at a price to be fixed by the Civil Court." But when we examined what it is he is allowed to buy, we found it to be a commodity altogether different from that which any other purchaser would acquire. We found it to be, in point of fact, a commodity absolutely valueless, except in the very unusual case where the landholder might be able to undertake the personal cultivation of the land. On the other hand, if a money-lender or anyone else buys it, not only can he sell it, or deal with it precisely as he likes, but further—the tenants who now take the land, and cultivate it under the money-lender, have no rights whatever against him, not even Mr. Ilbert's "little protection from the law!"

The tradition that a curse is attached to the enjoyment, even under the sanction of the law, of that which rightfully belongs to others, is doubtless a superstition outside the sphere of our modern "practical politics." But it seems to me very evident that, under the simple operation of ordinary economic laws, the property that Lord Ripon proposes to take away from the landlords of Bengal will benefit no one, except perhaps the money-lender and the tax-gatherer. Doubtless, while the plunder is being consumed, there will be a brief and illusory appearance of prosperity in the country. On the proceeds of the loot, the ryots will have a short spell of "ryotous" good living—that is to say, marriages, fireworks, feasts, and tamlashas of all sorts will be the order of the day. But when all the fireworks have been burnt, and all the feasts consumed, what is the state of affairs with which the Government will be brought face to face? Who will then occupy the places of the trustworthy, responsible revenue-payers who now own the land, and of the fairly contented and prosperous peasantry? We shall have a deeply impoverished class of rent-chargers, nominally land-owners, but really retaining few of the privileges of the position, except that of being sold up under the Sunset law for default of revenue. We shall have all the effective control of the land, such as the right of transfer, &c., vested in a new class, consisting of money-lenders and

other *novi homines*, utterly devoid of sympathy for the actual cultivators, and bound by no responsibilities towards either the State or the ryots—a class that will naturally consider its whole duty to begin and end in the payment of the zemindars' annuities, and that will enjoy the fullest liberty to grind down the unfortunate cultivators. And what will be the conditions of these latter? I think we should implore Lord Ripon and the Government to consider this carefully before it is too late. The actual cultivators will not only be without rights of any kind, or "protection from the law;" they will be without means, without the credit they have hitherto been able to fall back upon, living from hand to mouth in time of prosperity, and in time of famine entirely at the mercy of speculating employers, who will have none of that permanent interest in their ultimate welfare which has hitherto been a bond of union between landlord and tenant. Is this a state of affairs that can be contemplated with satisfaction? It is true that the Government will have succeeded in freeing a large share of the landed property of Bengal from the trammels of the Permanent Settlement, so tantalising to those financiers who look upon confiscation as a fair source of revenue. It is true that the Government will be able to impose heavy taxation on the middlemen who will have become the real owners of the land of Bengal, with perhaps less inconvenience than would be caused by a downright open and "honest" violation of the Settlement. But will any statesman maintain that this trivial, not to say underhand, fiscal advantage will atone, either to the country or to the Government, for an impoverished and displaced land-proprietary, for a demoralised and pauperised peasantry, and the soil in the hands of land-jobbers?

Mischief and suffering, hardly less grave, will also be inflicted on the ryots by the abolition of freedom of contract in agricultural transactions. "Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary" is a phrase so characteristic of the lawlessness and bad faith of the whole of the proposed legislation, that it might serve as a motto for the supporters of the Bill. It is declared by Mr. Ilbert, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be "essential;" and I have no doubt that Mr. Ilbert is very confident that, in insisting on this principle, he is doing the ryots a service. He condescends to give the reasons for his belief, by quoting from a letter of the Government of India, which doubtless conveys his own views at a somewhat earlier period. He says:—

"Such is the power of the zemindars, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by most of them for inducing the ryots to accept agreements which, if history, custom, and expediency be regarded, are wrongful and contrary to good policy, that to uphold contracts in contravention of the main purpose of the Bill would be, in our belief, to condemn it to defeat and failure. It is absolutely necessary that such contracts should be disallowed, and in this conclusion we have the support not only of the Bengal Government, but also of the almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers."

The "almost unanimous opinions of the Bengal officers" is somewhat vague. Most of the "opinions of Bengal officers" to which I have had access have happened to be exactly opposed to these "almost unanimous opinions;" and though it is, of course, quite possible that they may be exceptions that prove the rule, still it is also possible that Mr. Ilbert may have generalised too hastily from a limited number of opinions before him. We know, at any rate, from the *Times* telegram of Monday last, that the majority of the opinions of the district officials, lately sent in to Government, are "unfavourable" to the Bill generally; and I doubt very much whether the practical and experienced officers of Bengal would support such a measure as the wholesale sweeping away of contracts, past, present, and future, as proposed by Mr. Ilbert. It is true that the ryots will be the chief gainers by his application of his sponge so freely to past and existing contracts—simply because he takes care to enact at the same time that all contracts in favour of the ryot shall still be strictly enforced, notwithstanding any legislation to the contrary. But who, I ask, will be the real sufferers by the abolition of contracts in the future? Will it be the zemindars, who, according to Mr. Ilbert, already possess all the advantages enumerated above, which hardly need to be increased under contracts, and which ought to enable them to get on very comfortably without contracts? Will it not rather, and most obviously, be the ryot who will suffer by a provision that deprives him of the right of an intelligent human being to avail himself of the protection of the law, in settling the terms of his agreement with the landlord? To the landlord, the loss of the right to contract—though insulting and often vexatious—can seldom be a matter of the first importance. For instance, even in regard to the acquisition of occupancy, rights by a settled ryot holding ryoti land—the case over which Mr. Ilbert shouts his war-cry of "Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary," with great gusto—a zemindar who is evilly disposed, or who thinks himself justified in treating his ryots with the same bad faith that is shown to himself by the Government, would be able, if sufficiently unscrupulous, to "walk round" the Act. But the ryot it will often be a matter of great convenience, nay of the highest importance, to be able to secure some considerable personal benefit in return for the relinquishment of his rights under this clause of the Act; and this, if the Bill passes, he will be absolutely unable to do. Often it will happen that the ryot, under this grandmotherly legislation, being unable to enter into a legal and binding contract, to obtain an advantage of great importance to him, will have to give vastly more in someone of those numerous illegal or circuitous ways which are always devised to meet the necessities of such cases. Every economist knows that usury laws mean ruinous interest for those who can least afford it, illegal understandings, and demoralisation. High customs duties mean not only high prices, but also extensive smuggling; and so in everything. And the abolition of freedom of contract in agricultural negotiations in Bengal will most infallibly produce a vast deal of utterly gratuitous suffering on the part of those whom the Government professes to wish to benefit, together with much underhand and illegal bargaining and wide-spread demoralisation. As the Maharajah of Darbhanga well put it, in the debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council last March, "Parties understand their own interests better, and it is idle for the Legislature to effect to protect their interests." It is, at any rate, worse than idle for the

Legislature to attempt to do so, on the strength of such a limited comprehension of the real nature of those interests, as that displayed by the authors of this Bill.

#### THE RESULTS OF THE BILL—(3) TO OTHERS.

Indeed, to say the truth, I can find no set-off whatever to the mischief that will be wrought by the Bill, alike to landlords and to tenants. I think what I have already said is sufficient to dispel the notion that the State revenue will derive any durable benefit from the violation of the Permanent Settlement; though we must all be aware that the suspicion, that some such vague hopes really underlie the action of the Government, is widely prevalent among the people of Bengal. It is not surprising that such a suspicion is entertained; for, as a matter of fact, the Bill really does take away from the zemindars a considerable proportion of the landed property of Bengal, which proportion is, *ipso facto*, freed from the slight restriction on taxation that is still believed to be imposed by the Permanent Settlement. But this inconsiderable gain (if it be considered a gain) in taxing power, will not make up to the Government what it must surely lose in the general disquietude and depression produced by this Bill, in the stoppage of all improvements, in the cultivation of the land, and in the substitution of a much less trustworthy class of taxpayers in place of the prosperous and responsible men who now pay land-revenue.

It has been said that the indigo-planters will be benefited by this Bill. It may be that they will obtain some temporary advantage, by acquiring the rights of occupancy-ryots, and being thereby able to bring more land under indigo-cultivation; and also by the fact that the transferability of the ryot's lots will afford additional security against the ryot in all dealings between indigo-planters and ryots. But against these benefits must be set the consideration that they obviously will tend largely to increase the unpopularity of indigo-planting among all classes of the native population, and may not improbably result in placing many indigo-planters in an unpleasant position of antagonism with their neighbours of all classes. Moreover, the indigo-planters, whether they happen to be zemindars themselves, or whether they happen to be ryots, will infallibly suffer with all the rest of the community. And so, too, will the lawyers and the money-lenders, the classes that will benefit most immediately under the Bill. The impoverishment of the zemindars, and the degradation of the ryots, will really be, alike for money-lenders and for lawyers, the killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE BILL.

If I have at all succeeded in exposing the dangerous nature of the proposed legislation, the question will at once occur to every one—What was the origin of the Bill? What excuses are offered by the Government of India for its revolutionary provisions? What demand was there for it? Is it right for the Government thus to redistribute the landed property of Bengal? To these questions I now address myself, by the light of Mr. Ilbert's Statement of Objects and Reasons—a document which I would venture to commend to the study of all those who desire to comprehend the somewhat startling course of current legislation in India.

First, as to the origin of the Bill. Mr. Ilbert, in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, of his "statements," refers it to a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, and especially with the working of the famous Act X. of 1859, and its corollary, Act VIII. of 1869. This has doubtless been its origin, as far as Mr. Ilbert has been concerned with it. But, as a fact, it is well-known—and, I believe, is not disputed—that the ball was first set rolling in consequence of the pledges of the Government, that the landowners of Bengal should receive some compensatory advantages for the hardships inflicted on them by the Road Cess legislation in the time of Sir George Campbell. The zemindars themselves, and many others, considered that those hardships amounted to a direct violation of the Permanent Settlement; and I believe that Sir George Campbell himself, and those who thought with him, acknowledged that the landowners might fairly claim some advantage from Government in return for the responsibility for the Road Cess and similar burdens, that was imposed on them. It was, I believe, then understood that the Government would introduce a measure to redress the landlords' grievances in regard to the difficulty of promptly realising their rents under Act X. of 1859, and Act VIII. of 1869, as some set-off to the admitted hardships of the Road Cess and other legislation of that period. One thing and another came in the way, to prevent Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple successively from putting this benevolent intention into effect. As the necessary inquiries went on, their scope appears to have gradually been extended. In the meantime a school of reformers had come into power in India, whose eyes appear to have been dazzled by the splendid achievements of slap-dash land-reform in Ireland. And thus it has come about, that what was to have been a tiny measure of redress has grown into a magnificent measure of confiscation.

#### THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE BILL—(1) THE RIGHTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Ilbert defends his proposals from the imputation that they constitute a breach of the Permanent Settlement, on the ground of the right that must be inherent in every Government to legislate for the "protection and welfare" of all classes of its subjects, and also on the ground that this inherent right was specially reserved by one of the articles of the Settlement. On this, all I have to say is, that Mr. Ilbert is here defending a position that has never been assailed. I should never dream of denying the inherent right which Mr. Ilbert claims for the Government; I should not have dreamt of denying it even if it had never been alluded to in the articles of the Settlement. But what I venture to contend is this:—

You have, rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, made the most solemn pledges to the zemindars of Bengal in the Permanent Settlement,—pledges ratified in language as rigorously exact as that of any covenant in history, and obviously intended to be regarded as specially binding on the British Government and on the honour of the British nation. On the faith of these pledges men have bought and sold land in Bengal for nearly a century—have bequeathed it, have endowed religions and charitable institutions with it, have burdened it, and otherwise dealt with it in every conceivable way. Under these pledges the bulk of the

land of Bengal has changed hands—a large proportion has changed hands times out of number. You yourselves, the Government, imposed the conditions of these pledges on the zemindars by an act of despotic power, on the penalty of their losing their position in the country. At first the conditions of the settlements were undeniably hard on the zemindars, and favourable to you; you reaped great and permanent benefit, while the zemindars of that period were almost universally ruined by it. The country has, however, prospered under the system, and now the balance of advantage has turned to the side of the zemindars. Whilst therefore fully admitting the right you claim, as a Government, to legislate "for the protection and welfare" of other classes of your subjects, I say that equity and statesmanship alike demand that you should conclusively show (1) first of all, that the interference with the Permanent Settlement, which you propose, is absolutely necessary for the "protection and welfare" of other classes; and (2) that it in no way interferes unnecessarily with the due fulfilment of a covenant, the advantages of which you have already received, and any unsettlement of which must be entirely in your favour. To these two conditions, the opinions of many would attach a third—that any avoidance of such a covenant on the part of Government ought to be accompanied by provision for the fullest compensation; but whilst personally I entirely agree with this view, it is unnecessary for me to encumber my argument with any further reference to this point.

THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE BILL—(2) THE MISERIES OF THE RYOT.

But is it a fact that the proposed changes are absolutely necessary for the "protection and welfare" of the ryots of Bengal? I venture to think I have already shown grave reason to doubt whether the changes will in any way conduce to this "protection and welfare." But even if the effect of the changes were likely to be as good, as I believe it is likely to be bad—still, I ask, are any such changes called for? Are they demanded by the ryots, or by those who are really qualified to speak on behalf of the ryots?

In answering this question, it is only fair to Mr. Ilbert and the Government of India that I should acknowledge frankly, that they have put forward no such absurd and preposterous appeals *ad misericordiam* on behalf of the Bengali ryot, as we have seen and heard put forward by well-meaning but ill-informed persons in England. We have some of us probably read a recent article in an English magazine, written by a lady of whom I would not say one word, save in terms of the deepest and most sincere respect. In that article the astounded Indian and Anglo-Indian reader is taught that "From exceeding centralisation, ryots have been toiling in Madras and starving in the Deccan, in order that gentlemen in Bengal may enjoy incomes of hundreds of thousands a year free from taxes," and much more to the same effect. I do not for a moment doubt that this unspeakable nonsense is implicitly believed by the venerated writer of the article; and yet everyone, who knows anything at all of the real facts of the case, will see at a glance that the statements are not only untrue—their untruthfulness is simply amazing. Just analyse the one sentence I have quoted. "Incomes of hundreds of thousands a year." These may be counted on the fingers of one hand—the income-tax returns show that only forty-three gentlemen in all Bengal enjoy an income of even £6,000 a year and upward from land! "Free from taxes." This is perhaps a riddle—unless, indeed, it means that land-revenue payments are not taxes, in which case it is difficult to see how land is to pay taxes at all! Ryots "starving in the Deccan," to save the pockets of gentlemen in Bengal: here again, even if we admit that ryots are starving in the Deccan, it is difficult to see how that affects the gentlemen in Bengal. If it be a fact that ryots are starving in the Deccan, and if the fact has any connection with the fiscal system at all, surely it does not tell against the fiscal system of Bengal, which you propose indirectly to interfere with, but rather against that of the Deccan (Bombay), to which you seem to wish to assimilate the Bengal system. Then again, in other parts of the article, we are asked to commiserate the poor weakly ryots of Behar as compared with their sturdier brethren of the Gangetic Delta—this "sturdiness" being called into account for all those benefits which those who are acquainted with the facts attribute to the extraordinary development of the jute industry in Eastern Bengal, and to other similar circumstances. And again, the astonishing position is taken up that the average Bengal ryot is worse off than the average Madras or Bombay ryot notwithstanding the "toiling" and the "starving" of the latter.

Now, of course, we all know that this is pure and unmitigated nonsense, though certainly written with the best intentions. I am bound to say that the Government of India does not commit itself to anything of this sort. Only in one single sentence does Mr. Ilbert, in his Statement, advance anything that even approaches to the *ad misericordiam* argument; and that is when he says—

"In Behar, where the social and economical conditions of the country tend to give the landlords the upper hand, we hear of tenants rack-rented, subjected to quasi-feudal oppressions and arbitrarily ousted from their holdings; in Eastern Bengal, on the contrary, where circumstances favour the tenants, we hear of landlords who not only cannot obtain the enhancement of rent to which they are entitled, but at times, when tenants combine against them, cannot even recover what is admitted to be due at existing rates."

But what are the facts about Behar? Mr. Ilbert is evidently writing from the reports of a good many years ago—when it happened that a large proportion of the land of Behar, owing to the minority of several large zemindars and to other causes, was under the direct management of the Government, and when it is admitted that a somewhat hide-bound system of management may have worked injuriously to the ryots. But what are the facts now? Let us appeal to Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant Governor—confessedly one of the very highest authorities on the question, and one whom no one will accuse of being partial to the zemindars. In 1881, in addressing a deputation of the Behar landholders, Sir Ashley Eden thus spoke of the condition of the rural population in that portion of his satrapy:—

"I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a

hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation.

"This improvement is due to various causes: first and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next, there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a general awakening of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your Association."

The Maharajah of Darbhanga, a distinguished member of the Viceroy's Council, and himself one of the largest and most liberal landowners in Behar, fully confirms Sir Ashley Eden's opinion. In the debate on the Bill last March, the Maharajah said:—

"I might safely say that, as far as Behar is concerned, no change in the present law is needed; neither the ryots nor the zemindars have asked for a change, and that in itself is sufficient proof that no change is needed. The zemindars certainly do not wish to get any further facilities for the collection of their rents, and the tenants also do not complain of any oppression by the zemindars. A great deal has been said about the oppression of zemindars in Behar, and I doubt not that in Behar there are a few bad zemindars as well as a few bad ryots. But it is most unjust to think that all the Behar zemindars, as a class, are oppressive. That there was a great deal of oppression in former days I do not deny, but Mr. Reynolds, after his last tour, was able to say that things have quite changed of late."

And in the same debate, the Raja Shiva Prasad spoke even more strongly of the comparatively easy condition of the Behar ryot:—

"My Lord, for seven years I have had to look after the affairs of Bettiah, which is one of the largest zemindaris in Behar, and I am in a position to assure your Excellency that I have not found a stronger set of ryots, happier or better off, in any part of the country, from Cashmere and Rajputana down to Puna and Haidarabad."

Now, if this, according to the highest possible authority, is the condition of the ryot in Behar—admitted to be that part of the province in which the population presses most heavily on the land, and where too, there had been, not long before the time of Sir Ashley Eden's tour, an unprecedented series of unfavourable seasons and scanty harvests—what becomes of the necessity of legislating for the "protection and welfare" of the ryot? Here, in the very districts that have suffered most from the too rapid increase of the population and from the inclemency of nature, we find the ryot not only fairly happy and contented, but also in a state of progressive prosperity that promises everything for the future, if only he be let alone.

After this, it is almost unnecessary for me to speak of the condition of the Bengal peasantry in the other parts of the province, where even Mr. Ilbert confesses that "circumstances favour the tenants." This is what Sir Ashley Eden said of that peasantry in 1877, after an extended tour in the interior:—

"Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well-fed, well-clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

Such is the condition of the class, for whose "protection and welfare" Mr. Ilbert now declares that it is absolutely necessary for the Government to interfere to take the strong measures indicated in the Bill, and to shake the confidence of the whole of India in the most solemn pledges of the British Nation.

No words of mine could add any strength to the clear, unfaltering testimony of the first living authority on the subject. Still, I may be permitted to say this much, that I have lived for years in the rural districts of Central Bengal, and that in regard to those districts at least I can vouch for the absolute accuracy of Sir Ashley Eden's description. I have always found the Bengal ryot a shrewd, happy, business-like fellow: given to extravagance, no doubt, on great occasions when excuse offers—extravagance that would most certainly induce him to sell his lot to the nearest money-lender the moment he got the chance, and eat or marry it all up—but otherwise fairly prosperous, thoroughly contented, and altogether fully able to look after his own interests. To that peasantry I would most unhesitatingly apply the apt description I once heard our noble chairman give of them—*Beati nimium sua si bona norint*; and more, I am very sure they do on the whole recognise the comparative happiness of their lot, if only the doctrinaires and the agitators will let them alone.

And to what condition would you reduce them, by this measure for their "protection and welfare?" Out of Mr. Ilbert's own mouth I have shown you that there is an exceedingly good chance of their being degraded to the position of under-tenants with no rights of any kind against anyone—that is, to the condition of serfs. And to those who blindly hope for an improvement of the position of the cultivators under any fiscal system other than that of a Permanent Settlement, I would suggest a perusal of the Duke of Argyll's despatch on the Road Cess question; and I would say. Do you wish to see introduced into Bengal the state of affairs that prevails in the Deccan, for which every now and then we are driven by sheer humanity to enact Ryot Relief Acts of sorts? Only a few months ago we heard a good deal about the Deccan peasantry from Sir William Wedderburn, when he called on us to deliver them from the clutches of the ubiquitous and all-powerful moneylenders, by the doubtful device of setting up land-banks to compete with the *mahajan*. Sir William Wedderburn showed us very clearly how badly the ryots need relief, and how enormous is the interest they have to pay, with the kind of security they have to offer:—

"In the Deccan the ordinary monthly rates of interest are 1, 2, and

3 per cent., according to the credit of the borrower; that is, the ryot with good credit can get money at 12 per cent. per annum; the man of middling condition pays 24 per cent.; while 36 per cent. and even more is demanded from the man who needs money badly. For the average borrower we may take 24 per cent. as the rate. And it is quite evident that no system of agriculture can pay if burdened with such a charge upon the capital employed. . . . Again, compound interest mounts up if, owing to bad seasons, payments fall into arrears. And finally, when the debtor gets into serious difficulty he is sued in the civil court, which, as we all know, is an expensive process. For a claim of Rs. 100 court fees of sorts amount to about Rs. 25, and there are besides heavy incidental costs, all of which ultimately fall upon the debtor. Under these circumstances we cannot wonder that one peasant after another becomes embarrassed, and that having once stumbled he finds it hard to get upon his feet again. Indeed, the wonder is how the ryot can maintain himself at all."

And how is it that he has to pay such enormous interest? Doubtless in India, competition among the sowcars is not so keen as altogether to exclude considerations of custom; but still I think we may take it for granted that, in India as elsewhere, high interest means doubtful security. And what did Sir William Wedderburn tell us about it? He said of the Deccani ryot:—

"He is indeed the absolute proprietor of his holding subject to the payment of the Government Assessment; and if this Government demand were either fixed or limited in a definite way, the security would be good; but this is not the case, the demand being liable after every thirty years to an enhancement which may swallow up the margin of profit upon which the mortgagee depends. The theory no doubt is that the enhancement will not touch improvements made by the holder, and those who support the existing land system maintain that in practice the demand is not increased except on fair and sufficient grounds. But I feel bound to admit that this view of the case is not accepted either by the ryot himself or by those who would otherwise be willing to invest their savings in land."

Here then, in the lack of fixity in the Government demand, is shown to lie the root of all these terrible sufferings, for which we have to devise measures of relief in Ryot Relief Acts or Land-banks. But how far worse will be the position of the Bengal cultivator under this Bill of Mr. Ilbert's for his "protection and welfare?" For his real landlord will be the money-lender who has bought the occupancy right, obviously with the intention of dealing with the land on strictly commercial principles. The money-lender, in his new capacity of landlord, will not be trammelled by any of those "sentimental" considerations which so often moderate the rigour of commercial transactions between landlord and tenant, when the relations between them have subsisted from generation to generation. The Government officer is bound by his conscience and his duty to the State to be simply a machine in carrying out the orders of the Government without respect of persons; and the mahajan landlord is also bound by his commercial principles to be a rack-renter, against whom the actual cultivator is to have absolutely no protection from the law, and whose demands will cease only when there is nothing more to be squeezed. Nor are those demands likely to be moderated by the fact that this new class of landed proprietors will be liable in their turn to be squeezed by the demands of Government without any of the awkward restrictions of the Permanent Settlement.

And it seems to me a very significant point, to be considered in estimating the value of Mr. Ilbert's anxiety for the "protection and welfare" of the ryot in the abstract, that we hear nothing about these philanthropic measures, of transferability of tenure and the like, in the North Western Provinces or elsewhere, where the Government revenue would certainly be affected by them. Even Mr. Hunter, a thick-and-thin supporter of Lord Ripon's policy, complained the other day, in the debate in Council on the Central Provinces Land Bill, that the twelve years' occupancy-right had been abolished by that Bill, out of regard for the Government's interests as a landlord! Mr. Ilbert feels that all these privileges are absolutely necessary for the ryot in Bengal, where they come out of the pockets of the zemindars; but they lose their sovereign virtue in every province where the Government stands in the place of the zemindars, and also even in Bengal, in Government estates. And yet, if a title of what we have heard of the periodical settlements in some of these provinces be true, the Government might fairly take the beam out of its own eye before meddling with the mote in the zemindar's eye. For instance, the Raja Shiva Prasad of Benares told a story in Council the other day about a settlement made by Sir Auckland Colvin, which requires additional interest, now that Sir Auckland has become Finance Minister:—

"I have heard," said the Raja, "though I will not vouch for its exact authenticity, that a zemindar in the Allahabad district, finding the rates fixed by Sir Auckland Colvin when he was Settlement Officer there, unrealistic, and being thus unable to pay the Government demand, made a bequest of that village in favour of Sir Auckland and left it."

Is not the Raja well within his right, when he prays Lord Ripon to go to "the provinces where the Government is an interested party and shares in the rise or fall of the rent," and there first of all introduce such provisions as those of "The Bengal Tenancy Act?" "Then," he rightly concludes, "and only then, would the Government be justified in coming forward in the permanently settled provinces, and telling the zemindars, 'Friends, you also cannot go beyond that.'"

Mr. Ilbert and his supporters are very strong on the "magic of property," which is to turn every ryot in Bengal into a thrifty peasant, as soon as he has been endowed with "property," transferred from the landlord's pocket to his own. Well, even if we doubt the morality of the means, it may be admitted that the dream of a thrifty well-to-do peasantry, above the reach of poverty, and free from all the evils that result from over-population or prodigality, is one that may well strike the imaginations of Mr. Ilbert and Lord Ripon. But how is it that they have not the same bright dreams for the peasantry of those provinces where the "magic of property" would have to be conjured out of the pockets of the Government? Why, simply because the

Government sees clearly enough the futility of these socialistic visions, when it has to pay for the experiments itself.

Surely, the truth of the matter is this: that the dole of a lump sum, taken from the zemindar and transferred without consideration to the ryot, will not change the nature of the latter one whit, save, too probably, in the direction of demoralisation. That it will give a most unwholesome stimulus to over-population, already the great difficulty of our humane and peaceful régime, is certain. The thrifty, industrious, and self-denying ryot of Bengal is already—as Sir Ashley Eden has shown—in a position to be envied by the peasant of any other country in the world. By unjustly giving him money, or the equivalent of money, which he will feel does not belong to him, you only tempt him to forsake that mode of life by which his present prosperity is assured, whilst in the case of the unthrifty and the prodigal the boon will be a fatal one indeed. The burdens contracted during the short bout of fancied wealth will weigh upon him long after the sale of his tenure has left him not only without means, but also without credit—divested of all legal rights against his new landlord, and virtually in the condition of a serf. Mr. Ilbert's anxiety for the "protection and welfare" of the tenant allows him to respect the laws of political economy in provinces where Government is virtually the landlord; but those laws are to be relegated to another planet in the province of Bengal, where the zemindars can be made to pay the piper. As Mr. Sub-Judge Bhatta observes, with bitter sarcasm, in his examination of this Bill:—

"If the laws of political economy are to be resisted, to be of any effect they ought to be resisted in their entirety. There ought to be a check upon population by means of stringent marriage laws. There ought to be protection given to native arts and industries. There ought to be organised migration of the surplus population to parts thinly populated. Instead of that the freedom of marriage in the most obnoxious form is allowed as ever. The principles of free trade introduced into the country ruined the artisan classes and threw them upon the land. The last semblance of protection in the shape of a small import duty was taken away at last, and no impetus to export trade in the principal produce of the country was given by removing the export duty on rice. The demand for increased food to feed an increased population gives no rest to land and exhausts its productive powers. Hence we see the necessary consequences of over-population, viz., the famines, pestilence, the epidemics, the poverty for which the landlords are not in the least responsible, for otherwise why are they more frequent in places where there is no Permanent Settlement? They are often the result of providential visitations such as successive droughts or inundations. All arguments drawn from famines for putting a check upon free adjustment of rent are, therefore, as it seems to me, inapplicable to the nature of the case. Such checks may impoverish or at least keep *in statu quo* the landlords without any improvement in their condition, but cannot improve the condition of ryots for any length of time. If increase of population is not checked and no new fields for labour and industry are opened, the same difficulties will present themselves in a few years."

And lastly, under the proposed law, not only will the unhappy cultivator of Bengal be left absolutely at the mercy of the middlemen, who have bought the occupancy rights, and who will have neither sympathy with nor interest in him—not only will he be lured to his ruin by a boon which will certainly prove illusory, and which most will regard as immoral—but he will infallibly be overwhelmed by a terrible increase of that which is already a veritable curse to him, the costliness of our cumbrous legal processes. Hear what is the opinion on this point of the venerated Babu Joy Kissen Mookerjee, who is by universal consent one of the most kind-hearted, liberal, and enlightened gentlemen in Bengal:—

"No Bengal Rent Bill could have been drafted in such gross ignorance of the history, condition, and circumstances of the people, in such wanton violation of vested rights, and in such utter want of foresight of the practical results of its operation as the Bill in question. While the great curse of the ryot continues to be the large amount of process and other fees which, by swelling his liability in simple rent suits, in many cases, to four or five times the amount of arrears of rent, increase the revenues of Government. The practical effect of the Bill will be to increase litigation to an alarming extent, and to place ryots at the mercy of petty-fogging touters and mookhteers."

And this is the Bill, the confiscatory operation of which is to be excused on the ground of the "protection" it will afford to the ryot.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BILL.—(3) INIQUITIES OF THE ZEMINDAR

The amazing article in support of this Bill, which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, and to which I have already referred, bases its contention largely on the alleged illegal exactions and oppressions of the zemindars. "The ryot," we are told, with a fine generalisation—

"The ryot pays a fee for everything he does himself, and for everything the zemindar does not do for himself or the ryot, and makes the ryot do for him. There is a Bengali proverb, 'The same love that the Mahomedan has to his fowl (he fittens it in order to kill it), the same the zemindar has to the ryot.' But the proverb lies, for the zemindar does not even fatten his ryot. 'Who stole the goose from the common? The common man. But who stole the common from the goose?' The lord."

And so on, through many pages of the most unmitigated slander of a whole class. There are, indeed, one or two grudging sentences of qualification in the course of the article; and in one of these, the writer considerably admits that there are very many zemindars "who have not pushed their powers of exaction to the extreme limit." To us who know Bengal, these wild statements only provoke a smile; but it seems to me that a very heavy responsibility rests on the supporters of the Bill, in allowing them to be put about among the ill-informed people of England as arguments for the Bill without contradiction. I need not say that Mr. Ilbert in his Statement of Objects and Reasons offers no such arguments. The phrase I have already quoted, about some alleged rack-rents and quasi-feudal oppression in Behar, is all I can find of this sort. And this is well; for it is only necessary for us to go back to the early history of the very Bill before us, and to the speeches of one of the prime authors

of the Bill, Mr. Mackenzie (formerly Secretary to the Government of Bengal, now Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department), to prove how utterly false are the slanders of those who would support the Bill on this ground.

When Mr. Mackenzie introduced into the Bengal Council the "Rent Bill," which was the present Bill in its embryo form, this is how he described the broad features of the existing law of Landlord and Tenant, as embodied in Act x. of 1859 and its more recent corollary:—

"In 1859 the legislative pendulum swung quite to the opposite extreme. Summary arrests of defaulters were forbidden. Distraints were so fenced in with difficulties as to become quite unpracticable. Zemindars were prohibited from compelling the attendance of their tenants to settle their accounts or pay their rents, and both parties were relegated to formal suits in the Courts, at first in that of the Collector, and since 1869 in that of the Civil Judge. It was the opinion of many competent Judges, even at the time, that this re-action was too violent; that sufficient consideration was not given to the difficulties of the zemindar's position; that the character of the ryot, say, for instance, in Backergunge, is not by any means so 'child-like and bland' as to warrant the confidence which the law places in his anxiety to pay his rent as it falls due. As I explained to the Council before, the difficulties of landlords have become greater year by year, while the pressure put upon them by Government has become heavier, and they stand now urgently in need of assistance from the Legislature."

These are the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Mackenzie, Lord Ripon's Home Secretary at the present moment. And at an earlier period, in April, 1877, the Government of Bengal, writing to the Government of India, through Mr. Secretary Reynolds, stated:—

"The replies which have been received to the circular in which this Government invited an expression of opinion on the Bill, sufficiently show that under the present procedure the recovery of rent by legal process, even when the arrear is not disputed, is so tedious and costly as practically, in many cases, to involve a denial of justice. If the ryots of a village combine to offer a passive resistance to the landlord by withholding all payment of rent, he can only realise his dues by a suit in the Civil Court against each individual cultivator. It is the object of the ryots to delay a final decision as long as possible, and the procedure of a Civil Suit affords them many facilities for doing so. In the meantime the zemindar, though thus kept out of his own dues, is compelled to pay Government revenue on pain of losing his estate, and, under the pressure thus put upon him, he is sometimes obliged to accede to the demands of the ryots, and to forego claims which he would have been able to establish under a more expeditious legal procedure, or he is forced to borrow money, at ruinous rates of interest, to enable him to meet the Government demand."

This is hardly the picture of a zemindar who loves his ryot only as a Mahomedan loves his fowl! And what, seriously, are the facts of the case? Of course there are bad zemindars as well as good, just as there are bad ryots as well as good; but surely, the truth is not to be found in such sweeping assertions as those of the *Contemporary* reviewer, or even in Mr. Ilbert's mild generalities about "quasi-feudal oppressions." Those of us who have lived in Bengal, and have watched the relations between the zemindars and their ryots, will, I am sure, agree with what Sir Ashley Eden told the Behar Association—and what the Maharajah of Darbhanga and every other native nobleman and gentleman of the Viceroy's Council assured Lord Ripon was the case—that, with the spread of enlightenment and liberality among the upper classes, and the greatly increased intelligence of the ryots, the "quasi-feudal oppressions" of which Mr. Ilbert spoke have virtually become things of the past.

Then, too, we are well aware that very many things, that have borne to English eyes the aspect of improper exactions, have been really nothing more than customary arrangements for the mutual convenience of landlord and tenant, perfectly equitable in themselves, and usually recommended by very tangible advantages of simplicity or cheapness. As to *abwabs* and illegal cesses, I am not here to defend them in the slightest degree, nor is such defence any part of the case against the Bengal Tenancy Bill; but this I may say, I am very confident that where any irregular cesses are nowadays submitted to by the ryots of Bengal, those cesses are in reality nothing more than the equitable balance of a rental that would otherwise be inadequate and be liable to enhancement by a costly process in Court.

Much, too, has been made of an irregular form of distraint, without the necessary legal notice, that was undoubtedly not uncommon in Behar prior to the year 1876. But it must be remembered in the first place, that this irregularity is now fairly obsolete; and in the second place, that it was invariably practised on the estates under Government management, as, for instance (as the Maharajah of Darbhanga informed the Council) on the Darbhanga estates during the period of the minority of the Maharajah. It is all very well to tell the zemindars loftily that the evil example of the British Government affords them no excuse for similar ill-doing; but as a fact we all know that, in a country like India, the sanction of the State is quite sufficient to give to a custom something very like the force of law, and it is simply absurd to suppose that an ordinary zemindar would believe himself to be doing anything very wrong in following a procedure regularly and avowedly adopted on all the Government estates in his neighbourhood.

Of the public spirit, liberality, and philanthropy that have at all times been displayed by the zemindars as a body, the annals of Bengal bear ample testimony; and for this we need not go further back than to Sir Richard Temple's minute on the famine of 1873-74. As I look back through the history of Bengal during the last eighty years, I find the record of such amazing material improvement of the country by these very same much-abused zemindars, as can hardly be surpassed in the history of the world. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, as we learn from a note of Mr. Pattle, a most distinguished fiscal officer of the East India Company, the country of Bengal was little better than one vast jungle, infested by wild beasts, with cultivation only in patches, and communications dangerous or impracticable. Whose capital is it, I ask, that has cleared and cultivated the land?—that has dug tanks,

drained marshes, erected bunds, constructed roads?—that has, in short, not only made the country habitable, but has turned the swampy forest into a smiling rice-plain? And I find these same zemindars always foremost in all good works, whether for education, for famine-relief, or what not. When I was principal of the Kishnagur State College, and the Government had been unable to do full justice to that college for want of funds, the zemindars of the Nuddea and neighbouring districts nobly came forward as one man in answer to my appeal, and provided a munificent endowment. The educational foundations of the great Tagore family, of the Maharajahs of Burdwan, Darbhanga, and Hutwa, and of many other houses, have been on a princely scale. In no country in the world are schools, charitable hospitals, and dispensaries, and similar benevolent institutions more generously supported by the land-owners than in Bengal; and Sir Richard Temple's report bears striking testimony to the magnificent efforts made by these zemindars at the time of the great famine—how they came forward with lakhs and lakhs of rupees for relief-works, and for other useful purposes. Every square inch of land that was then required by the State, for the making of roads or the construction of tanks in the course of the famine operations, was freely and gratuitously given. Altogether, I trust it will be admitted that the munificence of the Bengal zemindars in works of benevolence among their tenants, and their educational endowments, are a glorious monument of the public spirit of that community.

#### THE SOLEMN PLEDGES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The last point to which I would direct your attention, in Mr. Ilbert's defence of this most unrighteous Bill, is that wherein he impugns the position of the zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and throws doubt on the extent of the rights conferred upon them under that Settlement. I confess that this seems to me the most regrettable part of the whole business. I am not inclined to dispute the inherent right of Government to legislate—even to the extent of confiscation—for what it may consider to be "the protection and welfare" of its subjects. If Lord Ripon's Government has made up its mind to abrogate the Permanent Settlement, either with or without compensation to those who now benefit under that Settlement, the decision should be plainly stated, and the justification for it (if any there be) distinctly shown. But the Statement of Objects and Reasons seems to me to exhibit, on this point, a curious struggle between greed and timidity. It professes not to infringe the Permanent Settlement; and yet at the same time endeavours to show that the Permanent Settlement was, after all, only a solemn sham, and that in reality it neither conferred nor confirmed any of those proprietary rights which the Statesmen and Judges of the last ninety years have erroneously supposed to have been assured by it to the zemindars.

It is universally admitted that the Permanent Settlement was at first exceedingly favourable to the Government, and exceedingly hard on the zemindars; indeed, it is not denied that very nearly every great family in Bengal was ruined by it, and that the bulk of the land changed hands under its early operation. It seems, therefore, obvious that the Government ought to make out a very strong case indeed against it before tampering with its provisions, now that at last the advantage has gone round to the side of the zemindars from that of the Government. Not that it is to be supposed that, even now, the revenue does not gain from the general prosperity—the freedom from Deccan Ryots Relief Acts and the like—that has resulted from it. On the contrary, I imagine no one could read the famous despatch of the Duke of Argyll on the Road Cess, without feeling convinced that the Government must, sooner or later, extend, rather than contract, the limits of the Bengal land revenue system.

But what is the view of that system that is taken by Mr. Ilbert and the Government of India?—and wherein does it differ from that which has hitherto been taken, not only by the zemindars themselves, but also, as the Chief Justice of Bengal points out, by all "the legislators, judges, and statesmen who, from time to time, have expounded and enunciated the law since the days of the Permanent Settlement?"

A zemindar, has the privilege, under that Settlement, of paying to Government annually a certain amount of revenue (*x*), in respect of certain property in land (*y*), of which the Permanent Settlement regulations over and over again call him the "proprietor." Thus, the fourth Section of Regulation I of 1793 is as follows:—

"The Governor General in Council declares to the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land, that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever."

And Section 7, Clause 2, of the same Regulation is as follows:—

"The Governor General trusts that the proprietors of land, sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment being fixed for ever, will exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruit of their own good management and industry. To discharge the revenues at the stipulated periods without delay or evasion, and to conduct themselves with good faith and moderation towards their dependent talukdars and ryots, are duties at all times indispensably required from the proprietors of land, and a strict observance of these duties is now more than ever incumbent upon them, in return for the benefits which they will themselves derive from the orders now issued."

And again, Section I of Regulation II. of 1793 says:—

"Government must divest itself of the power of infringing in its executive capacity the rights and privileges which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the Regulation can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected."

Now, Mr. Ilbert tells us, in his speech in Council, that we have all along been using the term "proprietor" in a sense that it ought never to have been used in; and he declares that it means not "proprietor" at all, as some people vainly think, but "the person whom for purposes of land revenue, and for this purpose only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land!" Beau-

tiful! I really must ask you to let me read the whole passage. These are Mr. Ilbert's words:—

"In the first place, the term, as applied to land, has no technical meaning in English law, and if you were to ask an English lawyer what were the rights in the soil of proprietor of land he would probably tell you that you were using loose and popular language, and would beg you to make your meaning more precise and clear. In the next place, the term was freely applied to the zemindars of Bengal and other persons of the same class in Regulations and other official documents of a date anterior to 1793, and, therefore, could not possibly be taken as indicating or, to use a technical term, connoting rights created at that date. And, thirdly, the term, though, as I have said, it has no technical meaning in England, has acquired a very definite meaning in the settlement literature of British India. It means in those parts of India which are not permanently settled, the person who, whatever may be his rights on the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him, the person, namely, whom for purposes of land revenue, and for this purpose only, the Government find it convenient and advisable to treat as owner or proprietor of the land. Such a recognition, of course, is not inconsistent, and was never supposed to be inconsistent, with the existence of any number of other rights in any number of other persons. All such rights are simply left outstanding. The use of the term proprietor in this sense is closely analogous to the use of similar terms of English statute law. Here, for instance, is a definition of owner taken from a recent English Act, the Public Health Act, 1875:—'Owner means the person for the time being receiving the rack-rent of the lands or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let at a rack-rent.'

Of course, after whittling down the "proprietaryship" of the unfortunate Bengal zemindar to such extremely shadowy proportions as this, Mr. Ilbert finds no difficulty in banging about the Permanent Settlement in such a way that the reader begins to wonder why in the world so much fuss has been made about a covenant so impotent and meaningless. He admits indeed that the zemindar *A* is "the person who, whatever may be his rights on the soil, has the right of having a settlement made with him" (*sic*).—that is, *A* has the "right" to pay  $x$  rupees annually to the Government! And Mr. Ilbert does not, apparently, see his way at present to any direct increase of the payment  $x$  in respect of the landed property  $p$ . But no difficulty is insoluble to the ingenuity that reads in the word "proprietaryship" a "right" to pay; and so Mr. Ilbert promptly discovers that though Government can only take  $x$  rupees annually from *A* in respect of  $p$ , it can take away a part of  $p$  from *A*, give that part to *B*, and then merrily tax *B*, while *A* still retains his "right" to be taxed to the full extent of  $x$ !

The ingenuity here displayed is a fitting sequel of that which, twelve years ago, discovered that, though the Permanent Settlement prohibited the imposition of new taxes on the land, it did not prohibit the imposition of cesses, such as a road cess and a public works cess! And it may be worth while here to quote two or three of the recorded opinions of members of the Indian Council on that former very questionable proceeding:—

SIR ERSKINE PERRY said: "The language and acts of Lord Cornwallis and the Government of the day were so distinct, solemn, and unambiguous, that it would be a direct violation of British faith to impose special taxes in the manner proposed."

SIR FREDERICK HALLIDAY said: To affirm that the right to impose these taxes, in the face of the promises of the Permanent Settlement, had already been ruled and decided in the case of the income tax, is as much as to say that, because in 1860 a general tax was temporarily imposed affecting all classes, therefore a special tax may now be permanently levied on one class only, although that class has been solemnly assured that no new tax and arbitrary exaction shall ever be laid upon it."

MR. H. T. PRINSEP said: "The policy inaugurated and the measure sanctioned will shake the confidence hitherto felt in the honesty and good faith of the Government."

MR. R. D. MANGLES said: "We have no standing ground in India except brute force, if we forfeit our character for truth."

SIR FREDERICK CURRIE said: "The plea that these territorial obligations cannot be made by the Imperial revenue, is a cogent reason for retrenchment and economy; but it cannot justify our laying a special tax on the zemindars of Bengal, to do which would be a breach of faith and the violation of the statutory engagement made at the Permanent Settlement."

Mr. Ilbert's delicate refinements about the exact force of the term "proprietor" have naturally been improved upon by his zealous supporters; until at last we find, in the *Contemporary Review* article, to which I have already referred, the very broad and honest statement:—

"The zemindars were not originally proprietors or landlords; and it may be shown beyond contradiction that they were not made so by the Permanent Settlement in the sense of absolute owners of the soil."

And other writers—doubtless misled by the fact that during the periods when the revenues of Bengal were farmed, the great landholders were properly and wisely chosen for the office of revenue farmer—have grown to speak of the ancient position of the zemindar as if it were historically recognised as that of a mere publican or taxgatherer.

Now, apart from any possible quibbling about the legal force of the words "absolute owners," a very few sentences from the *dicta* of the highest possible contemporaneous authorities will be sufficient to expose the hollowness of all this verbal trickery. Seventeen years before the date of the Permanent Settlement, Mr. Francis, afterwards Sir Philip Francis, wrote in 1776:—

"The inheritable quality of the lands is alone sufficient to prove that they are the property of the zemindars, taluqdars, and others, to whom they have descended by a long course of inheritance. The right of the Sovereign is founded on conquest, by which he succeeds only to the State of the conquered Prince; unless, in the first instance, he resolves to appropriate and transfer all private property, by an act of power, in

virtue of his conquest. So barbarous an idea is equally inconsistent with the manners and policy of the British nation. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention, in any historical account, that they dispossessed the zemindars of this land, though it is frequently observed that where they voluntarily came in and submitted to the new Government, they were received with marks of honour, and that means were used to gain and secure their attachment."

This was what was understood by "proprietaryship" in the time of Warren Hastings, before the English language had arrived at that perfection of subtlety which we observe in Mr. Ilbert's speech. We can hardly feel surprised if the Maharajahs of Behar, in the very clear and straightforward exposition of their case which they have sent to England to be presented to Parliament, indignantly brush aside all these unworthy sophistries to which I have alluded:—

"It is not the intention of your Petitioners to enter into a long and profitless discussion as to the original status of the zemindars of the country. When the British Government assumed the direct administration of Bengal and Behar in 1772, they at any rate found the zemindars in possession of large estates and exercising the ordinary rights of proprietors. Some of the Rajahs of Behar date their origin from times anterior to the conquests of Bengal by the Mahomedans, while others have received proprietary grants and titles of honour from the Emperor Akbar, who was a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. During the long period of Mahomedan domination, their rights as proprietors were never questioned, and the fact that in Behar the land is mainly held by Hindoo proprietors shows how little the Mahomedans interfered with the vested rights of the people. Nor did the British Government, on succeeding to the administration of the country, make any change in the system of policy of their Mahomedan predecessors. The system was this:—The Government claimed, as a ruling power, a certain proportion of the produce of every beegha of land in the country. This proportion, whether paid in kind or estimated in money, was collected by the zemindars from the cultivators. It was the duty of the zemindar to pay into the treasury the amount assessed on his zemindary as the Government share of the produce, but subject to the payment of this amount, he exercised full proprietary rights over his tenantry. All that he collected from the ryots over and above the Government assessment was his own. The charge of the police and the administration of justice were in his hands, and there were no local tribunals to which the ryots could appeal for redress, if they desired to question the justice of his demands."

What was the opinion of Mr. Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth) at the time of the arrangement of the Permanent Settlement, which was so largely his work, though he disapproved of many of its details? These are his recorded words:—

"I consider the zemindars as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by the right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion; and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zemindars before we acquired the Diwani."

Next, I will give an extract from the minute of Lord Cornwallis himself, dated Sept. 18, 1789. He says:—

"Mr. Shore has most ably, and, in my opinion, most successfully, in his minute delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of zemindars to the property of the soil. But, if the value of permanency is to be withdrawn from the settlement under agitation, of what avail will the power of his arguments be to the zemindars for whose rights he has contended."

Again, his Lordship writes:—

"Altogether, however, I am not only of opinion that the zemindars have the best right, but from being persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest as that the land should be retained the property of Government, I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the zemindars, it would be necessary for the public good to grant a right of property in the soil to them, or to persons of other descriptions. I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the grounds upon which their right appears to be founded."

So much for the views of the authors of the Permanent Settlement as to its pledges, and the rights conferred, or rather confirmed by it. They charmingly illustrate that "smartest" of all Mr. Ilbert's "smart" arguments that, because the zemindars were "proprietors" before the Permanent Settlement, therefore that Settlement could not have created proprietary rights!

And lastly, how have these pledges been construed by those high judicial authorities who have subsequently had to interpret the law in regard to them? Do they follow Sir Phillip Francis, Lord Cornwallis, and Mr. Shore; or do they incline to the novel views about proprietaryship that find favour with Mr. Ilbert and the Government of India? I need only quote one such interpretation, that of Lord Lyndhurst, for his authority is so weighty, and his words are so clear, that they seem to me to settle the question. That learned Judge, as reported in "Moor's Indian Appeals," Vol. I, p. 348, says:—

"It is to be gleaned from these Regulations that the proprietors of lands in India had an absolute ownership and dominion of the soil, that the soil was not vested generally in the Sovereign, that proprietors did not hold it at the will of the Sovereign, but held the property as their own. . . . I think it is impossible to read these articles without coming to the conclusion that the zemindars and taluqdars were owners of the soil, subject only to a tribute, and that it was the object of the Regulation to make that tribute fixed and permanent."

#### CONCLUSION.

I VENTURE to think these quotations are sufficient to show how solemn were the pledges made by the British Government ninety years ago to the zemindars of Bengal; and further, to show that those pledges have always been understood by the greatest English statesmen and judges in the sense assigned to them by those to whom they were made—in the sense, that is to say, which plain Englishmen would certainly assign to the plain English in which they were written—and not in a sense which would understand the word "proprietor" to imply no other right

than that of paying the Government revenue demand. It is entirely unnecessary for me, or for those who join me in denouncing this Bill, to insist on the absolute finality of the beneficent legislation in which those pledges were embodied. But I claim to have shown that, rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, the British Government, in the time of Lord Cornwallis, did make the most extraordinary solemn promises to the landowners of Bengal, did believe that those promises would be held binding on us (in the very words of the Regulations) "for ever," and did persuade the zemindars to trust in the "permanence" of this settlement. I have shown you what the statesmen of the time, such as Lord Cornwallis himself and Sir John Shore, understood by the term "proprietor" which they used so freely; I have shown you how entirely the judges, who have had to interpret the law, such as Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Richard Garth, have confirmed the original interpretation of the authors of the law; and I have quoted to you Mr. Ilbert's own words, that you may judge how divergent the opinions of the present Government of India are from those of the statesmen and legislators who have preceded them. Next, I have mentioned the chief points to which we make objection in the proposed Bill; and I ask you to say whether an arrangement that deprives the landowners of all effective control over the land that is nominally theirs—an arrangement that leaves them all the responsibility towards the Government, whilst it throws insuperable difficulties in the way of their choosing good tenants (or even of refusing hostile tenants), of securing adequate rents, of obtaining prompt payment, of getting deliverance from turbulent or dishonest tenants—I ask you to say whether such an arrangement as this is not an outrageous violation of all those pledges, on the faith of which land in Bengal has been bought and sold, has been dealt with by the Legislature, and been adjudicated upon by the Courts, for the last ninety years?

But the wanton injury done to the landlords, whose "rights, whose social position, nay, whose very means of living are at stake," as the Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore plainly declared at a late meeting of the British Indian Association—the political and social suppression, not only of what remains of the ancient landed aristocracy, but also of that loyal aristocracy of younger growth, that has struck its roots deep into the land under the protection (hitherto faithful and recorded) of our own beneficent rule—the transformation of the whole body of trustworthy, responsible, public-spirited, and benevolent landlords into a community of disappointed, betrayed, and disaffected men—these are not the worst effects that will follow from this Bill becoming law. I am not sure, even, whether the deadly blow this legislation will strike at "the confidence hitherto felt in the honesty and good faith of the Government," will be the worst part of this bad business; though I am sure we shall all agree with the sentiments on this head, which I have quoted from the minutes of Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Mangles, and other great authorities. But what remains, after all this injury and wrong has been done? I claim to have shown that, in all human probability, you will have effaced the present land system in Bengal, to give the soil and its cultivators over as a prey to money-lenders and land-jobbers, who will rack-rent their under-tenants on purely commercial principles. And I claim to have shown that the result of all this must be to degrade the peasantry, now fairly and progressively prosperous, to a condition hardly better than serfdom, deprived of all the rights they are now thriving on, and ground down under the worst of all oppression, the irresponsible will of grasping and unsympathetic upstarts.

The Noble CHAIRMAN said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—The paper which Mr. Lethbridge has read to you is so exhaustive, and goes into so many details that, agreeing with it entirely as I do, it leaves me very little to say, and great difficulty to avoid repeating what he has already so well said to you. The motive popularly assigned in this country for introducing the Bengal Tenancy Bill, that it is needed on account of the miseries of the ryots, is not put forward by the Indian Government, and could not well be alleged by them in the face of the official statements recently made as to the improvement and prosperity of the districts to be affected by this Bill. Mr. Allardye (who is quite familiar with this subject, and whose unavoidable absence to-day is to be regretted) confirms those official statements in his vivid pictures of Bengal village life in his "City and Sunshine." Everybody is prosperous except those who had dealings with Rutton Pal the spirit-seller, and Tin Cowry, the money-lender. There is a fallacy underlying most of the arguments used in support of this Bill, which dates from the last century, and which is now revived for the very purpose for which it was originated. It is this—that the zemindars were not landholders in our sense, but simply Government tax-collectors, and that Lord Cornwallis, by the perpetual settlement, converted them into landowners. Now, if that is the case, how is it that they are called zemindars at all? Zemindar is a Persian word, which is the exact equivalent of our word landholder, and surely it would not have been the term in use if the people so designated had only been Government tax-collectors. Mr. Francis's minute of November 5, 1794, entered on the Bengal Revenue Consultations, and the minute of April 2, 1788, of Mr. Shore, sufficiently disprove the allegation that the zemindars were not hereditary landowners. There is no more truth in calling the Bengal zemindars tax-collectors than there would be in so naming the owners of large estates in this country, if they were in the habit of paying the income-tax of their tenants, along with their own, to the Government officers. But this is after all immaterial since the old zemindars of the time of the Permanent Settlement have all been ruined, and their estates have all been acquired by purchase, on the faith of the Settlement and the Government Regulations, by the present holders of the zemindaries. The very exaggerated statements that have been made

as to the wealth of these zemindars have already been referred to in the paper read to the meeting. The *Hindoo Patriot*, which quotes them, has taken them from Mr. Grote's "Tables of the Zemindars," and also from Income Tax returns, so that they may be relied upon as correct. Another misapprehension has arisen from the habit of those who seek to undermine the Perpetual Settlement of fathering that Act entirely on Lord Cornwallis, whilst accusing him of ignorance and blundering. It is now known from the Cornwallis correspondence that this measure, though supported by Lord Cornwallis, originated with the Board of Control, and that Mr. Henry Dundas induced Mr. Pitt to become his partner in the final consideration of this important measure; and, as he wrote to Lord Cornwallis, "He accordingly agreed to shut himself up with me for ten days at Wimbledon and attend to that business only. Charles Grant stayed with us a great part of the time. After a most minute and attentive consideration of the whole subject, I had the satisfaction to find Mr. Pitt entirely of the same opinion with us." That extract is from Ross' "Cornwallis Correspondence." The effects of this Bill will be equally disastrous to zemindars and ryots. Whilst (as by the Irish dealings of the Government) the ryots will be encouraged to be dilatory in their payments, the old law requiring the zemindar to make his payments to Government by sunset of a certain day or else forfeit his property is not modified. In Ireland, where certain payments have to be made to the Government, the Government content itself with 4 per cent. or any payment during the time it is delayed. They might have extended some such mercy to the zemindar. There is, however, no modification of this old law, although as regards the central provinces for which a Tenancy Act has recently passed, a resolution has been adopted by Lord Ripon's Government for the suspension and remission of revenue in bad seasons. If this is to be adopted all over India, why is there not some mention of this in the Bengal Tenancy Bill? The ryots having a property unexpectedly given them to sell, will most likely sell it either to the Indigo planters or to the spirit dealers, whose increase Mr. Cross contemplated with apparent satisfaction in his last Budget speech. If so, the ryots will become coolies and cease to be peasants. Now, as to the object of this Bill. As the law of this country lays down that a man is held to intend whatever are the obvious results of his act, it may be said that the framers of this Tenancy Bill intend by it to get round and upset the Perpetual Settlement, and to add a postscript to Mr. Seymour Keay's article in the *Nineteenth Century*. With reference to that article, Mr. Cross used most ill-omened words in his last Budget speech. Without adopting the old fallacy of misnaming the land tax rent, he said that the people of India were very lightly taxed, because the revenue of India was derived from the rent of the lands of which the Government had become the owner. This evidently refers to those lands where there is no owner, and from which the Government levies both the land tax and the rent, which ought to belong to some owner. But how has the Government become the owners of these lands? In some cases, such as Polcondra, the Government has become the owner of Rs. 75,000 a year, the property of the zemindar, in addition to 55,000, the annual tax upon that property, by the process of putting the zemindar into a dungeon. In other cases the zemindars may have been got rid of more summarily. No other Government in Asia or in Europe, when confiscating property for real or supposed political offences, ever appropriated the confiscated property to itself; such property was always granted to some other person who would live upon it and spend its produce for the benefit of the neighbourhood. It is feared with good reason that this Bill will deprive all the zemindars of their property by legal processes, and leave the Government as surviving landlord. In Section 41 of Mr. Ilbert's "Objects and reasons" he contemplates the possibility of occupancy-ryots losing what this Bill will make their property, and adds that if such a state of things should ever arise "the Government of the day will know how to deal with it." Is not this mode of legislation, too, like the practice attributed to plumbers of doing faulty work so as to ensure to themselves future employment, or is it to be taken as an intimation that when the occupancy-ryots have lost their land the Government will step in between them and the indigo planters? Not the least of the objections to this Bill is the fact that little opportunity has been given for its discussion in India, and that it was published so late that the petitions against it could only reach Parliament at the far end of the session when there was no time left for calling attention to them in either House of Parliament, and they could only be formally presented. In short, the Tenancy Bill has been smuggled in, and seems likely to pass unobserved under the cloud of dust raised about the Criminal Procedure Bill. It might be asked, are there any Machiavellis who have been subordinate officers of the Government in India? Some people say that the Calcutta head office swarms with them. If so, is it not a Machiavellian proceeding to blind the eyes of the Bengali by putting forward the Ilbert Bill, and at the same time disposing the minds of the Anglo-Indians against their native fellow subjects, and making them indifferent to what passes—making them think of nothing but what is called the Ilbert Bill, when perhaps this Tenancy Bill we are now dis-

oussing is the real Ilbert Bill? (Cheers.) In any case it seems most unfortunate that Mr. Ilbert should have been mixed up with Bills either of which is unpopular with one or other sections of the community. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. W. ARATHOON said that the remarks which he had intended to make had been, to some extent, forestalled by the speech of the noble chairman. He knew some native gentlemen who would have been present at the meeting to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill, but who had been prevented from coming forward by the sop that they had received in the shape of the Ilbert Bill. On the other hand, he had no doubt that several European gentlemen, who would otherwise have been in favour of the zemindars, had turned against them because the zemindars had taken the part of their native brethren in supporting the Ilbert Bill. Whether the Ilbert Bill passed or not, he did trust that this measure, which had been called by a learned Chief Justice a most revolutionary measure, would be prevented from passing. He submitted that one great evil of this measure would be the blighted faith in the Government. For the future its bonds would not be considered as worth the paper upon which they were written, its promises as made only to be broken. Mr. Justice Stephen, who now adorned the English Bench, had used these words, which were very appropriate: "Whatever else the people of a country may feel about their rulers, they should feel perfect confidence in their good faith and in their scrupulous observance of their promises." Had not the good faith of the English Government been broken by the introduction of this Bill? The Lieutenant Governor (Sir George Campbell) had not carried out the promise which had been repeated by successive Lieutenant Governors that he made to the zemindars when they actually undertook the burden of the Road Cess and Public Works cess collections. That promise was most solemnly made, and the zemindars had been repeatedly told that it would be fulfilled. Instead of that instead of facilities being given for the recovery of rent, the very law of distraint had been virtually abolished. He asked them to consider the words of Rajah Shiva Pershad, addressed to the council, which were very ominous. He said, "If the Bill passes it will shake the faith and confidence of the people not only of British India, but of all the foreign States in the Government to its foundations." A leading paper in India, the *Englishman*, referring to this Bill, said, "We have no hesitation in saying that the course on which the Government appears to be bent in this matter is one which must prove utterly destructive of that confidence in its good faith, which has hitherto proved one of the surest bulwarks of its power; and that, therefore, whatever its immediate effect on that power may be, its ultimate effect must be in the highest degree prejudicial. If the Government thinks that by thus aggrandising the peasantry of the country at the cost of the aristocracy it is raising up for itself a source of strength that would more than counterbalance its forfeiture of the goodwill of the class it proposes to sacrifice, we can only say that it is leaning upon what the uniform teachings of Indian history show to be a rotten reed. The feeling of allegiance to the great zemindars—many of them representatives of ancient royal houses—is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of the country, and no attempt at a Foreign Government to eradicate it, by stirring up antagonism between the two classes, would have more than temporary effect. The policy of the Government is the policy of men who are not only willing to sacrifice justice and faith for the sake of an idea, but who are absolutely ignorant of the real feelings of the people they have been called upon to govern." The *Indian Mirror*, which was known to be certainly not a Conservative journal, said as to the Bill: "Whether the proposed law as it stands does, or does not injure zemindars, it certainly will not be quite satisfactory to the ryots. The consequence will be that while a white mutiny is raging over the Jurisdiction Bill, the Government, by hurried and perfunctory legislation on such an important question as that of rent, may be recklessly provoking a black mutiny." He hoped the time for a black mutiny would never come. He was very glad of that opportunity of bearing testimony to the high qualities of that noble class, the zemindars of Bengal. (Cheers.) Everybody had heard of the munificent gifts of the zemindars. They had heard of the gifts of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the Nawab Ahasanwolla Khan Bahadur, the Rani Surnamoyi Maharajah of Bardwan, &c., and others. One speaker in the Council had pointed out a number of other zemindars who had given small sums, as they were called, of 50,000 and 60,000 rupees. It was well known that during the famine, zemindars were ever ready with open hands. They had come to the help of the Government by offering their lands for the digging of tanks, and so forth, absolutely refusing to take any money for such land. Then, again, scholarships had been endowed at different colleges by the zemindars. Everybody, for instance, had heard of the munificent gift of a scholarship by the late Honourable Prasanna Kumar Tagore. He called the attention of the meeting to a passage from the prayer of the petition to Parliament of the zemindars of Behar. "Your Petitioners would further respectfully say that they have done nothing to deserve such treatment at the hands of the British Government. They have always been conspicuously

loyal to the British Crown. During the time of difficulty at the beginning of the century, and during the more troublous days of 1857 the zemindars of Bengal and Behar placed themselves, their influence, and their wealth, ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Government. But if this wealth and this influence are destroyed, to what class of the community will the Government in future look for support? If the zemindars, whose welfare has always been bound up with the British Government, are sacrificed to visionary theories, what class of the community will be able in future to repose with confidence on what has up to the present day been inviolable, the honour and good faith of the British Government?" The East India Association itself owed its very existence to the zemindars of India, it owed its foundation to gifts made by Indian landholders and Princes. He was glad to be able to take that opportunity of testifying in favour of the zemindars, and it gave him the more pleasure because in doing so he was not speaking against the poor cultivators and tillers of the soil in India, for it was the very essence of his argument—it was the very essence of the opposition, that this Bill would not do a jot of good to the poor cultivators of India. It would place the land in the hands of land-grabbers and money-lenders, and, it may be, of certain small indigo planters, who were always ready to grab at land if possible. The able lecturer had put before the meeting the words of Mr. Ilbert himself. Mr. Ilbert spoke as if he were not sure of the ground he was treading on. On that point he would read an extract from the speech of the Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur at the annual meeting of the British Indian Association last year. "The actual cultivators hardly gain much under the present Bill, but it is the *jotedars* and middlemen who will be most benefited; or, in other words, a class of small landowners is to be raised in the room of the large zemindars." In a speech before the Governor General's Legislative Council, the Maharajah of Darbhanga referred to the subject of occupancy tenures in Behar, and said: "The zemindars as a body are not averse to the cultivators acquiring this right. It gives the ryots a permanent interest in their lands. But the Bill does not create this right in favour of the actual cultivators. On the other hand, it distinctly says that the sub-lessees who, after all, are the actual cultivators of the soil, are not to acquire rights of occupancy. The actual cultivator is not to acquire the right unless he happens to pay in his rent direct to the zemindar, and he is to be perfectly at the mercy of his middleman. This seems to me to be perfectly anomalous, and it would be a better proposal that a ryot who is not an actual cultivator should not be allowed to acquire right of occupancy. Unless some such provision is made, we are bound to create a set of occupancy tenants who are not the actual cultivators, but middlemen; and these middlemen would be in a far better position to oppress the cultivator than the much-abused zemindars." On this point might also be quoted an extract from the minute of Sir Richard Garth, the learned Chief Justice of Bengal, "If the lot of the ryot is a hard one now, it will be a still harder one if Mr. Reynolds's Bill should pass into a law." He was pleased to hear what had fallen from the noble chairman. Lord Stanley had before now been described as the unflinching enemy of injustice—(cheers)—and his remarks to-day had confirmed that view; for if injustice had ever been committed in the British name, it was committed by this Bill. It was patent on the face of the Bill, so that those who ran might read. Was it justice to make a Bill retrospective in its effect upon one class, and not retrospective in its effect upon another class? The provisions as to rights of occupancy are to take effect against landlords, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary which may exist at the time the Bill becomes law, the enhancement clauses not to be retrospective. Was it justice to do away with freedom of contract, and that after recently codifying the law of contract and of specific relief? It would be unjust enough to do away altogether with freedom of contract; but here there was an exception made. The ryot was free to contract, except when he dealt directly with the zemindar. He was treated entirely as an imbecile. Was it justice to give a tenant an occupancy right, over a large portion of land—say 500 bighas, which he had held, it may be, for months only, if the ryot had held a small portion of land, say only one bigha, for twelve years, in the same estate? Was that just again for the Government to exclude itself from the operation of the Bill, as to the mode of realising its rents? Why should not the rights of the Government be subject to this Bill, as much as the rights of the zemindar, if the Bill is a just measure? On what principle should land belonging to a zemindar be subject to one law, and land which is in the hands of the Court of Wards for a minor zemindar, be subject to a different law? It really seemed that it would be wise for the zemindar to fain lunacy, or, if he could, to remain a minor all the days of his life, so as to have his property vested in the Court of Wards. He objected to this Bill, because it did away with the rights of the zemindar, or to choose his own tenant; because the right of pre-emption, which it pretended to confer, was a sham, inasmuch as the zemindar himself could not keep the land he bought, although a stranger could; because the zemindar, instead of being a proprietor, was constituted a mere 1-5th stakeholder, or co-partner in the ownership of his land.

If there had, in the past, existed those causes of complaint against which the Bill was aimed, they had now ceased to exist. There had been a time when landlords as a class might be said to have been oppressive, but so far, at least, as regards Bengal proper, those days had gone by, and since the Indigo disturbance, in the words of the poet, "the hydra-headed monster" had been roused, and the tables been completely turned. He denied the right of the Indian Government as one party to a contract to divest vested rights. He had challenged this in his last address; since then he had read articles in the leading Indian papers expressing the same view in better and clearer language, including the Liberal newspaper, the *Indian Statesman*; but assuming such right, it could only be exercised in a case of real emergency, which could alone afford any excuse for this Bill. The Honourable Kristo Dao Pal told the Legislative Council that "there had not been the faintest echo from the raiyats in any part of the country to the cry raised by the Government that there should be a general revision of the substantive law;" and that was confirmed by the Chief Justice, who said in his minute that this Bill was "not for the purpose of meeting any actual complaints or rectifying any proved abuses." If any gentleman desired proof that the state of things which was pointed to as giving ground for this measure did not now exist, he need only refer to the more recent administrative reports for the Bengal province to see how the state of the country had improved. In 1793 Mr. James Pattle, before his retirement from the service of the East India Company, gave a striking picture of the uncultivated and desolate state of the country at that time; but in 1853 a writer, whom Sir John Kaye described as one of the ablest men then in India, declared that great improvements had taken place, and said that "it was high time that the outcry about the extreme unhappiness of the Bengal ryot should cease." That was in 1853, and the state of things to-day was infinitely better than then. The Indian Government had not taken pains to ascertain what alteration, if any, of the law, was really demanded. Certainly there was the Bengal Rent Commission appointed, but as one of the native members told the Legislative Council that commission "made no statistical inquiries; they made no local inquiries; they sat in their own chambers; they called for official reports, and from the depth of their own consciousness they evolved their theories and propositions." The *Indian Mirror* had the following comments upon the laxity of the Government in that respect:—"We must confess to some surprise that, while a commission was sent about every presidency and province of the Empire to ascertain the wishes of the people through representative bodies of gentlemen in regard to a national system of education, no similar course was taken to make the Government thoroughly acquainted with the feelings and the wishes of the two most important classes, whose respective rights and interests on the tenderest point of their nature were proposed to be finally settled in the Bengal Rent Bill. It is true that the official members of the Council are supposed from their position to hold briefs for the ryots, but it is not difficult to understand what is likely to be the result of their advocacy when they will be groping in the dark as to the actual merits of their clients' case." Some provisions of a highly objectionable character had been introduced into the Bill which had not even been recommended by the Rent Commission. Referring to these, the zemindars, in their petition against the Bill, said, "The importation of foreign ideas in the regulation of the ordinary relations of life in an oriental country, for which the people are not ripe, can only lead to harm. Never in this country, or at present within the British territories or in the United States, is the practice of paying compensation to a tenant at will for relinquishment of his holding known or recognised." And lastly, he alluded to the permanent settlement, which, as Lord Stanley had told them, was sanctioned, after due consideration, by men like Pitt and Dundas. By that measure, so solemnly entered into, the Government transferred its proprietary right to the zemindars. The transfer was made for valuable consideration on both sides; (a) The Government was to receive for ever 10-11ths as revenue, and this, whether the land suffered from inundation, drought, or famine. (b) That amount was to be paid in before sunset of a day named, otherwise the zemindar's proprietary right was put up for auction sale. (c) The zemindar had to clear jungle lands. (d) To be staunch supporters of the Government. (e) They could transfer their right and resume lands. (f) Accretions to their property were made additions. (g) Phalkeo Banker and Jalker of their lands belonged to them. (h) They could summon and compel the attendance of their tenants and arrest them if necessary for the realisation of their rents or sell their tenancy. (i) In 1822 they were expressly declared entitled to eject all ryots (except evident hereditary ryots. (j) They were called proprietors, their right was called proprietary right, they were said to have property in the soil, and they were told to exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands "under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruits of their own good management and industry." The only reservation in favour of the ryots being power to enact laws, whenever proper, "for protection and welfare of dependent talookdars and ryots." He said

that in the very valuable paper to which they had just listened were given the opinions of the men of the time, and since that time until Mr. Ilbert came on the scene, as to the rights the zemindars acquired under this solemn compact; the opinions of Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. R. D. Mangles, Sir Frederick Currie, of Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Barnes Peacock, and of the present Chief Justice of Bengal. To those, he thought, might be added the names of Mr. Harrington and of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, then secretary to the Government of India, who, on April 22, 1819, wrote as follows:—"But it is the firm determination of Government to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges bestowed on the zemindars by that settlement, notwithstanding any errors or abuses that may now be discovered to have been practised, and although the profits of anyone from his estate should be many lakhs, and his jama only a few rupees, yet Government will on no pretence break its agreement." He had said enough to show that this solemn contract is now being vivisected, that the zemindary system is being utterly destroyed, that there will be in the near future no landed aristocracy left in Bengal to be of use to the British in time of need, that this measure was destroying the aristocracy of Bengal, though only a few years ago the British Government maintained the aristocracy of Oudh. He trusted that before it was too late the voice of England will avert this catastrophe. He would conclude by reading a minute of Lord Cornwallis, dated Feb. 10, 1790, "In case of a foreign invasion, it is of the last importance, considering the means by which we keep possession of this country, that the proprietors of the land should be attached to us from motives of self-interest."

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter received from Mr. C. T. Buckland, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and until recently at the head of the revenue administration of Bengal as Member of the Board of Revenue:—

"I regret that illness prevents me from attending the meeting at St. James's Hall, to-morrow. As a member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, I have watched the Rent Bill in its several stages, and believe that in its present shape, it is most unjust and injurious to the zemindars of Bengal. I agree with those who hold that if there had been no perpetual settlement in Bengal, the British Government would not now exist in India. I know that the zemindars, as a class, have behaved well to their ryots; and the ryots, generally, bear no ill-will to their zemindars. And I would warn the Government that if they persist in carrying a measure which is calculated to break down the Perpetual Settlement, they will fail to collect the Revenue of Bengal under any system of direct or *khas* management, without endless oppression and harassment to their ryots."

Mr. W. Taylor, late Commissioner of Patna, also detained by illness, wrote:—"I regard the proposed revolution as fraught with mischief."

Mr. DONALD REID said that the reader of the paper was known to Indians as an eminent literary gentleman, a former Press Commissioner for the Bengal province, and one of "Ali Baba's" C.I.E.'s; and it was difficult to understand what practical knowledge he could bring to bear upon a subject of this kind. It was a common fallacy to suppose that a gentleman could take up a subject connected with agriculture or the land, and master it in the same way that he would the contents of a novel or a book of light literature. It was that utter contempt for the experience and knowledge required in the management of agricultural affairs that had brought about such disastrous results in many of our Indian famines. That day, in the same spirit, an utter stranger to the management of land in India, and to the habits and resources of Indian peasantry, had stood up and delivered a lecture on what he was pleased to call, "The mischief threatened by the Bengal Tenancy Bill," condemning, in a few idle words, the work arrived at, during the course of many years, by four successive Lieutenant Governors and their most experienced district officers. The very audacity of the speaker would be laughable if the question involved were not a most serious one, affecting the welfare of sixty million souls. He trusted that in the name of charity, and for the honour of the British nation, the subject would not be made a party question—(cheers)—in that country, but that Conservatives and Liberals would combine to strengthen the hands of Indian officials in the matter, resting assured that the landlord interest would receive the same attention from the Legislature as that of the ryot. It was a question which could only be settled on its merits by those on the spot who had practical knowledge on the subject. The principal arguments brought forward by the opponents of the Bill were three. Firstly, that the effect of the Bill would be simply to deprive the zemindars of their proprietary rights and render the mere person their estates. Secondly, to make occupancy tenures transferable would injure the landlords without benefiting the cultivators, and the persons who would buy up those occupancy rights would undoubtedly be money-lenders and indigo planters. The mahajans or money-lenders would not cultivate themselves, but would sub-let to an inferior class of ryots who would be mere tenants at will, with no rights of occupancy. The consequence would be that in a few years the settled ryot would have disappeared, and the land would be held by non-cultivating mahajans, and the ryots under them (who would be the real cultivators) would have no rights at all. Thirdly, the provisions as to sub-letting would conduce to bring about

the same results. All those arguments could very easily be answered in a satisfactory manner. First, the landlords holding large estates would, as a matter of fact, always be ciphers, and the small landlords would always be engines of oppression on their estates. He challenged anyone to disprove that statement. The twenty-second paragraph of the Indian Famine Commission Report furnished in itself almost complete proof because it showed that the universal custom of the province was for the landlord to make over his rights in the villages of his estate to contractors for short terms of years. He remembered the day when the landlords' rights in the villages of the large British Raj's estates were actually put up to the highest bidder, he himself being one of the bidders. Secondly, in making occupancy rights transferable in the Bill, it was intended to improve a custom which already existed on a large scale in many parts of the province where the cultivators were sturdy enough and energetic enough to assert their rights. It was not intended by Government that those tenures should be bought up as a speculation, as it would be necessary to prohibit the purchaser re-letting them at enhanced rates. Every transaction would be registered, and if a purchaser bought a ryot's occupancy right with the object of re-letting, it would be insisted on that he did so at the old rates, allowing the incoming tenant to enter with occupancy rights. Care would be taken by Government that neither the money lender nor the indigo planter encroached upon the cultivating ryot's rights in that respect. (Hear, hear.) He was himself an indigo planter, and it was his intention, and the intention of every planter of his way of thinking, that the ryot should reap to the full the benefit of every English penny sent into Behar—(cheers)—and they were quite prepared to submit to any change in the law which would prevent them acquiring new land so long as it benefited the ryot. There should be no doubt on that point. (Cheers.) It would be very necessary to insist that the fields of a holding which had been bought or sold up should be let at the old rates, for unless that were done the lands would go by competition at an exorbitant rental. The last census returns showed that there had been a surprising increase in the population of Behar within ten years, amounting to 18½ per cent. in Champaran, 15¼ per cent. in Mozufferpore, and 9½ per cent. in the thickly populated district of Sarun, where the average was 8¼ persons to one square mile. It would, therefore, be little short of criminal for the Government to continue to allow holdings to go at competition rents in those districts. (Hear, hear.) He declared, however, that it had been the custom of the Behar landlord to sell his tenant and the produce of his land to the highest bidder, and to the stranger, and it seemed more than absurd to him, who had been behind the scenes for the last twenty-two years, to hear the landlords bemoaning the fate of their ryots if tenures were made transferable by law. Thirdly, the custom of subletting was a very ancient one, and not nearly so injurious to the people and the country as one would imagine. Certainly, it would be very desirable to check subletting at a rack rent if it were possible to do so, and when there was a correct record of rights that evil might be checked. But as it stood at present, subletting was practised in every village in Bengal and Behar, and surely it was wiser to acknowledge that custom in the new Rent Bill than to entirely ignore it. He asked those who were really interested in the subject of the Bengal Rent Law to get a copy of the report of the Indian Famine Commission (Part 2) and carefully read pages 117 to 121. It would appear from a perusal of those pages that far more drastic measures than those proposed by the framers of the Bengal Tenancy Bill would have met with the approval of the Famine Commission. He was himself a large ticcadar, or contractor of villages, and landholder, and he, therefore, could not possibly dissociate his own interests from those of the Behar zemindars. Any measure which injured them would affect him in the same manner. True, he would have to keep a correct record of rights and so on, which would entail a much heavier outlay in estate management, but he fully recognised the necessity for that. Sir Stuart Bayley had said "the new law will enable the ryot to maintain his rights of occupancy to hold his land subject to fixed conditions of tenure, to be certified exactly of the amount which he will have to pay for it annually, to resist illegal distraint, illegal cesses, and illegal enhancement, to have at hand a trustworthy record of demands and requirements." On the other hand the zemindar would be given the power to realise punctually from the ryot his just rent. The state of affairs at present existing, and which the Government intended to improve, was described in the following words by a zemindar in the Gya District: "The law entitles the Behar ryot to a pottah (lease) and receipts; yet he seldom, if ever, gets any. The law declares the exaction of *abwabs* (illegal cesses) illegal; yet how numerous and heavy are the *abwabs* that we, zemindars, exact from him? His *mouroossee* (occupancy) tenures are altogether exempted by law from liability to enhancement; yet how at each change in, and transfer of, the zemindaree, and how easily when he sets up his head against us, we, without regard to law or justice, add something to it every year? The law protects him against ejection, yet how often, without any opposition from him or without resort to law and procedure, we turn him out of his and his father's

land? It is illegal and a criminal offence to extort rent from him by duress; yet our *goomastahs* and *barahils* (rent collectors) go and do it at the door of his house, preventing egress and ingress, and deprive him of the use of our village wells until he pays off our rents; and how frequently for the same purpose we bring him to our kutchery (office) and detain him there against his will until he satisfies our demand? The law has guaranteed to the ryot every right in property and every facility to enjoy the fruits of his labour unmolested; yet meekly and quietly he submits to all the indignities and ill treatment to which the zemindar subjects him, and suffers his rights to be thus infringed; and he seldom if ever thinks of going to court for relief; the cause of this being the terrifying influence exercised over him by the *bosta* (bundle of cooked accounts) of the *patwari* and *goomastah*, &c." He (Mr. Reid) could solemnly declare that there was not one word of exaggeration in that statement, which in a few sentences revealed a horrible state of oppression and misery.

Mr. HENRY STEWART REID (late member of the Board of Revenue, North West Provinces) said that he was entitled to speak upon this subject, because for thirteen years, from 1868 to 1881, he had had the supervising of the working of the North West Province Rent Law. He had had to deal with the tenures and with all the rent cases that came up from the permanently settled districts, and, speaking from his experience, during those thirteen years he declared that no man could lay his hand on his heart and say that the Bill now under discussion was not a one-sided and partial Bill. (Hear, hear.) He did not like to use harsh language, but he must say that it seemed to him that the Bill made a "dead set" at the landholder. His sympathies had always been with the tenant, but he was not one of those who approved of the practice of robbing Peter to pay Paul, and that was really the effect of this Bill. There were two features in it which seemed to him especially mischievous. The first was the extension of the area, which was to be held by occupancy tenants, and the second was the transferability of the occupancy right. Mr. Ilbert, in his "Statement of Objects and Reasons," had stated that 30 per cent. of the tenants in chief, the tenants who held under the zemindars, had their tenures with the right of occupancy. There were instances where the zemindar had been unable to get land for his sons and the members of his own family, all the land being taken up by tenants with the right of occupancy. What the act did was to make every tenant at will a tenant with a right of occupancy. A tenant who held under a zemindar for only one year had as much right of occupancy as if he had held for twelve years, the only difference being that he had no right of occupancy to transfer. The question of transferability and the right of occupancy had often been very keenly discussed in the North West Provinces in connection with the Rent Act. The High Court there had ruled that the landlord was eligible to take property. The Board of Revenue, relying on the letter and on the spirit of the Act, contended that the right was heritable, and not transferable. The matter was brought before the Government, and the law was amended so that it could not be misread. In the paper there was quoted the following passage from Mr. Ilbert's "Statement of Objects and Reasons":—"That the powers of transferring which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would not be occupancy-ryots, but under-ryots with little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility." Mr. Lethbridge referred to that as a "bland remark," and certainly it hardly seemed suited to the gravity of the occasion. He (Mr. Reid) ventured to assert that which Mr. Ilbert regarded as "within the range of possibility" was absolutely certain to happen. (Cheers.) He was certain that the tenant's occupancy right would be improved off the face of the earth, and in the place of the ryot holder there would be money-lenders and land-grabbers. It was well-known that the ryots were often heavily indebted, and also that the money-lenders had a land hunger, and took every opportunity of acquiring land. The money-lender would certainly make a worse landlord than the old zemindar, between whom and the old tenant there were ties very often of family, and who had been associated together for generations. So that, if this Bill passed, the last stage of the ryot would be much worse than the first. He protested that the opponents of the bill ought to be credited with as great sympathy for the ryots as the advocates of the Bill. They did not believe that justice could be done fairly to one party by doing injustice to another party. He trusted that the Bill would never pass, as he believed it would be ruinous both to the landholders and to the occupying tenant. (Cheers.)

Mr. ARTHUR KNATCHBULL CONNELL said it occurred to him that all through this discussion the opponents and the advocates of the Bengal Tenancy Bill had never once fairly joined issue. It seemed to be forgotten what an enormous stretch of country Bengal was. The population of Bengal, according to the last census, was sixty-six millions, and the number of square miles, fifty-four millions; in other words, Bengal was nearly as big as Great Britain, and the population was very nearly double. Supposing a person were to argue that because the peasantry in Guernsey and Jersey were in a prosperous state, therefore the crofters in the North of Scotland were prosperous, such an

argument would be scouted; but that was what was being put forward with regard to Bengal. On the one hand, Miss Florence Nightingale quoted evidence to show that the ryots were very much oppressed, and that most monstrous kinds of contracts were forced upon them, and illegal cesses exacted from them; and on the other hand were people who quoted from the Administrative Reports of Bengal to prove that the Bengal ryot was in a perfectly flourishing condition. It seemed to him that the evidence quoted for and the evidence quoted against this Bill really referred to different parts of the country. Eastern Bengal, for instance, was not in the same condition as Behar generally, nor was South Behar the same as North Behar. There was such a total absence of facts in the case put forward both by the opponents and by the advocates of this measure, and it was difficult for an outsider to make out what was really the real state of things; but from all that he could gather, it appeared that in North Behar the character of the people and the agricultural conditions were wholly different to those in South Behar, and still more to those in Bengal proper. He believed he was correct in stating that the population of North Behar was Hindu, or much more Hindu than the population of South Behar, and that the population of North Behar was exactly similar to the population of the districts of Achengur in North Behar. He recently read the Settlement Report (and he believed it was one of the best Settlement Reports) of Achengur in the North West Provinces, and comparing what he found there with what he could learn about North Behar, he came to the conclusion that the population was very similar, and that what had happened in North Behar was that there were not now so many village communities as there were in the North West Provinces, and that those village communities had had their rights and the records of their rights lost, owing to the neglect of the Bengal Government—partly owing to what he must call the monstrous example set by the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards was a sort of Court of Chancery, that looked after the estates of minors, and during the last twenty years it had had various estates under its control. The Bengal Famine did not take place in South Behar, but in North Behar to a very great extent. The Government had itself through the Court of Wards set a most evil example to the zemindars in refusing to recognise occupancy tenures and resorting to illegal distrainments. To a large extent the famine in North Behar was due to the indigo planters. He was glad to hear from the mouth of an indigo planter (Mr. Donald Reid) that he and his friends were quite willing to assent to any measures which would benefit the ryot, but from reading the reports on indigo plantations in places in South Behar and even in North Behar, he did not believe that indigo planting there had been beneficial to the ryot. The indigo planter had induced the zemindar to give him leases which were not advantageous to the ryot, which bound the ryot to grow indigo instead of rice, and which had of course been, as all contracts were, upheld by the Government. That had had a disastrous effect upon that part of India. If it were said that indigo planting took capital into India, and that the natives could not themselves conduct indigo plantations, that was false. In the North West Provinces a great deal of indigo planting had been done by the natives themselves, and they worked it just as successful as Europeans. There seemed to him to be evidence to show that in North Behar there was necessity for a Bengal Rent Act of some nature which should record and protect the rights of the ryots. Not very long ago they were (if they were not now) members of village communities, as they still were in the North West Province, or that part of the North West Provinces which marches with North Behar. Nevertheless, there were great flaws in the Bill now under discussion. It was very doubtful whether the transferability of the occupancy rights was at all sound. Arguing from experience in other parts of India, and assuming that it was necessary for that part of Bengal to have a Rent Act, he still thought that all the advantages of such an Act would be lost entirely if the Government intended to break down the Permanent Settlement, by which this country gave certain pledges to the zemindars. (Hear, hear.) No one who read the *Pioneer* and the newspapers from the North West and other parts of India could not fail to come to the conclusion that there was a very strong movement indeed in India outside Bengal to try and get that large amount from the Bengal zemindar, which it was imagined had been hitherto entirely lost to the Government. He believed that owing to the number of sub-tenures which now existed in Bengal between the ryots, it would be almost impossible, without inflicting great suffering to increase their taxes. The Government seemed to have its eye—its covetous eye—on every possible source of income, but if it taxed the zemindar, the benefits of the protection intended by this Bill, and which perhaps ought to be given to the North Behar ryots, would be entirely lost.

Mr. CECIL MAURICE CHAPMAN considered that no apology was needed for an Englishman taking part in this discussion, for possessors of property differed in degree and not in kind, and if there were truth in the statement that by the Bengal Tenancy Bill the rights of property were attacked, it affected the holders of all property. No opportunity of protesting against such a measure as this should be lost. Of necessity

legislation in India was, as a rule, rather the precursor than the consequence of public opinion; and, in dealing with that measure they were considering not so much the wishes of the ryots themselves as the ideas of certain members of the Legislative Council as to what those wishes ought to be. (Cheers.) If he was right in that, then it might be hoped that any expression of dissent to this Bill would not be made in vain. The fundamental ideas of the Bill were simple and intelligible enough, and of late years people had become familiar enough with them; but there was one reason why those ideas in this particular instance should be most vehemently opposed—because here they were based on absolutely fallacious assumptions. The first and fundamental assumption upon which the Bill was based, was that the cause of all mischief in regard to the land question in India was not the conduct of particular natives, or any particular class of people but the relationship between landlord and tenant. That was an assumption which it had never been attempted to prove, and which he defied any one to prove. The assumption was that all the evils which had been enumerated in the many pamphlets which had been published upon this subject were traceable to that relationship. On reading through the literature of this subject, it would be found that nothing was attacked except the conduct of certain individuals in certain places; but, when legislation was proposed, individual conduct was ignored, and it was the relationship itself that was attacked. Mr. Cobden was the first to make prominent the one idea that all the evil connected with land were due to the relationship between landlord and tenant, and he had said that he would not cease until he had proved it to demonstration in England. The attempt to prove that in England had, so far, failed. It had been urged that it had been proved in Ireland, but he (Mr. Chapman) denied that the recent Irish legislation proved that the land question in Ireland, was still in the experimental stage. It was not yet really known whether the only inducement the Government had for introducing the Irish Land Act, was the mischief which it pretended to remedy. But Ireland was not India, and it seemed to him upon studying this question that all the evidence went to prove that the cause of mischief was the conduct of certain individuals for whose sins a whole class was to be made to suffer. Then there was a second assumption, and that went to the root of the matter, because the advocates of this Bill maintained that upon it the utility and simplicity and the justice of the Bill depended. They assumed that a fair rate of interest and a fixed rate could be made at the same time for a whole province. He contended that if it was attempted to make a fixed rate of interest at once, and a fair one, for an ever-varying species of property, it would be found impossible to do so. That was shown in India by the experience of the last hundred years. There was no one who had attempted to deal with this question in India who had not found it to be an impossibility. If that were so, that was an assumption which was, at any rate, not up to the present proved, and it was only making a leap in the dark to act upon such an assumption. He, therefore, maintained that the apparent justice of this measure was either an impossibility or a sham. Then there was another assumption—as to the effect of this Bill. It was assumed that its consequences would be most beneficial to the ryot, because it would completely change his character. Upon what foundation did that assumption rest? Simply and solely upon the imagination of the framers of the Bill. (Cheers.) Everyone who had read of the character of the Bengal ryot knew that it varied in different parts of the country. It was urged by the supporters of the Bill that, because the ryots in some parts of Bengal had been able to obtain certain rights, therefore those rights should be extended elsewhere; as though that was not really an argument to show that the character of the natives in question was the real gist of the matter, and that, where the ryots had shown the characteristics of independence and manliness, the zemindars were not remiss in allowing customs to grow up which gave them those rights which this Bill intended to force upon the two classes against the wishes of both. (Cheers.) Thus that argument of the supporters of the measure was turned against themselves. Then it was urged that that custom had been conceded. If that were so it was only an argument in favour of the Zemindars. It showed that, where the Zemindars had found that the ryot was a person who could be benefited by the custom, they had voluntarily conceded the custom. It had been urged again that, even granting that some risks were run by the Bill, still, it was only an experiment and a useful experiment. He would only say and the testimony of history confirmed it, that experiments in politics were the frequent source of revolutions. (Cheers.) It had been denied that the consequences of the Bill would be such as we have described, viz., to place the ryot at the mercy of the money-lenders. Upon that question he would quote the words of Mr. Charles Russell upon similar proceedings in Ireland: "the Banks"—(which might be taken to represent the money-lenders in the case of India)—"seem soon to have appreciated the fact that the law had given the tenant a property which, whatever it might have been in equity, was not legally his before . . . When the loss upon the interest transaction and the

renewal transaction together with the expenditure in eating and drinking which the obliged borrower is bound to make, are taken into account, it will be seen how speedily a debt so contracted runs up, and upon what unfavourable terms the loan is contracted. If the danger had been proved to exist in Ireland, surely it was an obvious danger in India, where the new law would interfere with the custom of centuries. As to the injustice of this measure, he was convinced of it by the very arguments of those who supported the Bill. On reading the literature upon the subject, it would be found that the arguments and the excuses put forward were contradictory. The approvers of the Bill had obviously exaggerated both the wealth and wickedness of the zemindars. They said, "We cannot give you compensation in this matter because we deprive you of nothing," and almost in the same breath they said, "We are bound to deprive you of those rights that you have now over the ryot, because you have exercised them so badly." One or other of those two reasons must be untrue. It was unnecessary to do more than refer to Mr. Lethbridge's paper, in which were given the exact words of the Permanent Settlement, and the official reports which followed upon it, to prove that the first excuse was untrue, and to show that something had been taken away, even if it had not been acquired by prescription. In regard to the second excuse, the evidence was quite against the assumption that the zemindars, as a class, had acted unjustly to the ryots. In conclusion, he would describe this measure, as it had been described by a previous speaker (Mr. Stewart Reid), as a measure which was obviously an attack upon a single class, and as such to be deprecated. It was also an impossible attempt to prevent a growing class from the results of its own improvidence. Such evils could only yield to time and to education; but it was attempted here to make a certain class more moral and more careful of its own interests by Act of Parliament, which had ever proved to be an impossibility. It seemed to him, if he might use the simile, that the Government, in passing this measure, was rather like a shepherd, who, having discovered that a single dog had taken to worrying the sheep it ought to protect, determined to have nothing more to do with dogs, forgetful that in doing so, he was leaving his flock to the wolves. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if the Bill was passed in its present form—even with compensation—it could not be otherwise than a dangerous and unjustifiable experiment; but if it passed without compensation, it would undoubtedly and obviously inflict great and severe injustice. (Cheers.)

Mr. KRISHNALAL DATTA said he regretted that something like party spirit should have been shown in the opposition to this Bill. He had as much sympathy for the zemindars as any one, but what was needed was justice for the toiling millions of his fellow-countrymen. He supported the Tenancy Bill, because he believed it would conduce to the material welfare of the thousands of natives now living, and millions yet unborn.

Mr. W. MARTIN WOOD also supported the Bill, but admitted that before passing into law it should be subjected to important modifications.

Mr. DA COSTA remarked that the Bill was, and would be, the outcome of a Liberal policy, but that could not be so, because it violated the most cherished of Liberal principles. A Liberal policy upheld justice, but this Bill would involve grievous and undeserved wrong on a class whose unswerving loyalty and valuable services, especially at critical times, such as the Mutiny of 1857, and the more recent scarcity in Behar, had been repeatedly acknowledged by the Government of India. A Liberal policy professed to be based upon honesty, but this Bill proposed that the Government, which had sold the land with its proprietary rights solemnly proclaimed, should dispossess the purchaser of such rights without refunding the price received for them. A Liberal policy was said to rest on truth and good faith. Were truth and good faith to be looked for in the statement now made, that the zemindars were not the proprietors of their estates when the British Government had for a whole century repeatedly and solemnly declared the contrary, and their declarations had throughout been sanctioned by the Legislature and upheld by the Law Courts? Was it to be believed that those solemn declarations and their confirmation by the highest authority in the land were all false? Were truth and good faith to be found in the specious arguments ingeniously set forth by a lawyer who was unknown to fame until he was chosen to be the mouthpiece of those who contrived this iniquitous measure? The Bill had been represented as forming an essential part of Lord Ripon's Indian policy. As a matter of fact, however, the Bill had been initiated long before Lord Ripon had any direct connection with India, and at a time when his lordship entertained probably no thought whatever of being appointed to rule over that country. The Bill professed to improve the position of the ryot or cultivating tenant, and that policy had gained for it the support of a very large class in this country. But that plea was entirely delusive. The inevitable result of the Bill must be to deprive the cultivator of the security he now enjoyed against an undue enhancement of his rent, and to leave him without any special protection from the law to the mercy of the middlemen whom the Bill proposed to create, and who were under the Bill to become the future landlords of the cultivators. Party feeling might have obscured

for some the real issues of the measure, but it was to be hoped that independent men would carefully examine the clauses of this extraordinary Bill before deciding to give it the weight of their sanction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. ARATHOON, after paying a tribute of respect to the exceedingly able and exhaustive paper of Mr. Lethbridge, said there was one view which he would like to put before the association, because it seemed to have escaped notice, and in some measure acted as an apology for the conduct of Mr. Ilbert and Lord Ripon with regard to this Bill; at the same time it was a view which inclined him to oppose this Bill from considerations purely of political economy. The main provisions of the Bill which would revolutionise the conditions at present existing with regard to land tenancy in India were: Firstly, the destruction of freedom of contract; secondly, the giving of occupancy rights to the ryot; and, thirdly, the giving of those occupancy rights in cases even where the ryot happened to possess only a small portion of land and the giving of it over exaggerated and enlarged tenures. Those were the provisions which inclined him to think that that which the Legislature had in view in proposing this Bill was the improvement of the tenant peasantry. The idea prevailed in political circles pretty nearly all over Europe now that the best way in which land could be held for the advancement of any country was by peasants who were at the same time tenants—in other words, what was called tenant-peasantry. It seemed to him that that was a condition which, though it might possibly answer in certain parts of the Continent, although it might possibly answer even in Ireland, was one which would not answer at all in India under the present circumstances. The reason why he thought that that was what the Government of India were trying to bring about by this Bill was that in order to bring about any such condition, freedom of contract must first be destroyed to a certain extent. It must be put out of the power of the tenant to be able to contract himself out of his right of occupancy. That proviso was contained in this Act. Then the ryots must have given him a certain right of occupancy, and that was done by the Bill. Not only was the right of occupancy given; but it was given in the most stringent manner possible to the tenant. Therefore, he argued that it was the intention of the Legislature probably in this case to create in India a tenant peasantry. The reason why he thought that the creation of a tenant peasantry such as that contemplated and intended by the Legislature would be injurious to India, was that in the first place its creation would be injurious at any rate at present. Then he opposed it because he thought that this Act would not fulfil the object in view, because if it were wished to create a tenant peasantry the occupancy right must be made inalienable. The right given to the ryot by this Bill was not an inalienable right. The ryot could alienate it to anybody but to the landlord. He considered the condition of the peasantry in India to be such that as long as the ryot was given a right which he could alienate the conditions of his existence were so precarious that he would be sure, sooner or later, to alienate it. Therefore this Bill would not create that which it had in view, it would not create a tenant peasantry at all, it would merely rob the landlords of a right which he now possessed. It gave a certain right to the tenant and merely enabled him with greater facility to dispose of the right to a third person who there was every reason to believe would not hold that right to the advantage of India to the same extent as if that right had been possessed by the tenant or, in the absence of the tenant, by the zemindar. Had the occupancy right thus given to the tenant by this Bill been made inalienable in all circumstances, that is to say, had it been made personally to the tenant who acquired that right, and in the event of his being obliged to sell his tenancy had that right been, so to speak, forfeited altogether, then it would have been said that a substantial attempt had been made on the part of the Legislature to create a tenant peasantry, because the result would have been that the ryot would have felt from his occupation that he was not a mere tiller of the soil, that he had an interest in the soil. At the same time the people surrounding the ryot would not be tempted to get hold of the occupancy right, because they could not have with it all the incidents and all the advantages of the possession, but would merely be put in the position in which the ryot was now, namely, that of a tiller of the soil. It further seemed to him that it was a very moot point indeed, it was admitted to be a moot point in political economy, whether a tenant peasantry was best for any country. Admittedly, it could only be beneficial in a country in which the tenantry were in a more or less civilised and enlightened condition. Those who had studied this question knew that if the land was to pass from landed proprietors into the hands of small tenant peasantry, that tenant peasantry must be in position, financially and intellectually, to exercise that power to the best advantage in the cultivation of the soil.

Mr. ROGER LETHBRIDGE, replying very briefly on the whole debate, observed that the remarkable weakness of the case put forward by the few speakers who had supported the Bill, really left nothing to be replied to by those who opposed it. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the noble chairman for his able and impartial guidance of the debate.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ARATHOON, and carried by acclamation.

## THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[“DAILY CHRONICLE.”]

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S paper which was read yesterday before a large gathering of the East India Association places the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in a very strong light. That gentleman's lengthened experience of India, and the exceptional opportunities which he has had of making himself acquainted with the questions at issue, would of themselves entitle him to a respectful hearing, even if the arguments he uses against Mr. Ilbert's measure were less forcible than they are. Mr. Lethbridge very properly draws attention to the importance of the province referred to, which, being almost exclusively an agricultural one, will be greatly affected by such a Bill becoming law. Bengal has a population equal to those of France and England put together, and the extent of territory is indicated by Mr. Lethbridge in the statement that it is “nearly as large as the German Empire.” We do not propose on this occasion to follow Mr. Lethbridge through all the arguments which he uses with a view to prove that the proposed measure is fraught with the gravest evils, and that it has been formulated “in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government.” It will be sufficient for the present if we say that his case, as he presented it yesterday, is calculated to give rise to serious reflections as to whether Mr. Ilbert's mode of amending the existing laws affecting landlord and tenant is not open to many objections. Mr. Lethbridge declares that the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are far more arbitrary in a certain direction than those of the Irish Land Acts. Without discussing the point, we may say that Mr. Lethbridge has summarised them as amounting to an intention to introduce fixity of tenure, fair rent, free sale, compensation for disturbance, abolition of power of contract, and, in fact, the solid programme of the most “advanced school” into a country which differs “as widely from Ireland in every political and economical aspect” as it is possible to imagine. He declares emphatically that this Bill, if it should become law, will confer important rights upon a newly-created class of middlemen, and not upon the actual cultivators of the soil. Against the middlemen the cultivators will possess “no rights whatever, not even those rights which they now possess against the zemindars.”

[“WESTERN MORNING NEWS”].

THE Bengal Tenancy Bill is another of Mr. Ilbert's Bills. It gives the farmers of Bengal the three F's, and reduces the zemindar or landlord to a rent-charger. It is in defiance of what is called the permanent settlement, and it gives the ryot or peasant a right to sell his interest in his land as indefeasible as the landlord's own. Mr. Roper Lethbridge, the late Press Commissioner in India, read a very able and exhaustive paper against this Bill. He attacked it on all grounds, as a breach of faith, as a visionary scheme, as an interference with freedom of contract, as being likely to ruin the aristocracy, as being certain to increase the power of the usurers, and to lead to such evils as afflict the cultivators in the Deccan, as regulating rents by means of a revenue officer, and binding the landlord down to receive no more than a fifth of the estimated annual value of the land in staple crops at harvest time prices. Mr. Roper Lethbridge believes that the new law will mean ruinous litigation, for every Hindu is litigious; that it will hinder cultivation; that it will put the middleman in the place of the landlord as the ruler of the tenant; that in the end it will abolish the landlord altogether; and that the final result will be ruinous for both landlord and tenant. For the tenants will sub-let under the money-lender, and the land will be cursed. If we appeal to Ireland, Mr. Lethbridge replies that India is not Ireland. If you speak of starving ryots, he says their case is worse under the system of the Deccan which the Bill proposes to introduce. And the Government is getting rid of the class which has been most loyal to it, for the sake of doing this questionable thing. Such are Mr. Lethbridge's arguments against the second Ilbert Bill. I can only say that they were not controverted at the meeting.

## THE “MANCHESTER COURIER” ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THAT the ryots are poor in the extreme, everybody who took an interest in the subject has known perfectly well for a long time past. The source of their distress is, however, as notoriously not so much the oppression of the zemindar as the harshness of the personage who is known in Ireland as the “Gombeen man.” The landlord neither in Ireland nor in India has the faintest desire to oppress or unjustly grind down the class which comes between himself and the soil. He fully recognises that as a matter of fact there is in each case a species of partnership between them, and that it is the duty of both to make reasonable concessions, and for the tenant to behave with at least common honesty. Unhappily the necessities of the ryot, like the extravagance of the Irish tenant, have not unfrequently brought him within the reach of the money-lender, who makes advances upon crops ungrown—sometimes even unshown—and takes as his share that which is really the landlord's property. The results are the same both in Ireland and in India. There is a considerable amount of what is called agricultural distress, and in the end a Liberal Government, with its accustomed *a priori* reasoning, brings in a Bill to compensate the unfortunate tenants at the expense of their hardly less unfortunate landlords.

## FURTHER LETTERS FROM MR. JAMES WILSON.

## THE ILBERT BILL.—THE REASONS AGAINST IT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH.”

SIR,—Having, I hope, placed the reader in a position to fairly consider the subject, I proceed to give some of the reasons against the Bill. The Europeans oppose it because it seeks to deprive them of a right which they have possessed during many centuries. I hope it is

not needful to again refute the calumny that they are seeking aggressive privileges. Mr. J. D. Mayne (late “Attorney General” of Madras) speaks of the right as a privilege. I prefer the term right as being more comprehensive. A right is an advantage which has sanction in law; a privilege may or may not have that sanction. Mr. Mayne says “This is a privilege the roots of which must be sought in the foundations of the English Constitution. It is a privilege which has been asserted and maintained by every Christian nation in their dealings throughout the East, and this is a privilege which has been asserted and confirmed within recent years, not merely by the Indian Legislature but by the British Parliament. Upwards of six centuries and a half have passed since the barons extorted from King John the Magna Charta, which was itself a declaration of the English common law, and one of the rights which they insisted upon for themselves and their plebeian subjects was this, that every man should be judged by the decision of his own peers, and in pursuance of that, and up to the present day, the commoner is tried by the commoner, and the peer is tried by the peer. If Lord Ripon were to return to England and be guilty of a felony, Lord Ripon would not be tried by the Lord Chief Justice of England and a jury, but by the Lord High Steward of England and the assembled peerage of Great Britain in their “ermine and their robes.” As regards India, which is under our own government, Europeans, or at least Englishmen, consider that this right is still theirs; and they have reason to do so. They do not, as has been falsely represented, seek to be tried by a different law from the natives. They are both tried by the same law, and the Englishman only seeks to retain his right to be tried by his peers, which the Bill would take from him, and is the only object of the Bill. He does not seek, as has also been falsely represented, to try all natives. The latter are tried in most cases by their own countrymen. As regards the right in the case, the Judges in the High Court say:—“The position in which European British subjects would be placed by the proposed changes is one which they have never occupied, and in which the Legislature has on several occasions deliberately determined that it would not be wise to place them.” This the judges further illustrate by showing that though the subject was considered so recently as 1872, the right was left untouched and therefore practically re-confirmed. Where, then, is the aggression which Mr. Gladstone denounced? It is entirely on the other side, an aggression on the right of an Englishman to be tried by his peers.

Another reason against the Bill is that, not only does it deprive Englishmen of the above right, but it disqualifies many of them from being justices of the peace. This fact has been challenged; but, perhaps, the following may be deemed as authoritative as any surmises in a different direction. The judges of the High Court say:—“At present the Government can appoint such European British subjects as it thinks fit to be justices of the peace. This power has been hitherto extensively employed, and Europeans other than covenanted civilians dispose, in a manner which the judges believe to be satisfactory, of cases in which Europeans are concerned. There are many such justices of the peace in Bengal, whose appointments would have been impossible in the amended section.”

Another reason against the Bill is pointed out by the judges. They say that “the proposed change will confer a jurisdiction unknown to English law, a combination of inquisitorial, magisterial, and judicial powers, which may be justified by the necessities of the case of India, but which Englishmen in India may with reason contend, should continue to be exercised as at present, only by officials for whose competence or character they have some adequate guarantee.”

The above is a serious consideration. Under the Code any magistrate may act upon a complaint made, a police report, upon information from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion. On a mere suspicion, or on a hint from anyone, the magistrate may set the police in motion, and thus he becomes as it were the prosecutor, and orders the police what to do. Then, with his mind filled with suspicion, he becomes investigator, magistrate, and judicial officer. Does not this look an admirable arrangement from an English point of view? And knowing, as Englishmen in India do, the liability they incur of having false charges instituted against them, can we wonder that they should protest against a change which removes almost the only protection they have against such charges? But several well-meaning people tell me that if I saw the hard swearing that takes place in the English courts, I should come to the conclusion that we were not in a position to reproach the Hindoos. With all deference I submit that there is nothing common in the two cases, except, perhaps, the swearing. But do these gentlemen mean to maintain that serious false charges are made and carried out systematically in England as they are in India? Do men deliberately fabricate charges of murder and anything short of it as mere matters of spite in England? There may be instances even of this; but they are not common, and would be far more easily dealt with than they are in India. Take what is known as the Stephens case. A planter in Assam, perhaps 800 miles from Calcutta, was charged with having murdered a coolie on a plantation. Witnesses swore that they saw the man beaten to death by Stephens, that they saw him dragged into a jungle and buried, that they told the police, and the police dug up the bones and they were produced in court. For the defence a professor of anatomy was called, who proved that the bones were a miscellaneous collection that could not possibly have belonged to one subject. Of course, the man was acquitted, but he was ruined by the prosecution. Another case occurred near Calcutta, where a man was charged with murder, and the case was got up only too well. So bent was the prosecution on proving the case that two native witnesses each produced a skull, and both swore that the skulls produced belonged to the murdered man! Are we to be told that the loud swearing that takes place in English courts in cases that have mostly some foundation in fact are on a par with such as these? Englishmen who are liable to be in common with natives, not unreasonably demur to a change in the law that would deprive them of a right to be tried by officers who understand them, and in whom they have confidence. And, in connection with this matter, it may be as well to state that the Government require from every officer an account of the work he does.

There is, therefore, naturally a desire to show a good record both as to the number of cases tried and the per-centage of convictions. Surely there is danger here of a possible desire to show that officers have been attentive and diligent, as those qualities may lead to promotion.

I think I have previously dealt with the question of anomaly and privilege. I have also shown that Englishmen in India are not seeking to abolish the privileges which the natives enjoy. Here is one, for instance. It is held by respectable natives a great degradation to have to appear in courts of law in any capacity. Many are excused from attendance as a matter of privilege. A native lady cannot be summoned as a witness in a case. If her evidence is required, a commission is sent to her house, and she, or some one for her, answers from behind a curtain the questions put to her. There is nothing to be gathered from the demeanour of the witness, which is often more valuable than the words. Cross-examination, as we understand it, is out of the question. But if the evidence of an English lady is required, she is compelled to attend court, amid the riff-raff that is usually attendant on all courts, and the more unsavoury the occasion, perhaps the more imperative it is that she must attend. For instance, there has just been heard a case of defamation in the High Court in which some of the evidence was not fit for publication, and yet a number of English ladies had to attend as witnesses, one part of the evidence being so questionable that the judge ordered all ladies out of the Court, even the plaintiff herself. There were no native ladies called, though there might have been some light thrown on the subject if they had been examined. Knowing that it is held to be discreditable to appear in a court, the natives, even common servants, will bring actions for wages or charges of assault, and if they cannot gain anything by summoning their employers, they will subpoena his wife and daughter as witnesses for the purpose of putting upon them and him the indignity, as they deem it, of appearing in court. Now, if in a case of this kind Baboo Kushipatter should be summoned, and his wife and daughters were required to give evidence, Sreemuttee Kushipatter and her daughter could not be compelled to attend court. But if Mr. Gladstone were summoned, and his wife and daughters had to give evidence, he would feel the indignity that was put upon them, and there would be a fine outburst of Midlothian fire. In this supposititious case I have merely changed the colour of the parties in question. But why should there be this invidious distinction, seeing that Baboo Kushipatter is only a Bengalee form of Mr. Gladstone's name? Here is a privilege possessed by natives that is really invidious against Europeans. It enables them, according to their ideas, to put upon any European with impunity one of the greatest indignities possible. Yet Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone do not propose to remove this anomaly. Nor do the "dominant and aggressive Europeans" ask for its removal. They feel that it is a privilege that the natives highly value; and they also know that to demand that Lord Ripon should be consistent and remove this, would be a grievance to the natives and would embarrass the Government. They do not seek to abolish this privilege, and the great foe to anomalies himself dare not tackle this. Why, then, should he so obstinately adhere to the position he has taken with reference to this wretched Ilbert Bill, which is not required in the interests of the natives, but which deprives the Europeans of a needful safeguard and a valued right? And is it not conceivable that John Pointsman or Henry Dawspring should feel the indignity and shame put on his wife and daughters even in as great a degree as Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone himself, should they be subject to the same indignities personally or through their families? But neither of those gentlemen is in danger of such indignity, so it does not matter much about such fellows as Pointsman and Springbuffer; they are only "working men" though they may be engaged in pioneering the civilisation and development that has done, and is doing, much for the welfare of the "teeming millions of India."

Ru land Park, Nov. 5.

JAMES WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In previous letters I have given the alleged reasons in support of the Ilbert Bill. In the present one I propose to give some of the reasons against it. But before doing so, there are two observations that I wish to make to candid readers who are willing to understand the subject; to those who only wish to dogmatise in their own ignorance it is probably useless to offer either observations or reasons. First, I would notice that many of the supporters of the Bill assume and impute that those who oppose the Bill are antagonistic to native interests; that they are self-seeking only, and are mostly concerned to seek privileges for themselves, and to oppress the "teeming millions" of India. Such statements are utterly false, and are a gross libel upon the greater portion of the opponents of the Bill. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright have assumed that the measure is one to prevent the domination and aggressiveness of Europeans. To this I can only repeat that there is no intention on the part of the opponents to claim anything in the way of a privilege that has not been enjoyed by their countrymen for many centuries as a right. They seek nothing in the Bill or by the Bill; they simply oppose it because it seeks to deprive them of a right.

The second observation I wish to make is this, that many of the supporters of the Bill, with the best intentions, for which I give them credit, fall into the serious error of arguing Indian questions from a purely English point of view, and from English analogies. To attempt to arrive at the truth by this method is about as hopeless as it would be to try to eclipse the sun with an umbrella. I do not presume upon special knowledge, but I do not hesitate to say that no one who has not had some experience of Oriental life, however much he may have read or studied, can fully comprehend Oriental subjects. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright may be great authorities on questions that they understand; but they are very blind guides on Indian affairs. Mr. Gladstone pettishly denounced English aggression in connection with the Ilbert Bill. I have given the Bill in these letters, and I challenge anyone, from Mr. Gladstone downwards, to show within the four corners of the Bill that the Europeans are seeking

any privilege whatever, or any right, that has not been theirs by law for generations. Now, that is a simple issue. If the statement is not a fact it can be easily disproved. The reason why I wish to guard the reader from arguing from English analogies is this, that in almost everything the East is as opposite to the West as are the poles asunder. And if anyone will or can only argue the question involved from the English point of view, let him, when he has arrived at a conclusion, put in a negative, and the probability is that in four cases out of five he will then be much nearer the truth. The whole genius of Oriental nations is conservative—it will be understood that I use these terms in the philosophical not in the party sense—while the western nations are all for change and advancement. The ideas of the two are essentially opposed, their manners and customs, their habits, their institutions, their modes of thought, their religion and life altogether are different from ours. An Englishman on entering a house takes off his hat, an Oriental keeps his on, and puts off his shoes. A native woman—that is, one of a respectable class—is not allowed to show her face, and anyone who does so is regarded as only a common woman in not the best sense of that term; and there are many natives who consider European ladies (or women if the term be preferred), on account of their appearing in public with their faces uncovered, as, in the language of Burns, "just nae better than they should be." Of course, the few natives who have been to England, or who have been admitted to English society in India, know otherwise. Western ladies are not averse to showing their faces, but are less free in displaying other portions of the body, while native ladies, if they can only conceal their faces, seem to consider that the rest is not of great consequence. Much in the same spirit, while Europeans dance, the Hindoos never do; and they can scarcely understand how it is possible for ladies and gentlemen to dance and be respectable. The presumptuously ignorant know all. Who argues, or rather dogmatizes, from English analogies cannot see why the natives should hold such views. The fact is that nothing is more common than for the natives to give dances; but in Bengal, they do their dancing as they would their fighting—by proxy. They never dance themselves, but they hire dancing girls to dance before them; and it is a matter of notoriety that these professionals do not confine their profession to dancing. The consequence is that the natives arguing from analogy as some of the wise supporters of the Bill do, look upon English ladies who dance in the light in which they view their own dancing girls. Of course, this is highly complimentary to our countrymen and countrywomen in India, and shows how well the natives understand our motives and character, and how well they are fitted to sit in judgment upon the Europeans in India. But let us step a little lower in the social grade. We shall find our order of things entirely reversed. If we require servants—and of course we do—they are mostly men. The "housemaid" is a man, the "chambermaid" is a man, the cook is a man, the "washer-woman" is of the masculine gender, and the nurse for your little boy is of the same order of being. But what of the women? Oh, they do not exactly carry the hod like Paddy, but they do his work. They climb lofty scaffolding, with basket loads of bricks or pancheons of mortar on their heads, they carry at earthworks in the same way, just as our "navvies" would work on a railway or a canal. Need I go further in the way of illustrating the essential difference between the East and the West? Yes, I will just give one more. I was trying to impress upon a respected and influential townsman the fatuity of the course adopted by the Government and their supporters as regards this Bill. I said the spirit of the people is essentially conservative; they are the most easy to govern of any people on earth; the only thing they desire is to be let alone, as they always say, "What we have is what our fathers had. They were wiser than we are, and what suited them is good enough for us." They deprecate changes, and we will not let them alone. Now here comes another illustration of the danger of arguing from English analogies. The gentleman replied, with what he doubtless felt a self-satisfied air of triumph, "Ah, you see, we let things alone in Ireland, and have brought things almost to a state of revolution, and we shall do the same in India." He evidently assumed that because Paddy required a change, the Hindoo did. The country was quiet and content until Lord Ripon threw it into agitation about this wretched Bill, which, for any possible good that could accrue to the "teeming millions," is about as contemptible a measure as ever emanated from any legislative assembly, and which cannot now be truly defended by any reason that will hold water; but which must be passed to the enormous detriment of India for generations to come. It is because it is this, and no more, that I oppose the Bill; and I have yet to meet the first man who has ever regarded me as otherwise than as a real friend of the "teeming millions of India." It is on this account that now I decline to follow even great names through the mire of party to support which alone this wretched Bill is to be thrust upon India. To either party in England as a party India has no cause to feel specially grateful. They have both used and betrayed her in turn, and she might well exclaim, "A plague on both your houses." Yet I have scarcely a doubt that the gentleman to whom I have referred will still adhere to his opinion, and support the party in power, though I maintain that with the experience we have had in Ireland, the worst possible policy for England is to create another and a greater Ireland in the East, which is the direct and, it is to be feared, the inevitable tendency of the policy of Lord Ripon, who must be supported in the interests of party in the House of Commons. The Eastern Ireland will not be a more happy country than the Western one; but what is either of them in comparison to a "good" party triumph in the House of Commons? The present race of statesmen—countries are governed by sovereigns and statesmen—will enjoy their victory perhaps, but they will leave an undesirable legacy to their successors. But that will not much matter. Did not a distinguished statesman over the Channel find comfort in the phrase *Après nous le déluge*?

Sheffield, Oct. 29, 1883.

P.S.—In my next I will give some of the many special reasons against the Bill.

JAMES WILSON.

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AND

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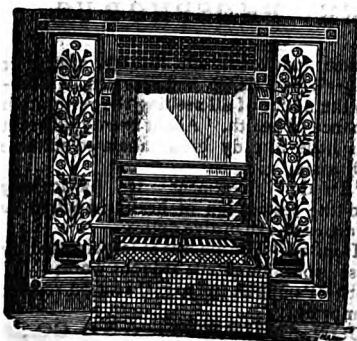
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay Oct. 26; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 24; Calcutta Oct. 23.

THE "regrettable violence" of the Anglo-Indian community, in its protests against the Ilbert Bill, gets worse and worse. The Englishmen of the Chittagong district have met; and, like the planters of Behar, and those of Cachar, and of Assam generally, and of Darjeeling, and in fact of every other part of India, they have passed some undeniably "regrettable" resolutions. Further, they have ended by singing the National Anthem "with enthusiasm," and by giving three cheers for the Queen.

Now, as we survey all these violent and enthusiastic proceedings from the excellent vantage-ground of a London arm-chair, we must confess they lack that serenity which characterises the true philosopher.

To speak quite seriously of the growing exasperation of the English non-official community in India—for we do most assuredly regard the matter as one of the most serious import—to say that we deplore that exasperation, and the violent language which it is producing, is utterly inadequately to express the alarm with which we read the published reports and telegrams from day to day and from week to week. And further, we will add this, that it is quite possible that this excessive exasperation does weaken the hands of those members of Lord Ripon's Government, who would fain undo the past year's miserable work. For it is by this time tolerably evident that Lord Ripon himself is absolutely reckless of consequences in his determination not to sacrifice his own wretched vanity; so that we may guess, with considerable certainty of being right, that the great desire of General Wilson, Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr. Hope, and the Commander in Chief, is to smooth the ruffled feathers of the great man, in the faint hope of inducing him to listen to reason.

But having said so much, we can go no further in condemnation of this deplorable violence. The Government of India ought to have foreseen it, as a certainty, from the very first. Nearly every officer of experience in Bengal has foretold it, from the very first. That it will go on, from bad to worse, until the Bill is withdrawn or repealed, is the one thing that must be evident to every intelligent being who is acquainted with the history of the English nation, whether at home, in America, or in the Colonies. Will Sir Steuart Bayley, or anyone of Lord Ripon's advisers, say that worse would not have already happened in Melbourne, or Sydney, or Montreal, under the same conditions? Here there is a numerous, brave, and self-reliant community of Englishmen, absolutely unanimous in defending a privilege which they passionately feel is an inalienable right, without which their liberties will not be secure. They have exhausted every argument in self-defence; they have torn to shreds in fair controversy every miserable argument of the sentimental sophistry that seeks, as they believe, to imperil their dearest rights for a mere idea. They are supported in their contention, not merely by the declamations of excited orators, but by such arguments, absolutely crushing in their calm, judicial logic, as those of Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Rivers, Thompson, and many others. They are virtually answered, except by the foolish talk of sentimental doctrinaires, and by the *non prole, sic jubeo* of Lord Ripon. They are driven like rats into a corner. Doubtless their despair will

hurt themselves more than it will hurt their persecutor. Even if it be carried no further than words—and pray Heaven it may not lead them further!—it must injure their cause; and it is the part of every true well-wisher to do all he can to mitigate that despair. But we say, with the most earnest, the most solemn conviction, that the load of guilt that lies on those who have joined in this wicked hunt, and who have supported and encouraged Lord Ripon in this shameful persecution, is a heavy one indeed.

THE *Indian Daily News* has the following paragraph on the Cachar meeting:—

"The whole European non-official community of Cachar have held a mass meeting at Silchar on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, and out of a total of 193 residents, only four were actually unrepresented. Several officials were also present. Numerous speeches were made, and resolutions passed, and though there is little to add in the way of argument to what has been already said and written, the sentiments expressed were certainly resolute enough. The delay in withdrawing the measure has had the unmistakable effect of making the opposition more bitter, instead of milder, as some writers who prided themselves on belonging to those who had 'cooler heads' than the rest prophesied would be the case. It is a curious fact that while these cool heads are unable to see anything of importance in the Bill at all, the educated natives, to whom the concession is being made, have never ceased to attach the utmost importance to the principle of the Bill, and are even willing to accept the smallest concession as long as that principle is not lost sight of."

The vigour with which the work of preparing for the Calcutta Exhibition is being pushed on is highly creditable to the Government of Bengal. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, we believe that the administrative ability employed on the task will make the Exhibition a success. Its prospects are like those of Sir Steuart Bayley's future lieutenant-governorship in one thing—had it not been for the Ilbert Bill, its magnificent success was already assured on its own merits; whilst in spite of the Ilbert Bill, we sincerely hope it may yet "pull through."

The subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and of the gratuitous introduction of "Irish legislation" into Bengal by Lord Ripon, is rapidly forcing itself on public attention in England. Unhappily, in this, as in regard to other portions of the present Viceroy's policy, those who disapprove of it, when they happen to be Liberals, seem to think it to be sufficient if they express their disapproval strongly in private.

THE large meetings addressed by Mr. F. T. Atkins, the delegate of the working-men of India, during the past week, have in every case passed resolutions strongly condemning the Ilbert Bill. The meeting on Friday night at Newport, Monmouth, was a splendid success—there were more than 2,000 persons present, many being Liberals, and the resolution was carried unanimously and amid much enthusiasm.

At West Hartlepool, where Mr. Atkins spoke last Wednesday, not only was a resolution carried condemning the Ilbert Bill, but a further resolution called on the Liberal member for the borough, Mr. Richardson, to oppose the measure in Parliament. There were five dissentient voices only.

THE north country papers, we observe, lay most stress on Mr. Atkins's meeting at Darlington, where a vast gathering came together last Tuesday, and condemned the Bill almost unanimously—only four hands being held up against the condemnatory resolution.

On Saturday, Mr. Atkins was at Bristol; and on Monday he carried his resolutions triumphantly in the Westminster Working Men's Association.

It is hardly complimentary to Mr. Grant Duff and the members of his Government that the Madras Debating Society has lately affirmed, by a large majority, the proposition that "The backward condition of the Madras

Presidency is due to a long succession of inert and incapable Governments."

THE *Gazette of India* contains the opinions of various officials and others in Bengal on the pending Bengal Tenancy Bill, together with a minute by the Lieutenant Governor. The papers disclose a great conflict of opinion, but the majority of them condemn the Bill more or less strongly. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the principle of the Bill, but would modify many of its details. Most of the opinions are against a table of rent-rates; and many are in addition against the conferring of power on the ryot to transfer his occupancy right. The general report by Government is promised to issue shortly.

It has been decided that the Select Committee on the Bill shall assemble in Calcutta on the 21st of this month, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal presiding. The following members will be present, viz., the Honourables Sir Stuart Bayley, C. P. Ilbert, W. W. Hunter, H. J. Reynolds, J. W. Quinton, T. Gibbon, and G. H. P. Evans, the Maharajah of Durbhunga, and the Hon. Kristodas Pal. Presumably Sir Auckland Colvin will be added to the number.

A NEW Calcutta magazine, with the title of the *Indian Review*, has been started under the editorship of two gentlemen, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the success of the venture, Professors Rowe and Webb. The first number is ended by a history of the month, in nineteen pages, the last five of which treat of Indian subjects. This summary, as it is not signed, is, we presume, editorial. Discussing the Ilbert Bill, the writers say:—

"It is abundantly clear that the European population will be satisfied with nothing less than its total withdrawal, and that the passing of the Bill in any form which recognises its principle, however it may restrict its operation, will leave the passionate animosities which have been aroused, unallayed and in full force."

THEREUPON—as was to be expected under the present régime—has arisen a pother. This is what the *Times of India* says about it:—

"The editors of the new Indian review *Cream*, are stated to be two officers of the Bengal Educational Service. These gentlemen, the *Indian Daily News* states, have received an intimation from Government that should an article opposing the Ilbert Bill appear in the columns of the periodical, they must be prepared to forfeit their appointments. We can scarcely credit the statement, as on the face of it, it is absurd to think that the Government, which has given to the world in the opinions of its own officers the most damaging array of authorities against the Bill, should stoop to the petty expedient of gagging a publication which has yet to see the light. Since writing the above we have seen a letter in a later edition of the *Indian Daily News* from Mr. W. H. Targett, the manager of the publication, stating that so far as he was aware the matter had never been before Government at all, and no article that it was ever intended should appear in the review had been withdrawn." In an editorial note dealing with Mr. Targett's letter, the *Indian Daily News* says:—"What we said yesterday amounted to this: that the gentlemen who had undertaken to edit *Cream*, in connection with an article against the Ilbert Bill, had been told practically they could not remain editors of the magazine and retain their places in the Educational Establishment of the province. We go a step further to-day, and say, that the matter is at present before the Government of India; and we say distinctly, such a question, for the credit of the Government, ought not to have been raised at this juncture, and that whoever has raised it has done the Government a serious disservice."

The *Englishman* says:—"The question whether the Act which conferred criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects on native magistrates in the presidency towns was not *ultra vires* of the Legislature, is one which the highest court can alone decide, and the legal bearings of which could not be profitably discussed in our columns. But however this question might be decided, it is certain that, should the Ilbert Bill be passed, the Government, by setting at nought the pledge under which the Act of 1872 was enacted, will liberate the European British community in the presidency towns from all moral obligation to recognise its validity, and it will become matter for the serious consideration of the community what action they should adopt to mark their sense of the fraud that has been perpetrated upon them. We are strongly of opinion

that the passing of the Ilbert Bill, or of any Bill extending the criminal jurisdiction of natives over European British subjects, should be the signal for every European British subject in the country, wherever resident, to claim the right of trial by his peers, and the sooner it is understood that this will be done, the better."

The *Pioneer* stated a few days since that the notification recently published in the *Gazette of India* regarding the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta was only a preliminary announcement, and that a supplementary notification would be issued in which the Volunteers would be called upon to furnish a guard of honour. The *Englishman*, however, denies the accuracy of the statement, and avers that no invitation has been issued to the Volunteers to form the customary guard of honour. "It would obviously be both impolitic and undignified," remarks our contemporary, "for the Viceroy to issue such an invitation. Nor is there any ground for the suggestion that the late notification in the *Gazette* regarding the ceremony to be observed on the arrival of the Viceroy was premature. It was issued in the usual course." The *Indian Daily News* also thinks that the notification was issued in the usual course, and that it was intended as a snub for the Volunteers. "The fact is," says the *Daily News*, "the Volunteers have been asked, and the notification from the office of the Military Secretary was published after it was pretty well known that if any Volunteers did turn out, the numbers would be so few as to amount to a mistake. . . . Considering that even captains of companies have been asked whether the men would turn out, that programme was simply an insult to the whole body of Volunteers at the Presidency. Whether it was meant to be so or not matters very little, though the semi-official paper was prompt enough to give it application and point. But, as we have said, the publication of the programme relieves the Volunteers from an invidious position, and settles the question of their turning out by informing them in the most discourteous way that they are not wanted. We do not see how there can now be any question about the matter. It must be accepted that the Volunteers will not turn out, since they could not do so without a forfeiture of self-respect, or without their motives and their conduct being altogether misunderstood."

We take from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s circular the following Report on Indigo prospects:—

"As regards the Crop Estimate published in our issue of 25th ultimo, we have no change to report, and we think it will be found tolerably correct. Some 400 or 500 chests of Oudes have arrived, and about 180 chests found buyers at prices ruling from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per maund above last season's opening rates for fine descriptions. Gads and common Oudes are not much inquired for. Owing to the severe drought, October sowings in Bengal are not progressing satisfactorily, and, except at some factories that suffered from inundation, the bulk of the Behar concerns are very short of moisture for next year's operations."

MESSRS. W. MORAN and Co. give the following Report on the Calcutta Tea Market for the week ending Oct. 23:—

"On the 27th September 12,589 chests were offered and 12,202 sold. There was good competition, and prices generally were firm, occasionally showing a slight rise. Medium to good Pekoes which have been plentiful, did not meet with as much demand as other classes, Pekoe Souchongs, and Broken Teas maintained full value. On the 3rd instant 18,413 chests were offered, and 17,060 sold. The large quantity offered seriously affected prices, and there was a fall of about one anna per pound on all except Broken Teas and Pekoe Souchongs. The market was closed from the 6th to 17th instant, but sales will be resumed on Wednesday the 24th instant, for which date about 16,000 chests are catalogued."

We take the following obituary for the week, ending Oct. 26, from the *Times of India*:—

"Brevet Colonel Mark H. Heathcote, C.B., commandant 14th Bengal Lancers; Baboo Hem Chander Ker, late deputy magistrate of Alipore; Mr. Henry Marten, C.I.E., late examiner P. W. Accounts, N. W. P. and Oudh."

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Nov. 6:—

"Rain continues to fall generally in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and the condition of the unirrigated crops has much improved. Excessive rain has slightly injured the crops in the Nasseik and Ahmednuggur districts in the Bombay Presidency; but more rain is wanted for rice in some of the southern districts. The river maintains a low level in Sind

where the weather is unusually warm. There has been no rain in Guzerat, but, excepting rice, which has failed in parts, the crops there continue to do well. Heavy rain has caused slight damage to the kharif in Hyderabad, but the crops there and in the Berars are generally good. There has been little rain in Central India and Rajputana, but the weather is seasonable and prospects fair. In Burmah and Assam the rainfall has been general and favourable, and the rice promises well. In Bengal the fall continues light and partial, and, except in the north and east, the latter rice crops on high lands have suffered considerably from the break, which is now beginning to affect the crops on the low lands as well. Rain is also needed in parts of the Central Provinces for rice, but prospects are generally favourable. Clear weather has prevailed during the week over the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, where rain is much wanted for rabi sowings. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Southern India, and has been nearly completed in the northern provinces. Rabi operations are also in general progress, except in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, where they are delayed for want of rain. Prices are rising in Bengal, fluctuating in the Punjab, and generally stationary elsewhere. The public health continues fair."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Nov. 11.

"The Anglo-Indian community in the Chittagong district held a meeting last Monday for the purpose of protesting against the Ilbert Bill, at which resolutions were passed regretting the persistency with which the Government was forcing on that unpopular measure, and thanking the press and the Indian officials for their advocacy of the rights of Europeans. The meeting expressed a unanimous opinion that it will be the duty of all Anglo-Indians, in the event of the Bill being forced upon them, to ignore the right of native magistrates to try them, and pledged itself to support the Defence Association in any course which it might see fit to adopt. Finally, the National Anthem was sung with enthusiasm, and three cheers given for the Queen.

"The Commissioner of the Presidency division, in an administrative report for 1882-83, makes the following remarks regarding the state of public feeling:—

"During the year public feeling, or what represents it here, has been excited by more than one subject. The three most interesting topics to which attention has been directed are local self-government, criminal jurisdiction, and the Bengal Tenancy Bill. With reference to the first two, there has been much agitation, confined, however, to the educated classes of pleaders, whose minds are filled with ambitious aspirations which they mistake for patriotism. The great mass of the people and most of the zemindars have held aloof from sharing in either movement, and many who held decided views on both subjects would have expressed them had they not been deterred by the fear of being held up to public scorn by unscrupulous writers in the native press. On the question of the Tenancy Bill, the zemindars, whose interests are vitally affected, have been much more active in displaying their interest; but the great mass of the people remain apathetic in this matter as usual. Instances have come into notice which the zemindars have been making persistent efforts to extinguish in anticipation the new law and all the existing rights of the tenants by pressing on them new leases of the contents of which they have been apparently ignorant.

"Throughout Lower Bengal the rains have now apparently ceased, and cold weather is setting in. The crops promise well in the Chittagong, Dacca, and Orissa divisions, but in the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye, Chota-Nagpore, Bhagulpore, and Behar divisions there has been little rain since the middle of September, and a very small out-turn is expected. Prices are steadily rising in most districts. Fortunately there appear to be considerable stocks in hand from the past year.

"For some weeks past the Calcutta share market has been in a very depressed condition, especially as regards the jute-spinning companies, and as yet it shows few, if any, signs of recovery. Over-speculation and the high price of jute are generally assigned as the causes of this state of things. A number of speculators and investors have suffered heavy losses, it being estimated that the full value of their shares of all kinds aggregates £1,250,000.

"The work in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition has been pushed on rapidly. The buildings are nearly completed, and many of the exhibits are already in position. It is probable that everything will be ready by the opening day. The camp hotel, constructed by the Government on the Maidan for the accommodation of the officials and persons connected with the exhibition, is now finished. It is situated near the cathedral, and consists of eight or ten rows of one-storied wooden buildings. The furniture and all the arrangements have been designed in camp fashion; and although the accommodation is not luxurious,

the place appears to be fairly comfortable. The Behar Mounted Rifles, who are expected to arrive here about Christmas, will also be encamped on the Maidan.

"The Lieutenant Governor arrived in Calcutta yesterday, after having on Thursday last installed the young Maharaja of Cooh-Bebar, who now takes over the administration after a minority of nearly twenty years, during which the State has been administered by British officers. The Maharaja is described as a most promising youth. He has been carefully educated by English tutors, has visited England, and during the last few years has lived chiefly at Calcutta, where he has mixed freely in European society and is very popular.

"The Viceroy and his party are still in Cashmere. So far there does not appear to have been any justification for the fears expressed by certain newspapers that the Viceregal progress, by necessitating the withdrawal from their fields of a large number of labourers, would cause heavy loss to the people.

"Preparations are being made at Bombay to receive the Duke of Connaught, but the ceremony is not likely to be of a very imposing nature. The chairman of the Calcutta Corporation is also taking steps to prepare for the reception of the Royal party on their arrival in the capital.

"Sir Robert Sandeman's expedition to South Western Beloochistan will start on the 15th inst. Two engineer officers accompany the party for surveying purposes. Their observations, coupled with those of Major Holditch, in the course of his expedition to Takhi Suleiman, and those of the exploring party which is about to be sent up the Gomul Pass as far as the junction of the Zhob Stream with the Gomul River, should result in a considerable accession of knowledge of the geography of the country on the other side of the frontier."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### A PRAKRIT GRAMMAR.

"*Prākṛita-Vyākaranam. A Prākṛit Grammar, with English Translation.*" By Pandit Rishi Kesh, Sāstrī. Lahore: Lalla Mehrohand, 1883.

THE object of this book is to supply readers of Sanskrit dramas with a manual, arranged on modern principles, of the Prākṛit dialects. The author justly observes that the works of ancient Indian writers are arranged in an immethodical and repulsive manner, and are burdened with numerous superfluous rules applicable to solitary words. The Pandit has done a good deal to simplify the intricate subject; and by the simple device of collecting special exceptions into alphabetical lists he saves much of the learner's time and presents the words in the best form for ready reference. In the lists of indeclinable words we should have preferred the exact Sanskrit equivalents of the Prākṛit words, instead of the descriptive rendering supplied; thus, for *navivaiparitye* we should have preferred *navi=na+api*, and so on. Rishi Kesh's sections on Declension and Conjugation are much fuller than those given in Professor Cowell's edition of the *Prākṛita-Prakāśa*; and his section on the Changes which Bases undergo on Inflection, is very useful. Altogether his book may fairly claim to be a tolerably perfect Prākṛit grammar; and it reflects much credit on him as a scholar and as a man of independent thought. No one after seeing this excellent book will be content with the meagre pamphlets hitherto in use.

### IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.\*

THE number of books containing narratives of some of the events of the Indian Mutiny is considerable; and of most of them it may be stated that they are not only fiction to the greatest extent to which fiction can be stretched, but are often written by people who have never been in India, and have taken little trouble to ascertain what really might form probable occurrences. From such volumes this book differs widely. Although the author is too modest to place his name on the title page, it is most evidently written by one who knows thoroughly the subject of which he is writing, and has been himself a close spectator, if not an actor, in the dreadful scenes of the outbreak of the Mutiny. The opening scenes lie in Addiscombe, the great school of Indian heroes, and the fortunes of three young men who were comrades there is sketched out in the volume through which they play their part in love and war. The scenes at Addiscombe are undoubtedly personal reminiscences and are in many cases very amusing. When the scene shifts to India, the life of a youngster, in former days, first at a Presidency town and then at a small up-country station is narrated in a very life-like manner. The reception of the first news of the outbreak and the symptoms at the time among the natives are well told. It is rather amusing to read of a battery of artillery which seems to wander about the country alone at its own sweet will, firing rounds of blank cartridge in the jungle for diversion

\* "In the Company's Service." W. H. Allen and Co. London: 1883.

(p. 310) and without any aid from other arms of the service fights pitched battles with large forces and decisively defeats them. But if the author here rather hazardingly approaches the style of the of the Mutiny that is so appreciated by very young ladies, his description of the defence of the little fort, the effect of danger on the different characters, and how it brings out unexpected qualities, are given with skill and spirit exactly as events are likely to have occurred. To all connected with India this book will be found very interesting, and those who have not been in India would gain much trustworthy information in an entertaining form as to the life in the time of old John Company.

#### "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

In the November number of this review a new departure is taken. It commences with a novel entitled "Man Proposes," by Mrs. A. Phillips, which, from the opening chapters, promises to be both interesting and exciting. Colonel Malletson's valuable accounts of the "Battlefields of Germany" are continued, the present number containing the narration of the battle of Nordlingen. An article entitled, "Soldiers or lawyers?" by Ignotus, whose clever essays in the *Saturday Review* are well known, has plenty of good-natured sarcasm, very amusing and at the same time true and full of common sense. Lieutenant Chawner's account of "What I saw in the French Manoeuvres," gives one a useful insight into some of the minor details of the French Army. An article on the "Police in the North Western Provinces of India," by a District Superintendent, has a great deal of valuable information, not generally known on this subject, put in an interesting form. The magazine concludes with an article on "Our Field Artillery," by Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ford, who points out that we can at present only equip for active service the artillery for one army corps in an efficient form, and endeavours to "arrive at an organisation which should be convenient and practical during peace, and should work without alteration or fiction on the outbreak of war." Englishmen have never yet succeeded in doing this in any one department, with the exception perhaps of the old infantry regiment prior to reform, so suggestions from one who knows the subject thoroughly and practically will be found very valuable.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND AND THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to express in your columns for a proposal I wish to make to the women of England on behalf of their sisters in India? My proposal is this:—"That a committee should be formed of the most influential of the women interested in the burning question of the day—"The Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill"—and that a petition should be by them properly drawn up against the Bill in the form of a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, soliciting her earnest consideration and personal influence, as Empress of India, in the matter. That this petition should set forth as simply and concisely as possible for the enlightenment of those ignorant on the subject, the position in which the passing of what is briefly known as the Ilbert Bill will place English women in India, with the evil results to them personally which must accrue from it; that this petition, when drawn up, should be circulated throughout England for the signatures of women of all classes—working-men's wives in particular, for it is a question greatly affecting the working English community of India; then those who take an intelligent interest in the well-being of their sisters abroad, will have it in their power to strengthen the hands of their countrywomen by unity of purpose." "One and all" should be the motto of English women of all degrees in both countries."

England has done much for native women; she has sent them out Zenana missionaries, who have been the means of bringing light into their darkened dwellings; she has sent them out medical women, so as not to neglect their bodily while earning for their souls. Can she, while having the interest of India's women so deeply at heart, set on one side the claims of her own countrywomen, and allow a Bill to become law, which will and must degrade English women in native eyes?

Under the Ilbert Bill, English women will be liable to be tried on criminal charges before native judges, while native women remain exempted from appearing in court; in the case of the latter such publicity would be thought, by natives, an entirely infamous thing. Such being so, is it possible that native magistrates, brought up under a social system of the rigid exclusion of native women, can be qualified, however great may be their abilities and moral worth, to judge English women brought before them, when their very appearance in court at all must create a bias against them, in the native mind, to start with? That the measure has, merely in its stages of discussion, done much mischief, in lowering the dignity and position of English women in native eyes, few will dispute;

none can do so if they read the Indian papers, the cases of assault by low-caste natives on English women being unhappily decidedly on the increase. I am being to a considerable extent connected with India constantly receiving letters giving accounts of the marked increase of insolence on the part of the lower-class natives towards English ladies. The following is an extract from a letter received not long since from an officer's wife, and dated from Murree:—"This country is in a very unsatisfactory state; whatever you write against the Ilbert Bill will not be too strong. Of course, at first it would only be the thin end of the wedge, but general opinion is that natives throughout India are becoming most insolent. In days gone by an English woman was perfectly safe anywhere; it is very different now as can be seen by the repeated assaults on ladies in Calcutta. We hear people say it is scarcely safe to live alone." I might make extracts from various other letters, but do not wish to trespass too much on your space.

For women the Bill need not become a party question, as there is too great a tendency to make it; let them set the political aspect to one side and assume entirely on one side, and take up their position against it merely on the grounds of the proper interest which should be shown by the women of England in the welfare of their fellow-countrywomen in India. This in itself should produce a unanimity of feeling which, brought under the immediate notice of Her Majesty, who has, we all know, the real interest of her subjects deeply at heart, should help considerably towards the end aimed at—the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill altogether, or its very decided modification with regard to its effect on British subjects.

There will be every opportunity afforded to women in the large industrial centres to make themselves acquainted with the manner in which the measure will bear on English women on our Eastern Empire, as Mr. F. T. Atkins, the delegate of the working men and their wives, sent by them from India, is holding meetings in the principal towns in this country in order to plainly set before the working men of England the true state of public feeling on the subject in India, and to call on them for their aid in assisting to prevent the Bill from becoming law. My proposal to the women of England, crude as it is in its present state, if taken up might have good results; that is if it is put into the working form of a memorial and circulated for signature throughout the land.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

A. G. F. ELIOT-JAMES.

Brighton, November.

#### FREE TRADE WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Prince of Wales, in his speech at the closing ceremony of the Fisheries Exhibition, has intimated that in 1886 there is to be an exhibition of the industrial arts of Her Majesty's Indian and Colonial possessions. His Royal Highness expressed a hope that he would have "the co-operation of our fellow subjects, the people of India, and that an important section of that exhibition would be representative of the art industries of that Empire." Anxious as Indian manufacturers will doubtless be to avail themselves of such an opportunity, it must be remembered that the prevailing law relating to articles of silver or gold, or articles the ornamentation of which depends upon the precious metals, is prohibitory, nothing being permitted to be exposed for sale, composed wholly or in part, of either metal, without it being previously hall-marked at a British assay office.

At the present time, there is a duty of 17s. per ounce in the case of gold, 1s. 6d. per ounce in the case of silver, payable upon all goods imported into the United Kingdom. This is a serious hindrance to the co-operation of native workmen, but, I trust, it will be remembered that, even after the duty has been paid, no article can be offered for sale unless this "protectionist" law has been complied with—a matter of sheer impossibility in the case of ninety-nine hundredths of Indian productions.

The Government have made several attempts to abolish the duties upon gold and silver plate, and, in all probability, next session of Parliament will see the last of these fiscal hindrances to trade in the precious metals, but it is essential that hall-marking should be made a "voluntary" instead of a "compulsory" institution, if India is to have fair play in 1886, to be any idle to suppose that Indian manufacturers will be desirous to send their goods 12,000 miles, with the sole prospect of having them sent back unsold, because not legally permitted to be sold, at the expiration of the exhibition.

All persons, therefore, interested in India should unite in a strong representation to the Government of India, to demand freedom of trade in gold and silver plate as between the mother country and Her Majesty's Indian and Colonial possessions.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. WATFERTON,

Chairman of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association.

Fall-mall East, London.

## FROM ASSAM TO BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I wish to convince the Indian Government and the English public that they need not be afraid of the Nagas, a large highland tribe in Upper Assam. If we follow the example of General Wade in the highlands of Scotland we shall find that the Nagas may be converted into very useful and peaceable subjects.

The Chief Engineer of Assam Railways has been to Simla (see page 368 of the *Alkhabad Pioneer Mail* of the 17th ultimo). His survey of the North Cachar Hills has proved unexpectedly favourable. We may hope to have a railway from Commillah (200 miles east by north of Calcutta) to Driburgak in a few years. One of the most important stations on this railway will be at Sebsaugor, and it is from the latter place that Government is expected to construct a broad branch road into Burma.

Why does Government hesitate? The expense need not be heavy. I do not at present ask for a railway; I do not ask Government to pierce mountains with tunnels, or make expensive railway bridges, but I ask for a General Wade high road. If the Romans had occupied India they would have made this road fifty years sooner.

Government hesitates to make it because it is afraid of the Nagas. Now let us ask, who are the Nagas? All reports, official and private, concur in proving that the Nagas are a contemptible foe, and that one thousand of our sepoys are sufficient to keep the whole tribe in very good order.

Let us consider first the Eastern Nagas. The murder of Lieutenant Holcombe, in 1875, at Niam, appears to have given many people a most erroneous idea of the prowess of these murderers. Captain Badgley, who was present, and who survived, recorded that the Nagas were afraid of one rifle (our people had no other rifles at hand) and delayed the attack until they could get hold of that one awful weapon.

"Sitting in my tent I heard one of the herdsmen say to Lieutenant Holcombe, 'The Rajah (village headman) is there, but is afraid of the gun.' Lieutenant Holcombe took the rifle from the sentry and gave it to the Naga, who then began to laugh and dance with the rifle on his left shoulder, while he flashed his diac in his right hand."

Page 4, of Part 3 of "Captain Abbott's Notes," Lieutenant Holcombe's murder was speedily avenged, and the only difficulties which our force experienced were in bridging rivers and in avoiding the heavy rains. Had there been a proper road bridges would have been found ready constructed, and the daily rain would not have caused so much damage. Savages avoid wide straight roads, knowing that their spears and war-axes will not protect them from bullets.

But it will be said that although the Eastern Nagas are contemptible, the Angami Nagas, north-east of Cachar, are a terrible set of savages.

The meaning of the word Angami is "unconquered," but these warriors had very quickly to submit to us. Their hostility necessitated the campaign in 1880. Mr. Dama's ill-fated expedition to Konoma, in 1879, was conducted in the face of every warning. But on the 13th of the following February Captain Abbott, with three other English officers, and 150 sepoys, marched for Paplongmai, where the stores and families of the Nagas had been deposited. On the 9th of March he occupied Paplongmoi, and the Konoma men, finding their source of provisions, arms and ammunition cut off, surrendered.

—Your obedient servant,

Nov. 12.

In Rowney's "Wild Tribes of India," published last year, by De la Rue, pages 167 to 175, you will find an interesting account of the Nagas. Rowney thinks that the bellicose disposition of the race is likely to be mastered by tea planting. "The Nagas are carrying on a most profitable business with the tea gardens, and those so engaged have already been partially humanised, at the same time that their occupation has forced them to neglect their internal bickerings."

"They understand the advantages of trading, and frequently come down to the markets of Assam and Cachar, heavily laden with ivory, wax, and cloths manufactured from the nettle fibre, in exchange for which they receive salt, brassware, and shells, and by preference, matchlocks and gunpowder, if they can get them."

"The Nagas have no kind of internal government, and acknowledge no supreme authority."

They are, therefore, much more easily coerced than savages who have clever chiefs to guide them in war. They are timid assailants, though resolute behind breastworks.

## MAIL NEWS.

H. E. the Viceroy and party left Sialkote early on Friday morning, Oct. 19, and by nine o'clock reached Jummoo, where they were received by the Maharajah of Cashmere and the local chiefs. On the following evening His Excellency was entertained at a state banquet by the Maharajah.

The Hon. J. Gibbs, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer *Venetia* on

Wednesday night, Oct. 24. Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., was a passenger by the same steamer.

Lady Baring left Bombay on Oct. 26, on her way to Egypt, by the P. & O. s.s. *Rosetta*.

Sir Donald Stewart and his staff left Simla on the 19th October.

Sir Donald Stewart will omit from the programme of his tour his proposed stay at Jubbulpore, in order, by arriving two days earlier in Calcutta, to meet the Duke of Connaught during his short stay there.

General Hardinge, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, left Poona on Monday, Oct. 29, for a short tour, during which he was to visit the stations of Nussurabad, Mhow, and Malegoan, arriving in Bombay on the 14th November. His Excellency is accompanied by the Quartermaster General and Military Secretary.

A meeting of leading European and native citizens of Bombay was held on Oct. 25, for the purpose of arranging for a fitting reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Arrangements were being made for giving their Royal Highnesses a loyal reception at Aden on their way out.

Mr. Wilfrid Hunt was expected at Colombo the week before the mail left Bombay, and Arabi Effendi was preparing for his reception.

Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, proposes to make a tour in Oudh during November.

His lordship the Bishop of Bombay and Mr. Mylne left Bombay for London by this mail.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is to be informed by the Viceroy during his approaching visit to Calcutta of the date on which he will be formally invested with full powers as head of the Hyderabad State.

A report from Kabul says that the Amir Abdul Rahman has sent a mission to the Khan of Bokhara.

Mr. Dalgleish, the Central Asian traveller and merchant, has left India for Yarkand with a large quantity of merchandise.

Mr. Magnus Mowat has been appointed President of the Bombay Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition, in succession to Mr. Thorburn, resigned. Mr. Gordon, the honorary secretary, withdrew his resignation.

Mr. J. H. Grant, collector of Bombay, has been appointed by Government, "Special Commissioner for Bombay," in connection with the Exhibition.

Space has been reserved in the Exhibition buildings for exhibits sent by the Bombay mills, and arrangements are being made for the representation of the local cotton and silk industries.

Considerable damage to the crops had been caused by heavy rain.

In Berar so much damage was done to the cotton crop that only ten or eleven annas yield is now expected.

The heavy rain caused a flood in the Tapti, and Surat was slightly inundated, but no damage was done.

The amount of rain registered in Bombay during this monsoon has been 98 in.

The members of Parliament who propose to visit the Madras Presidency during the approaching cold weather are to be invited to an entertainment by the Triplicane Literary Society, in the name of the native public of Madras.

The net amount of sea and land customs revenue, excluding salt revenue, for the first six months of the current financial year, has been Rs. 52,56,000, as compared with Rs. 56,21,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

The prices of admission to the Calcutta Exhibition, on five out of the six days of the week, have been fixed at the low rate of four annas for the day, and eight annas for the night.

The Chiefs and Princes going to Calcutta for the Exhibition will not be regarded as guests of the Government of India. That is to say, instead of being billeted upon Government, they will have to pay their expenses themselves.

Only one death from cholera occurred in Bombay City during the week before the departure of the mail, as compared with an average of four for the corresponding weeks in the last five years.

The late Barsee head-shroff of the Bank of Bombay, Homajee Byramjee Bana, has been committed by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate for trial at the Sessions on a charge of embezzling Rs. 64,037, the moneys of the bank.

The Marine Court, appointed to inquire into the loss, near Basra, on August 16, of the s.s. *Airey*, has suspended the master's (Captain Platt's) certificate for three months.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the N.W.P. left Naini Tal for Lucknow on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

Major J. C. Ross, B. E. and Mr. W. Willcock, of the Irrigation Department in these Provinces, have been offered, and have accepted, appointments under Colonel Moncrieff, B.E., in the Public Works Department in Egypt. They wait formal orders and leave India almost immediately.

The resignation of his seat in Council by the Hon. D. G. Barkley is notified in the *Gazette*.

Captain E. T. Ross, 10th Hussars, returns to India this month, and takes up his post as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Alfred Lyall, displacing Mr. C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars, who has been

officiating for him. Mr. Burn, we understand, will then join the Viceroy's staff as extra Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. A. L. Cappel, Director General of Telegraphs, make a long tour between Oct. 13, when he leaves Simla, and Dec. 14, when he proposes arriving in Calcutta, visiting in the meantime the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the stations on the West Coast, and Madras.

Major G. P. L. Marshall, R.E., of the irrigation branch of the P.W.D., proceeds home on furlough immediately. Mr. B. Buckley, C.E., of the Bengal irrigation department, officiating for him.

Mr. Cordery, the resident, has returned to Hyderabad.

Lieutenant Colonel Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs, and Lieutenant Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, will represent the Punjab Frontier Force at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

Mr. F. B. Hogg, the Director General of the Post Office, arrived in Calcutta on Nov. 1.

The Chamber of Commerce in Bombay have sent a strong letter to the G.I.P. Railway in the matter of the high charges for conveying grain, and again urging the Company to reduce their rates.

Mr. A. B. Pattison, on his return from leave in England, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday, Oct. 20, and took over charge as collector from Mr. T. Benson.

Colonel Minto Elliot, B.A., now at home, will succeed Col. Hughes as Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery, when the latter officer takes up the post of Inspector General of Ordnance about the close of the year.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras returned to Ootacamund on Oct. 22, after completing his tour of the western coast.

Lieut. J. H. Bor, R.M.A., the locust exterminator, has been granted permission to return to Cyprus by the mail-steamer of Nov. 9.

The completion of the Assam and Behar Railway by filling up the breaks between Sonpore and Dinagepore has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Lahore paper expresses an opinion that the matter of the Persian Mission to Cabul will lead to awkward complications. The Shah is bound by treaty to abstain from diplomatic intercourse with Afghanistan, save with the assent of England. The Ameer, on the other hand, was informed on his accession, that we should insist on his holding no intercourse whatever with any Foreign Power, without our full cognisance. The Shah, however, has certainly not explained to the British Government the objects of the mission which he has sent, and it will be difficult to decide whether the account which the Ameer gives of the affair is altogether straightforward.

A Special Commission is to be appointed to inquire into the working of the out-still system in Bengal.

The winter promises to set in early at Simla this year. Very cold weather has already been experienced there.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 1. Loch Lomond, Calcutta; Tyburnia, Shanghai; Kelvinside, Calcutta; Melanope, Calcutta.—2. Khalif (s), Calcutta; Burdwan, Iliolo; St. Mildred, Calcutta.—3. Africa (s), Bombay; Pongola (s), Algoa Bay; Baron Aberdare, Calcutta; Loch Ryan, Calcutta; Ednyfed, Rangoon; Guiditta D., Akyab; Chas. Luling, Calcutta; Monte A., Rangoon; Brodrick Bay, Bassein; Harmonia, Rangoon; Grazie, Rangoon; Madre Rosa, Rangoon; Ormi, Singapore; Bogliasco, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 19. Britannia (s), Moulmein; Burmah (s), Bus-sorah; Saxmundham (s), Rangoon.—20. Persia (s), Liverpool; Adia (s), Mauritius.—21. Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.—22. Pandora (s), Hong Kong; Kashgar (s), Hong Kong; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Bassano (s), Hull; Medusa (s), Trieste; H.M.S. Malabar, Portsmouth; Falls of Dee, Liverpool; Khandalla (s), London.—23. Huzara (s), Calcutta; Arethusia, Liverpool; Lord Macduff, Mauritius.—24. Altnacraig (s), Rangoon; Venetia (s), Trieste.—25. I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czarewitch, Karachi.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 15. Pemba (s), Singapore; Madras (s), Rangoon; City of Khios (s), Liverpool; Baron Colonsay, Ardrossan.—16. Italia (s), Bombay; Maharani (s), Rangoon.—17. M. Hartmann (s), Bombay.—18. Blythswood, Buenos Ayres.—19. India (s), London; Capella (s), Liverpool; Albyn, Liverpool; Lord Canning, Liverpool; Henriette, Bourbon.—20. Castore (s), Trieste; Roumania (s), Liverpool; Ben Macdhu, Mauritius; Le Champenois, Mauritius.—21. Malwa (s), London; Kangra (s), Bombay; Shahjehan, Point de Galle; Dalswinton, Mauritius.

MADRAS.—Oct. 18. Chindwara (s), Bombay; Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—21. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta.—22. Goorkha (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 1. Countess o' Caithness, Bombay.—2. Noah IV., Batavia; Justitia (s), Calcutta; Clan Drummond (s), Bombay; Lady Lisgar, Bombay; Spirit of the South, Mauritius; Narcissus, Capetown.—3. Frederick Stang, Capetown; Black Watch (s), Aden; Il. Nazareno, Singapore; St. Bernard (s), Bombay; Cicero (s), Singapore; Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Entella (s), Singapore; Bergite, Rangoon; Dabulamanzi (s), Port Natal; Lampart (s), Bombay; Mameluke (s),

Bombay.—4. Star of Greece, Calcutta; Dunbar Castle (s), Capetown; Ulysses (s), Penang.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 19. Lombardy (s), Trieste.—20. Euphrates (s), Karachi; I.G. Clive (s), Aden; Chandernagor (s), Marseilles.—21. Nepaul (s), China.—22. Bancoora (s), Galle.—23. Bhowuggur (s), Bhowuggur; Scindia (s), Karachi; Canara (s), London.—24. Nubia (s), Liverpool; Culna (s), Calcutta.—25. Punjab (s), Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 16. Steamer Gulf of St. Vincent.—17. Curlew, Professor, and Tyrone.—18. Medina.—19. Columbia.—20. Bassein.—21. Kilwa, Madras, Dryburgh Abbey, and Byculla.

MADRAS.—Oct. 16. India (s), Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT PLYMOUTH.—Per *Assam*, Nov. 5.—From Bombay: Mr. H. E. Stokes, Capt. Darling, Lieut. Robinson, Miss Boyle, Lieut. Linsell, Mr. M. Kennard, Mr. J. G. Bush, Lady Aitchison and children, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Campbell, Capt. the Hon. and Mrs. Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. Acworth and child, Col. and Mrs. Griffiths, Miss McGregor, Mrs. Franklin, Major Hickman, Mr. N. Gasper. From Sydney: Mr. Edwards.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, Oct. 24.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and child, Miss Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mr. Elsworthy, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. D. Spankie. From Brindisi: Mr. G. J. Swan, Mr. G. O. Young, Mr. A. Weeks, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Leibnitz, Mr. H. E. Ellis, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Harvey, Major Arbuckle, Capt. E. H. C. Adamson, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. Finck, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Tidy, Hon. J. Gibbs, Mr. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and child, Mr. Pettis, Mr. H. Kean, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. J. Burgess, Major Gowan, Mr. G. Hawks, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. G. C. Kelly, Major Robinson, Mr. T. Carritt, Mr. Fuchs, Mr. J. Kinmond, Mr. Down, Mr. and Mrs. Karpeles, Major and Mrs. Patch, Mr. H. Berger, Mr. Chadwick, Dr. O'Brien, Mr. B. Troup, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bird, Capt. the Hon. E. Noel, Mr. Mackillican, and Col. Chowne.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Rosetta*, Oct. 26.—For London: Mrs. Holdich and infant, Mrs. Burton, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, child, and infant, Major L. Conway-Gordon, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. Mylne and infant, Mrs. E. Wilson, Col. Hastings Fraser, Mrs. Voyle, Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. W. Hair, Miss Williams, Mr. Payne, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. H. McMaster, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. F. S. Deacon. For Suez: Lady Baring and two children. For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Menzies. For Venice: Mr. T. S. Kennedy, Mr. C. B. Lynch, and Mr. W. Kurz.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Waronga*, to sail from London, Nov. 19.

For Brisbane: Mr. S. M. Nicoll.

Per s.s. *Palna*, to sail from London, Nov. 22.

For Karachi: Mrs. Sealy, nurse, and two children, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. J. Perie.

For Bombay: Dr. Mathew Owens, Mr. R. Mynors.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, Dec. 12.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. Barrow, Mr. W. B. Plank, Miss L. Boutflower.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, Dec. 26.

For Madras: Mrs. T. Luker.

Per s.s. *Duke of Westminster*, to sail from London, Jan. 14.

For Rockhampton: Mrs. Ottley, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

### Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail Nov. 10.

From Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Colombo: Mr. Milne and son.

For Madras: Mr. Geo. Badenoch.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. L. Herald, Mr. Wm. Fennon, Mr. A. E. Richmond, Mr. E. Arbuthnot.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Nov. 15.

From London for Bombay.

For Bombay: Mrs. G. W. Wicks, two children, and ayah, Mr. E. Hampton, Mr. L. H. Mitchell, Mr. W. Duncan, Rev. M. J. P. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, and two children, Mrs. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. F. J. Pannett, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Miss M. L. Mitchell, Miss E. Mitchell, Mr. W. Wray.

From Suez for Bombay.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Builder, Rev. R. Morrison, Mr. Morrison.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Nov. 24.

From Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Colombo: Mr. De Sometis, Mr. F. H. Davidson, Mowbray C. Buller.

For Madras: Miss Hamilton.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Mr. Koelle, Mr. and Mrs. T. Greening and five children, Mr. David McLaur, Mr. Thomas Prattey, Mr. Alexander Maudoch.

Per *Clan Murray*, to sail Nov. 24.

From Liverpool for Bombay.

For Bombay: Mr. Kilbane, Miss Kilbane, and Master James Kilbane.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackintosh*, sailed Oct. 21.

From Calcutta for London.

Capt. and Mrs. Macintyre, Mr. and Mrs. Pog-n and two children.

A movement is on foot for the formation of a new company of the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers. Thirty-three members have already joined the company.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1290.]

but the men of that day felt they could not in honour go back from the great constitutional position they had taken up, and the result was that no tax was ever again levied in England without the consent of the Commons. Neither could it have been pleasant for the Colonists who threw the tea into Boston Harbour rather than allow a duty to be levied on it, as in both cases they felt they were breaking the law imposed upon them by Government, which, as loyal citizens, they were bound under ordinary circumstances to obey. But these acts have been justified at the bar of history, and although Charles lost his crown, and George lost America, the cause of constitutional freedom was established and extended wherever the English language was spoken throughout the world. These men, sir, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are adjudged to have acted rightly against tyrannical encroachment on their property merely, but to-day it is our liberty which is at stake, and which we are called upon to defend. We are born with certain constitutional privileges, which we have inherited from our forefathers, which no Government can claim to take from us except for the gravest reasons of State, but which we ought, if possible, to hand down intact to those who may come after us; and among those birthrights, none has been higher prized or more jealously guarded in all times, from the days of John to day of Ripon, than this of which it is now intended to deprive us, the right of trial by our peers. Had the exigencies of Government necessitated the taking away of this liberty, we must have bowed to the sacrifice; had even administrative inconvenience been proved, it might have been our duty to submit; but as has already been so eloquently pointed out by the preceding speakers, not even the slightest present inconvenience could be shown. This Ilbert Bill, gentlemen, was set on a tripod. Its first support—to do away at once completely with every race disqualification—which you must acknowledge, gentlemen, seemed a very pretty sentiment on paper, was no sooner enunciated than the impossibility was seen. There are a hundred race privileges or other race disqualifications recognised by the laws of India, while this Bill only proposed to deal with one of them, leaving the other ninety and nine intact; while to abolish even this little one, several fresh disqualifications hitherto unknown to the law had to be created. The second support, administrative convenience, soon proved a myth also. No present inconvenience could be discovered, and although some people say that, when Natives by their ability rise into higher positions in the service, inconvenience more or less may occur, this now seems rather problematical, and in any case our rulers should have remembered the Scripture precept—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." These two supports having disappeared, the third alone is left, with blatant Babus, and Englishmen ignorant of the facts, trying to hide it and wrap it up in their verbiage, whilst they vainly try to balance the Bill upon it, but here we see it naked and revealed. Three Bengali Baboos say their susceptibilities will be hurt if they are not permitted an opportunity of putting Englishmen—and, worse luck, Englishwomen—in prison. For this, gentlemen, our birthright is to be taken from us, and our liberty is to be jeopardised, whilst justice herself is to be thrown down from her pedestal by a benevolent Government, desirous of affording this gratification to these, in their own place, no doubt, very worthy persons. When this Bill was introduced, Lord Ripon pledged himself to give the greatest weight and the most deliberate consideration to the opinions both of his own servants and of the independent Europeans that might come before him, and he held himself to some extent aloof from debate, as he said he desired to remain unprejudiced for or against the Bill. Since then resolutions strongly condemning the proposed change in the law, and giving good reasons for the condemnation, have poured in upon him from wherever Europeans have met together in India; but no notice has been taken of our Resolutions, our petitions have been ignored, and although the opinions of the high officials throughout the Empire whom he consulted have been before him for months, and these nearly unanimously condemn it, yet the Bill has not been withdrawn. These official opinions may be divided into three classes: the first, a few, say the Bill should do no harm, but a little good. A larger number say its introduction was a mistake, but, this having been done, some Bill of the kind should now be passed to save the "izzat" of the Government, which would otherwise look still more foolish than it does at present. The great majority, however, condemn the Bill from beginning to end, and it is instructive to observe that in those last are included not only the present Assam officials, but all who have ever been in the province. From the able minute of Mr. Edgar, now Commissioner of Dacca, who first came amongst us twenty years ago, to the eloquent and exhaustive letter of our present popular Deputy Commissioner, John Knox Wight, their opinion has been unanimously against the Bill, as uncalled for, unnecessary, unjust, and likely to do grave injury to the British population scattered throughout the land; while the men who guard the "gate of India" in the Punjab all strongly condemn it, not only for those reasons but for this graver reason also, that, if passed, it will endanger the stability of the Empire. If, in face of such warning, the Government is mad enough to pass this Bill, we on our part are resolved that we will not accept it. What shape our resistance is to take should be left to our leaders to decide, in order that throughout India it may be unanimous and determined, but for my part I think it should be passive only declining to appear when summoned, refusing to plead or defend ourselves before a native magistrate, or in any other way acknowledged his jurisdiction over us, but always submitting to force and suffering the consequences, while aid, moral and material, should come from all the rest of India to those who suffer in the cause, so that they might lose as little as possible, while they fought our battle. At the same time we ought in all other things to be obedient, and in no way embarrass the Government, but assist it as we have done hitherto, whether as volunteers or in any other way, by all the means in our power. Were this policy carried out all over India unanimously and completely, I have no doubt that in a short time, when they learned the

facts, our countrymen at home would come to our help, they would demand the repeal of the obnoxious law, and it would be established for ever through our action that a Briton in all parts of British territory and dominion can only be judged by his own countrymen. In all the discussion that has taken place, we have felt how the weak point in our armour has been the compromise of 1872, and over and over again have been taunted with it that this is no constitutional principle for which we are fighting, seeing that our brethren in the presidency towns may be tried by native magistrates. Well, gentlemen, when a Bengali is accused of forcible robbery, he does not usually plead that as he had robbed the man next door with impunity, he thought this one had no right his property either—but let that pass—our Calcutta friends thought they chose the lesser of evils, and that by the sacrifice of the town they had preserved this birthright to the rest of India for ever. They now see that not only were they mistaken in this, but that the enemy having forced the town now makes it his base to take the country also; and as this was a compromise between those who defended our rights, and a despotic Government which refuses to abide by the compact, we call upon our countrymen to carry out their side no longer, but the day the Ilbert Bill becomes law to ignore it in the towns as we shall throughout the rest of India. And as it never can be pleaded as an administrative inconvenience that there are no English magistrates in Calcutta, we appeal to the Defence Association there to make this resolution their own, and to lead and direct the Europeans all over India in their resistance, and we on our part will carry out their orders. We must obey our leaders, with implicit confidence, and had I not believed that such was already our duty, I would not have taken on me to-day to propose this resolution. I have felt very deeply the responsibility that attaches to it, and had wished it to be laid on other shoulders, while I considered that our chairman himself should have added to its weight by proposing it. But he thought fit to lay the duty on me, and I could but obey my leader's command. However, I trust, before putting it to the meeting, he will tell you how much he feels that the resolution should be unanimously adopted and with loyalty acted on throughout India. In conclusion, I have only to say that, taking all that has happened into consideration, seeing on the one side Calcutta Baboos clamouring for the Bill, which rightly or wrongly they imagine will prove a wedge for the cleaving of British power in India, and that they hope for the overthrow of a foreign Government, I do not blame them, but the fact is theory on the other side, seeing the whole European population, whose prosperity, whose safety, whose very existence, is bound up in the stability of British rule, arrayed against the Bill, which they believe in every way wrong, and likely to lead to disaster. I would support this resolution, did I myself believe the measure harmless—for, if anywhere on the earth, it is here in India, where we are one among a thousand, Europeans should remember and act on the adage—unity is strength.

Mr. WEIR seconded this resolution and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in seconding this resolution, I feel that it is one bristling with difficulties, and one altogether without precedent; here we have always so loyally helped and assisted Government that, with this Bill, as a reward, we cannot help exclaiming "*Et tu Brute?*" To find anything like a precedent, we must turn to our history of 110 years ago, when we find objectionable measures forced on the American colonists in spite of the most earnest and respectful remonstrances. We have no wish whatever to tread in the footsteps of those colonists, but would merely suggest to our rulers that the English race has not changed. The whole of the English race, except a few interested officials, have unanimously protested against this measure. Such being the case, we should now proceed to work by selecting from each district a few of the most able men to confer together and decide what measures to take to defend our rights. With all men thinking in the same direction, doubtless some proper course to pursue will be arrived at; and that course, whether dogged obstruction or more active measures, will have the strength of unity. With an "Uriah Heap" at the head of affairs at home, we must be careful not to be lulled into false security. This humble man to an Austrian Ambassador likes occasionally to bully an African King, or any people who cannot resist. He has now raised the hue and cry against us that we are aggressive, and a hue and cry, though it be false, is a powerful and dangerous weapon, as we have seen him use it before with terrible effect in the so-called Bulgarian atrocities, which all people now know never took place, and were "manufactured to order." I ask Mr. Gladstone, in these days of rapid communication, with thousands of Englishmen pouring into the country, and with those settled in India re-visiting their homes every few years, are we peaceable law abiding people at home, and the moment our feet touch the shore of India, blind fools who left their reasoning faculties west of Suez, and can only find happiness in aggression? No, gentlemen, we still take pleasure in the same manly sports and games that amused us at home, feel happy and proud when our country is victorious, and grieved when it is humbled, as it has been so often of late by the Radical Government at present in power. Let us try and prove that we are not different from our brothers at home whose hands we shook but a few months ago. It now only remains to prove ourselves own brothers to the English bull dog, and see if we can hold on to our privilege.

Mr. GORDON FRASER, in a few remarks, strongly supported this resolution, and approved of the mover's recommendation to be united, and organised in our action of resistance; and passive resistance, he thought, would be likely to be the most effective.

Mr. C. E. PICKFORD also gave his warmest support to the resolution, and advocated unity of action throughout India, and all the aid we could possibly get from our friends at home.

In a few remarks made by the CHAIRMAN in support of the resolution, he pointed out that he was willing to go any length, but we must be united, and he had already made that earnest appeal to the meeting. He also strongly supported the mover when he advocated our being guided by our leaders. He thought we should at once request the

readers of the Defence Association to plan our mode of action in resisting the Bill should it be passed, and then direct as in that action.

The eighth resolution read:—"We desire that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of the Defence Association for circulation in India and in England; and, as it is only fair, no matter how contemptuously we may be ourselves treated, to let the Government know our resolve, we desire a copy be also submitted to the Governor-General in Council." In proposing which, Mr. R. White said:—Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing the above resolution, as I think our feelings with regard to this ill-advised Bill cannot be too generally known. I think that, had the real feelings of the Anglo-Indian community been fairly represented to the movers of the Bill at home, there would have been no need for this second meeting in Calcutta. I hope and trust that the meetings which have been held here, and in other places, will in course of time have due weight in the proper quarters, and cause them to look upon the Bill as unnecessary and needless for.

Mr. J. B. ATKINS, in appropriate and well chosen terms, seconded this resolution.

The foregoing eight resolutions were, each in its proper place, put by the chairman to the meeting, and carried unanimously amidst enthusiastic cheers, the seventh calling forth the loudest and longest.

The speakers were all very enthusiastically cheered, but, although those who advocated the most forward and active action received the most repeated and prolonged applause, yet it seemed the meeting generally favoured Mr. Doake's proposal of passive resistance, but there was no mistaking the perfect unanimity of opinion that prevailed regarding united and firm resistance throughout India, guided by the leaders of the Defence Association.

It is to be regretted that a few of our number who intended to take an active part in the meeting, from unavoidable circumstances, could only send their proxies—namely, Mr. G. M. Loch, to second the third, Mr. C. E. Jackson, to second the fifth, Mr. D. S. Mackintosh, to propose the sixth, Mr. R. S. Elliott, to second the seventh, and Mr. A. Odling to second the eighth resolution.

Mr. A. QUILLET proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and in a few complimentary words said he was sure it would be heartily accorded, and that their best thanks were due to him for the trouble he had taken, and was taking, in this all important question.

In response, the CHAIRMAN was loudly cheered, and given a hearty vote of thanks, and after he had thanked them all for coming forward so well at such a bad time of the year, under many difficulties, the meeting with great force sang the National Anthem, and gave three ringing cheers for our Queen. As the evening was fast coming on, the meeting rapidly and quietly dispersed.

### THE ILBERT BILL: HOW IT WILL BENEFIT INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In the commencement of these letters I expressed the intention of not using any offensive expressions, and thus far, I trust, there has been no just cause of complaint on this score. But in what I have now to refer to it is a rather difficult thing to express in correct terms what ought to be expressed without the use of words that may be considered offensive. If I do use any such, I may perhaps lay claim to mitigation of punishment on account of "extenuating circumstances." One is, that if offence consists in intention as much as in act, I still plead that I have no intention to be offensive, even when the necessity arises to call a spade a spade. Another is that it has been stated publicly that people may safely follow Mr. John Bright. I heard the honourable gentleman at Leeds, and also Sir Wilfrid Lawson; and I shall probably not use any words that their example and speeches would not warrant.

In looking closely at the whole history, procedure, and arguments respecting the Ilbert Bill, it is difficult not to come to the conclusion that the supporters of the measure act and speak either in egregious ignorance or more deplorable hypocrisy. Let it be understood that I do not like the idea of imputing falsehood to honourable gentlemen. Their intentions may be right, but their practical hypocrisy is the penalty exacted by their adherence to party obligation above the claims of right and against the force of reason. No one can have followed the facts and arguments I have placed before the readers of this paper without coming to the conclusion that there has been much put forth on behalf of the Bill that has been written or spoken in ignorance or guile. It was introduced with the practical falsehood that it had the concurrence of official opinion. This has been abundantly disproved by the returns that have been published. These returns have been compiled in various ways; and not to take an analysis from any opponent of the Bill which might be suspected, I give that compiled by the *Bombay Gazette*, a paper that has strongly supported Lord Ripon. According to this paper there were for the Bill forty-five, for withdrawal 192, for modification seventy-three. If we take all the latter as being in favour of the measure the majority against it is almost two to one. But many of those who would modify the Bill were practically against it. They would have emasculated it so as to make it practically inoperative, and yet would have passed it, not so much to satisfy the natives, as to save the credit of the Government. The telegram sent through Reuter, giving a practically false summary of the debate in the Council, has been emphasised by another telegram that equally falsified the return of the official opinions. Both these may have been accidental errors; but the time and mode of their transmission require Hebrew faith to arrive at that conclusion. The frequent changes of front as to the objects of the Bill from anomaly to inconvenience, and from that to reflection on the natives and sundry and divers others equally untenable, even down to "Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation," have all been amply refuted. Have these pretended reasons been supported by facts? They have in a way, only the facts have been false, whether in ignorance or by design I presume not to say. It may be as well to give an instance or two. Mr. Childers, at a meeting in favour of the Bill, is reported to have said it was not Mr. Ilbert's measure that the Europeans objected to, but it

was the measure of local self-government that was the cause of their anger. Not a word was heard against the Ilbert Bill until the Local Self Government Bill was introduced. "Hear, hear," cried the sages assembled. They endorsed Mr. Childers's "fact." But what was the real fact? Mr. Ilbert's Bill was introduced in 1882, and the Local Government Bill was placed on the anvil in the early part of 1882! I do not wish to impute that Mr. Childers wilfully told a falsehood; but if he did not know that he was practically telling one, he was speaking in presumptuous ignorance. If he did know it, I can only commend him to the vigorous language of Mr. John Bright and the painfully playful expression of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Lord Ripon introduced the Bill on the strength of official opinion. This was true only in part. He had taken such official opinion as was desired, and the real opinion was not expressed until afterwards, with the result above given. Language, we are told, was given to conceal meaning. This fact must have been present in the mind of Major Sir Evelyn Baring, when he wrote the paper which was published in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Writing, of course, to inform the English public, he says:—"There are probably a large number of natives in India, who scarcely know that this Bill had ever been introduced, and who would not be affected one way or the other if it were withdrawn." The writer, writing for the English public, must have known that he was constructing a sentence that could scarcely avoid misleading the reader. There is no "probability" in the case. The probability, if there were one, is that not one per cent. of the people of India had ever heard of the Bill, and not one in a million will probably be ever affected by it for good whether it passes or not. They may be affected for good if the Bill does not pass; but the benefit will not be occasioned by the Bill. A few sentences further Major Baring refers to "the mass of the natives who take an intelligent interest in politics." This is essentially a misleading phrase. There is no such thing as the mass spoken of. "Probably" not one in a thousand of the people of India ever heard of Major Baring or of the bogus Budget of Sir John Strachey. So much for the mass of the natives who take an intelligent interest in politics. I am aware that the phrase is capable of a more restricted meaning than the above; but the sentence as written is calculated to impose on the English readers for whom it was written. A measure that has to be introduced and supported in this way is not one to commend itself to the judgment of candid Englishmen. But these statements are innocence itself in comparison with the hypocritical nature of the alleged reasons for it and its possible effect. It is according to its advocates a measure to do justice to the "teeming millions of India," and its immediate effect will be to enable two native magistrates to try Europeans for criminal offences. The more remote effects will be to, in about six or seven years, empower possibly twelve native magistrates to have this power. The utmost possible effect, according to the theory of the advocates of the Bill, will be to enable the whole of the native civil service of India to have this jurisdiction over Europeans. But according to Lord Ripon and his supporters, it is never intended that more than one-sixth of the civil service shall consist of natives. Sir Fitzjames Stephen tells them that finality in legislation is impossible. They have no power to bind their successors, and there is nothing to prevent the next party who succeeds to power from making one-half, or even the whole, of the service to consist of natives. But we will take the proportion that is now admitted to be the utmost possible allowance that the "friends of India" are prepared to concede, namely, one-sixth. Will any of these friends of the teeming millions inform us by what sort of logic or reason they are prepared to do justice to the teeming millions, by protecting them only to the extent of one-sixth, and leaving five-sixths of them out in the cold? If one-sixth need protecting against the "dominant and aggressive European," the whole do. But this statement of the case magnifies the beneficent intentions of the friends of the teeming millions. If there be an aggressive element in the world it is the military power, and it has been so in all ages and nations. The military in India—I mean, of course, the English army—are probably as numerous as the whole of the English civil population put together. But even Lord Ripon does not propose to place the military under native jurisdiction. The Ilbert Bill is not to operate in cantonments, and that reduces the effect of the Bill by at least one-half, and the instalment of justice to the teeming millions is reduced at its very highest possible figure to one-twelfth. But this does not show the full measure of this great boon. The Volunteers amongst the civil population of India probably number over ten thousand, and it will be an awkward matter to deal with them otherwise than according to military law. At any rate, this point raises complications that it were much better to avoid. Seeing, then, the microscopic tendency for good to the people of India that this measure implies, is it not something like a hypocritical pose on the part of its advocates to denounce the aggression of Europeans who are seeking nothing, and to thank God that they are the friends of India, the dauntless advocates of the rights of the teeming millions? The great boon, nay, the very greatest that they ever propose to offer, is to protect the people to the extent of one-twelfth, and to magnanimously leave eleven-twelfths to the mercy of the aggressive European. Truly, in a matter of this kind India may well pray to be saved from her friends. There is no special twelfth part of the people who need protection, and why are not these friends equally friendly to all? They know perfectly well what that means. It means that we should give up the country altogether to native administration, and realise the cry of "Perish India!" It is to the good of India that we should continue to hold and to govern the country. When the people of India become fit to govern themselves, England will not have much business there as rulers, and their occupation will be gone. It was not altogether to the disadvantage of England that the Romans occupied this country for four centuries. We have barely held India for one, and have done much for her. There is more yet to be done; but the day of native rule has not yet come.

JAMES WILSON.

Rutland Park, Nov. 7, 1883.

## HOW IS IT? AND WHO IS HE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I am told that many of my old friends are exercised about the first question, and some people are in doubt about the second. With your permission I will answer both. "How is it that so good a Liberal as Mr. Wilson writes to a Conservative paper on the Ilbert Bill? Has he turned Tory?" The reply is this, that when, in obedience to party cries and in-party interests, an indignity and wrong were being committed to our countryman in India, and positive injury being done to India herself under false pretences, I felt it a duty to do what I could to inform public opinion as far as possible as to the facts. Knowing that by writing to the Conservative paper I should secure the widest publicity, I not unnaturally adopted that course. Though Indian subjects are not generally attractive to English readers, because they are not understood, the editor kindly accorded me space, and I have reason to believe that the nature and objects of the Ilbert Bill are much better understood now than they were before these letters were commenced. The subject is not, strictly speaking, political, though it has been made a party one, and in the interests of the party it seems as though the Government were not unwilling to sacrifice the rights of their countrymen in India, but the interests of India herself. As to my political principles, I hope they are as truly Liberal as they ever were. I believe they are strong enough to take care of themselves, even in the columns of a Conservative journal; and I also trust they are so moderate as to be truly and practically Conservative in the best sense.

As to the second question—my personality—it is not of much importance, but people "like to know." The assertion has been made that I am a brother of Mr. H. J. Wilson, J.P. This is not correct. I am not related to that gentleman in any respect, so far as I know, though perhaps the association of our names may have arisen from the fact that I also am a J.P. Neither am I, as some people imagine, a relative of Mr. Wilson, of Snig-hill, or of Mr. A. Muir Wilson, of oratorical fame. I am often pleased to find myself gratefully remembered as "People's College Wilson," and also frequently as "Calcutta Wilson." I trust this explanation will satisfy all parties, and by placing the responsibility on the right shoulders, free all namesakes from any discredit that may attach to the authorship of the letters on the Ilbert Bill.

JAMES WILSON.

Nov. 5, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

THE English papers talk about the attempt of Lord Ripon "to reuterise" the press. The phrase is likely to stick. We see that some Indian papers are still mild enough to acquit the Government about Telegram No. 2. These critics of Lord Ripon's policy swallow without a grimace the story that the message "was turned upside down in transmission." But the points to be explained go a long way beyond anything that might happen in transmission. First, Mr. Cross misrepresented on Aug. 20 the official verdict; second, Telegram No. 2 supported Mr. Cross's statement, as if it had been modelled upon that statement; third, the construction of the telegram conclusively proves that Reuter's Agent did not have the opinions before him; fourth, our own correspondent made an application at Simla for an advance copy of the opinions, and was referred to Calcutta. The *Englishman* can say whether that paper had a similar experience; fifth, the unfortunate message was mutilated in transmission, and spoilt in editing in London, but this will not account for the "hundred and fourteen" opinions in favour of the measure, nor will it account for the misdescriptions in the body of the telegram, which misdescriptions, however, support Mr. Cross's statement of August 20; sixth, the Government has never ventured to publish the telegram as it was delivered for transmission; seventh, Reuter's Agent has never ventured to declare that he, without any assistance whatever from any official, and solely with the printed copy of the opinions before him, drew up that particular message; eighth, if it were drawn up under such circumstances, then the way in which it supports Mr. Cross is one of the most unaccountable coincidences in the experience of the telegraph; ninth, the message had two clear days' start of everything else; tenth, it was seized upon by the papers which support Lord Ripon as a matter of unbounded gratification, as a confirmation of the view expressed by Mr. Cross, and as a proof of the unscrupulous and unworthy character of the opponents of Lord Ripon; eleventh, the contradiction, or rather exposure, of the misstatements of the telegram was carefully ignored to the greatest extent possible—the Secretary to Reuter's Company in London wrote one explanation to the *Times* and another to the *St. James's Gazette*, and yet the Riponite papers endeavoured to minimise the effect of those explanations by the way they noticed them; twelfth, there can be no doubt that Lord Ripon did not for the moment receive immense benefit by the publication of Telegram No. 2; thirteenth, the coincidences of agreement, towards which even misfortunes in transmission contributed, have been too much for the better class of English journals.

The above is the case against Telegram No. 2, and, for ourselves, we decline to surrender our common-sense to the absurd theory that the whole trouble was occasioned by a figure having been dropped out in transmission, and by an addition sum having been perpetrated in Reuter's London Office. We would like to believe Lord Ripon was honest; but, in this matter of the Ilbert Bill, we await from any quarter a proof of his honesty in any one single particular connected with the Bill. The anger and fear of the European community have been provoked by the unfair ways of the Government, quite as much as by the way in which the Bill was a surprise. The questions connected with Telegram No. 2 go far beyond any explanation about errors in transmission. In fact, in face of the obloquy provoked by Telegram No. 1, we believe a reasonable explanation of Telegram No. 2 is not possible. The world will not accept from a convicted Government, in the case of Telegram No. 1, a denial, instead of an explanation of Telegram No. 2. Besides, who is Reuter's Agent at Simla that he should have the folly to write to the private secretary to the Viceroy to "exonerate" the Government? The proverb *qui s'excuse s'accuse* has more applications

than one, and in this case we are afraid the "exoneration" is a principal factor in the indictment.

We have said that Lord Ripon has not in any one particular acted fairly or honestly in this matter of the Ilbert Bill. He has not, indeed, acted up to his own standard, the standard he preached up so sedulously in his cold weather tour of 1882, and he has not acted up to his practice in the matter of the Local Self-Government Bill, the Rent Bill, and almost every other important Bill affecting the natives introduced into the Legislative Council during his administration. In March, 1882, he set his face against any amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code then passed by the Council. One of those amendments would have raised this very question of jurisdiction, and another was publicly shelved. Yet, what do we find? When the correspondence on the Bill was published in India, the Viceroy kept back the despatch of his Government to the Secretary of State and the reply of Lord Hartington. It was not until the papers were published by order of the House of Commons that the true state of the matter was revealed to the Indian public. In India, before that publication, all that was known was that in March, 1882, Lord Ripon had set his face against amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code brought in at the last moment, and, indeed, against any amendments which should have the appearance of tinkering so large a measure. Yet, through the Legislative Department, His Excellency had brought in a most important, a most revolutionary amendment of the Code, thirty-three days only after the Code had come into operation! This was felt to be unfair; was a surprise, and was declared to be inconsistent with the sensible policy as regards the Code enunciated in the speech of March 2, 1882. The publication of all the papers, for the information of the House of Commons, revealed the fact of a divided Council on this measure, and also showed to the astonished European community that Lord Ripon had endeavoured to push this measure forward, so that it might have come into operation on January 1 last, simultaneously with the Code of Criminal Procedure itself? The conduct of the Viceroy in bringing in the Bill was recognised as inconsistent with his speech at the passing of the Code; but his expressed desire to pass the amendment before Jan. 1, 1883, was accepted everywhere as a falsification of a speech of March 2, 1882. Then came the extraordinary description of the Bill by Mr. Ilbert, and his misdescription of the character of the official opinions elicited in regard to it. The whole thing then came to be recognised as a special attack upon Europeans for the most unstatesmanlike of reasons, and for the most inadequate of objects; and it was recognised and resented how singularly, yet how sharply, the treatment of the European community about this Bill contrasted with the treatment of the native community in the case of Bills affecting that community. With the subsequent history of the Bill our readers must be familiar. The telegram of March 9 was only a new illustration of a policy condemned for its unfairness and its tortuous methods. But I what way, in what particular, has Lord Ripon acted honestly in his treatment of this measure? The defence of the Bill has gone all round the compass of sentiment and excuse. Blunder has been followed by blunder, and it has gradually come to be accepted everywhere that the Viceroy never, at any time, meant to act fairly in the matter. Where, in the whole range of English communities, shall we find a state of things such as exists to-day in India? Where shall we find a whole community living in the midst of an alien population, deprived of a privilege to which they attach the keenest regard as conducive to their safety—where in the history of English communities, or in that of England herself, shall we find a powerful, a wealthy, and a necessary community deprived of an hereditary privilege to gratify the vanity of less than twelve officials, English or otherwise? Where shall we find a single Minister imposing his will upon a whole English community against the united opinion of that community, and against the advice of an overwhelming majority of the administrative agency of which he is the chief? There is nothing in all the history of the company of nations which make up the English Empire which can afford a parallel to the attitude of Lord Ripon about this Bill. That attitude is supremely un-English; it is a supremely dangerous precedent against constitutionalism and the application of constitutionalism to India. It places the Viceroy above all responsibility, and makes him the agent of a part of a party, instead of the representative and the honour of England. Further, his position is supported in England by the most extravagant and misleading platitudes on the part of Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone. The Viceroy is presented to the people of England as engaged in the endeavour to introduce some higher and nobler development of English rule against the passions and prejudices of a community indifferent to the interests of India, and careless of the mission of the mother country. Anything more absolutely unfaithful to the truth of life in India and the facts of British rule, could not have been put forward even by the audacious insolence of an assured verbosity. The fact is that this Ilbert Bill is in no way called for by any interest of any section of the people of India, or by any development of the higher characteristics of British rule in this country. It will affect only twelve natives in their relations to European criminals, and it will affect no other men in India in no other way whatsoever; but it so happens that, by effecting European criminals in their relation to these twelve natives, it opens a door to a series of concessions and encroachments as regards the privileges of Europeans, the end of which Lord Ripon has distinctly shrunk from describing, and about which he can only give an assurance affecting the year and a half which remains of the period of his own appointment as Viceroy.

Colonel Chesney, Military Secretary to Government, proceeds home on three months' privilege leave on his arrival at Bombay after visiting Quetta and Kurrachee, this month. Lieutenant Colonel Nymarch, Military Accountant General, will officiate for him, and Major Collen, Officiating Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, will act for Lieutenant Colonel Nymarch.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

## WILL THE COUNCIL PASS THE ILBERT BILL?

Now that the overpowering strength of the case against the Ilbert Bill is fully before the Government of India, in the reports of the whole of the Indian administration, reinforced by the magnificent letters of Mr. Justice Stephen to the *Times*, and by the strongly-expressed opinions of every non-partisan English journal in England and India, the first question that occurs to every one's mind is, what will Lord Ripon do? But there is another question, that with which we have headed this article, which may yet prove to be more important. We are confident that it is, at any rate, more important than it appears to those who think only of the docile loyalty of the official majority in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, usually so conspicuous when the Viceroy's personal views are opposed to those of the public on matters of no very great moment. What will the Council do?

There is not a man in the Council who can possibly be ignorant of the awful issues involved in the decision they will soon be called upon to endorse or reverse—save only Lord Ripon himself, and Mr. Ilbert, to whose ignorance of India we owe all this trouble. And we venture to say that there is not a man who has pondered the local reports, who does not feel—what is indeed admitted by most of the supporters of the Bill—that its introduction has proved to be the greatest calamity that has befallen India since the disastrous issue of the greased cartridges. What then will they do with it?

There is a sort of vague notion about, that an official member of the Viceroy's Council, avowedly placed there to give a show of "consultative deliberation" to the enactment of the Viceroy's will and pleasure, is bound to resign his office if he finds himself compelled to vote against that will and pleasure, when it has been made a "question of confidence" by the Viceroy himself. But this is, we believe,

nothing more than a tradition—useful enough on ordinary occasions, but utterly and obviously inapplicable to an occasion of life and death to the Empire, like the present. No member of the Council can feel himself bound to vote for the Ilbert Bill against his conscience; the issue is too solemn to be regarded as a matter merely of difference of opinion.

We trust we shall not be thought to cast the slightest reflection on the other official members of the Legislative Council, if we point out that there are three members of the Government in that Council, whose position, whose knowledge, and, above all, whose character, must render their votes decisive of the fate of the Bill. Of course, we refer to Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Donald Stewart, and Mr. Hope. We have no hesitation in stating what we know to be the conviction (or rather, the certainty) of all those who are qualified to speak on the subject, that these three distinguished officers are, each and all of them, entirely above the suspicion of being biassed in their decision by any hope of reward, or fear of punishment, either from the Government or from the public. With regard to them, the question those who know them are asking themselves is, not "Will they be influenced by improper motives?" but "Will they, having lived all these months in the thick of the controversial fray, be able to decide the question judicially, on its real and permanent merits, and with no reference to the temporary perturbing influences now at work?"

Sir Steuart Bayley's position in this matter—in regard to the opinion that will be formed of his decision by those who are not acquainted with the circumstances—is perhaps the most cruel in which a high officer of the Government could possibly be placed. Every one knows that Sir Steuart Bayley is the officer who, in the ordinary course of events, and if there had been no Ilbert Bill, would have succeeded Mr. Rivers Thompson in the post that is the highest prize of the Civil Service. And consequently, the superficial observer, if cynically disposed, is certain to say, if Sir Steuart Bayley votes for the Bill, that he has done so to obtain this preferment from the Government. On the other hand, if he votes against it, it will be said that he has done so to avoid making his lieutenant-governorship an impossibility. The dilemma aptly illustrates the conclusion we have often urged in these columns, that the Viceroy's Councillors should, whenever possible, be chosen from those who are not in the running for any great prize—not so much because of the actual bias produced, as because of the suspicions of bias that must be inevitable. We trust that, in Sir Steuart Bayley's circumstances, the obviously balanced nature of the objections, that will be taken to his vote in any case, may relieve him from what is certainly an unjust suspicion. Looking to the opinion expressed by him, in the debate of last year, as to the "reality of the danger" of false charges and the like in the Mofussil, it seems difficult to doubt what his decision must be. The only danger is, that having been exposed for many months to the full violence of the storm of opposition aroused by the unhappy Bill, he may be led to pay too much attention to this, an inseparable accident, rather than an essential, of the Bill,—and may accordingly support some infinitesimal portion of the Bill on the utterly absurd grounds that it will "do no great harm," and will "teach the non-official Europeans a lesson." The same danger applies

to the votes of Sir Donald Stewart and Mr. Hope. In each case we are confident that the vote will be given with most rigorous conscientiousness, free alike from the bias of fear and from that of expectation; and in each case it would be impossible to doubt the result, but for the unfortunate *noli-me-tangere* spirit, apt to be generated by Simla, and to be irritated by too free-spoken opposition.

Of course, every English "independent" member of the Council—using the words in its ordinary sense of "non-official," and not in the Ripon-Reuterian sense in which it was used in the famous "Telegram No. 1"—will vote against the Bill. In regard to the minor official lights of the Council, the "additional" official members, it may be admitted that mankind, after all, is very apt to be human—and that the position of an "additional" official member is in fact almost the exact reverse of that "independent" one which Lord Ripon induced Reuter's Agent to think it. Mr. Hunter's recent letter to the *Times* shows that one at least of those lesser stars intends to shoot straight, to order. On the other hand, the Civil Service is undeniably liable to extraordinary deviations from the primrose path of promotion into the rough and thorny ways of independence; so that it is very difficult to forecast the voting of the remaining "additional" members.

If any considerable or important part of the Bill be retained by Lord Ripon, it will of course be thrown out, whether it be made a question of confidence or not; and this is what should be hoped for by every well-wisher of the Empire—next to the actual withdrawal of the Bill, which would be the act of a "still, strong man," and is therefore not to be expected from Lord Ripon. The worst thing that can happen for the good of the country is, that Lord Ripon should succeed in whittling down his Bill to such attenuated proportions, that its very minuteness, exasperating alike to Natives and to Europeans, may possibly salve the conscience of some of those members of council who would fain vote against it, but dare not.

#### RUSSIAN PETROLEUM AND INDIA.

THE enterprising organ of Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, hearing that Mr. Marvin was preparing for issue an account of his recent journey to the petroleum region of Russia, has arranged for the series to appear in its columns before circulating in public in a book form. Between now and Christmas the series will run its course in the *Chronicle*, accompanied by sketch maps, and for the first time a detailed account will be given of the petroleum treasures of the Caucasus, compared with which those of America melt away into insignificance. The petroleum region lies round Baku, which has just been connected with Batoum by railway. Before the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war the production of Baku was only 850,000 barrels; last year it was 6,000,000 barrels. The number of wells is now 375, and flowing wells yielding from 2,000 to 4,000 barrels daily, are of common occurrence. Sometimes wells are sunk yielding 10,000 barrels a day. To convert the raw petroleum there are nearly 200 refineries at Baku, and these have within the last few years not only nearly driven the American burning oil from Russia, but have occasioned a glut of kerosine, which can be sold so cheap that the American article is

also being expelled from Germany and Austria. The petroleum of the Caspian has the quality, invaluable in the East, of having a flashing point of temperature 30 or 40 degrees higher than that of the American product. A heavy burning oil can readily be made from it which is practically inflammable. It is, therefore, well adapted for India, and already, we hear, arrangements are in progress for despatching before long large consignments to Bombay and Calcutta from Batoum, the new Black Sea outlet of the Caucasus petroleum. This is likely to lead to an important trade between the Black Sea and India. The Baku product is so cheap that it is being sold at Baku at the rate of ten or twelve gallons for a penny; although Baku sends away 240 million gallons of kerosine every year, and all the steamers in the Caspian and the locomotives on the Transcaucasian railways burn petroleum fuel. During Mr. Marvin's recent journey to Baku he saw a fountain of oil flowing from a well 300 feet high, or twice the height of the Great Geyser, and giving its owners, without any pumping, 50,000 barrels, or 2,000,000 gallons of petroleum every day. For want of a larger market than that of Russia, much of this was flowing away into the sea. This wonderful supply and barbarous waste must be surely unknown to those pessimists, who have been predicting an early failure of the petroleum supply of the world. As a matter of fact, the Caucasus can supply twice as much as Pennsylvania, and we may expect a heavy fall in prices once it makes its way into Europe. This Russian capitalists are striving to accomplish without extraneous support, stimulated by the immense fortunes which have been realised during the last few years by some enterprising Swedes who have gone into the trade.



#### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

##### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

###### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 20.)

**BARKLEY**—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. D. G. Barkley of his office of additional member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

**GODFREY**—The services of Mr. G. Godfrey, B.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

**GRACE**, Lieut. Col. C. H., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class, with effect from Sept. 8, the date of the retirement of Major General E. M. Playfair.

**BARING**—Major the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., C.I.R., R.A., reigned his seat as an ordinary member of the council of the Governor General of India on Aug. 28.

**FLOWDEN**—The services of Mr. W. C. Flowden, late census commissioner for India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st ult.

**WATSON**—The services of Lieut. G. H. Watson, of the 25th Punjab N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as officiating cantonment magistrate.

**DEIGHTON**—The services of Mr. K. Deighton, B.A., on special duty with the Education Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the Oct. 13.

**FURRER**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. H. Furrer, as acting vice-consul for Austria and Hungary, at Aden, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**MASOTTI**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India Mr. P. Masotti, as acting consul for Belgium, at Bombay, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**RENNIE**, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, is posted to the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway.

**MURRAY**—The services of Assistant Engineer G. Murray, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

**CHAPPEL—SHAW**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College to the Telegraph Department in India, as assistant superintendents, 4th grade:—Mr. H. E. Chappel and Mr. A. E. Shaw.

**CONWAY-GORDON**, Major L., R.E., deputy accountant general and ex-officio under secretary to the Government of India, is placed on special duty under the director general of railways, with effect from Sept. 16.

**FLOYD**, Mr. W. C. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, railway branch, is appointed officiating deputy constructing engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta.

**SCOTT-MONCRIEFF**, Lieut. G. K., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, is transferred from the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, to the establishment under the director general of railways.

**COWPER**, Mr. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, railway branch, is transferred from the establishment under the director general of railways to that under the Government of Madras, for employment on the Vizagapatam-Rajpur railway surveys.

**MICHELL**, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the director general of railways.

**JOPE**—The services of Lieut. Col. K. A. Jopp, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, deputy constructing engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for employment as deputy constructing engineer for railways.

**SEDGWICK**, Major W., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, acting manager and superintendent of way and works of the Tirhoot State Railway, is, on relief, appointed deputy constructing engineer to the Government of India, for guaranteed railways at Calcutta, vice Lieut. Col. K. A. Jopp, R.E., transferred.

**DIBBLE**, Mr. F. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of Madras, for employment as engineer in chief of the Nellore-Tirupati Railway Survey.

**SHAW-STEWART**, Col. J. H. M., R.E., constructing engineer for railways to the Government of Madras, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of India, to the establishment under the Government of Madras, with effect from date of Major General Stanley's resignation of his appointment in the P.W. Department of that Presidency.

**MEDLEY**, Major General J. G., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class and constructing engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Lahore, who vacates his appointment, is reappointed to the department as chief engineer, 1st class, and retains the same appointment.

**BARNETT**—The services of Lieut. H. H. Barnett, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

#### FURLOUGH.

**CARSON**—Mr. H., an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year, from Oct. 6.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

**PRITCHARD**, Lieut. A. B., Somersetshire L.I., officiating wing officer, 39th N.I., Oct. 27, 1881.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut. Col. W., Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, Bengal Infantry, to be major commandant, vice Col. H. H. Stanfield, resigned.

The following promotions are made, in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**HAILES**, Captain W., to be major, Oct. 16.

**MONTANARO**, Lieut. A., to be captain, Oct. 14.

**TOOHEY**, Store Sergeant J., to be sub conductor, on probation, vice Sub-Conductor J. Penfold, seconded, with effect from Aug. 30.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**WATSON**—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) T. J. Watson, Bengal S.C.B. commandant 9th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for two years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

**MATTHEWS**, Lieut. Col. C. R., Bengal S.G., medical certificate, for six months.

**THOMPSON**, Major R. S., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for one month.

**CUMBERLEGE**, Major H. O., General List, Infantry, private affairs, for fifteen days.

**MORAE**, Captain A. S., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for four months.

**MATHEW**, Surgeon-Major R. G., private affairs, for one month.

**LIGHTENING**, Sub-Conductor C., Commissariat Department, medical certificate, for 184 days.

Hon. Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary M. Moloney, P. W. Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 15.)

**GRANT**—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Surgeon Major J. G. Grant, Army Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled, dated Sept. 27.

**GRIERSON**—With the sanction of Government, Lieut. J. M. Grierson, Royal Artillery, is appointed paid attaché, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's depot, with effect from June 25, vice Captain St. J. F. M. Chell, 1st Bengal Cavalry, vacated.

**VINCENY**—With reference to G. O. C. C., dated Sept. 27, Captain A. C. Fitz H. Vinceny, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is, under instruction from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani, Sept. 3:—

Major N. Bannatyne, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Captain R. T. Webber, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant J. E. Harvey, H-1 Royal Artillery; Lieutenant A. V. Briscoe, and Lieutenant W. D. Burrard, Lieutenant J. L. Parker, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant G. H. L. Buchanan, 8th Hussars; Lieutenant W. H. Scates and Lieutenant G. L. Holland, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Lieutenant C. E. Borton and Lieutenant G. Massey, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant W. H. Fasken and Lieutenant L. J. Andrews, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant W. B. Lafone, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. V. Schneider and Lieutenant W. de S. Cayley, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieut. F. H. T. Alexander, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment; Lieutenant G. C. Cawood, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant W. H. Ellis, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant D. J. Welsh, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Lieutenant W. J. Ferguson-Davie and Lieutenant T. McKay, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Lieutenant F. C. Godley, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant J. B. W. Atkin, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant V. E. Hunt, 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant A. B. Maxwell, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant D. E. Mocatta, 1st Battalion Liesten Regiment; Surgeon S. C. B. Robinson and Surgeon W. A. Morris, Army Medical Department; Rev. J. I. B. Cockin, B.B., Officiating Conductor S. Durrell, and Sub-Conductor W. Davine, Ordnance Department; Barrack Sergeant M. Carroll, Barrack Department; and Staff Sergeant J. Wade, Royal Engineers.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**MASSY**—The six months' leave on private affairs, granted to Lieut. H. S. Massy (Staff Corps), 19th Bengal Lancers, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**RAWLINS**, Lieut. G. W., North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer on probation, 20th N.I., to Bombay, from Oct. 15 to April 15, to study the native languages.

**THOMPSON**, Lieut. Col. H., 33rd N.I., Staff Corps, to Derjeeling, on private affairs, for one month, from date of availing himself of it.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

**BRISCOE**, Lieut. E. W., Royal Artillery (E. Battery, 4th Brigade), for twelve months, on medical certificate; Lieut. W. H. Williams (No. 9 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade Northern Division), for twelve months, on medical certificate.

**COOPER**, Lieut. V. A., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**TRAVELMAN**, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, for six months; on private affairs.

**PARRY**, Lieut. Col. F. W. B., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 14.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**CRASTOR**, Lieut. Col. W. R., Hill Depot, Dalhousie, Royal Artillery, to be commandant, vice Col. W. A. T. Wyllie, who vacates the appointment on the 16th inst.

**LOCK**, Lieut. G. H., 3rd Goorkhas, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Commissariat Department, to be officiating wing officer, vice Hodgson, appointed to the Survey Department.

Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards, that Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. A. P. Wyllie, Royal Artillery, will be placed on half pay from Oct. 16, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant colonel, that officer is permitted to proceed to England.

Intimation having been received from the War Office, that the undermentioned officers of the Army Pay Department have been ordered to India, and will arrive by an early troopship, they are posted as Paymasters to the battalions noted opposite their names:—

**STOCKLEY**, Major J. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment.

**BELL**, Captain J. A. R., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

**COOKES**, Lieut. G. R. U., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fortress Gwalior to Mooltan, and join L Battery, 4th Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

**BALFOUR**, Lieut. A. M., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Dinapore, and join L Battery 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

**WILLIAMS**, Lieut. C. A., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Deesa, and join F Battery 2nd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

**BELL**, Lieut. C. T., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Neemuch, and join B Battery 2nd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

**WYLLIE**, Lieut. F., 3rd Hyderabad Infantry, is to be added to the list of officers detailed to attend the course of garrison instruction at Umballa.

**LEGALLAIS**, Lieut. P. W. J., 8th Hussars, is to be substituted for that of Captain A. F. G. Richardson, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, in the list of officers to attend the course of garrison instruction at Rawal Pindi.

**RETAILLACK**, Lieut. R. L., East Kent Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is attached to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

(pending orders from H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commander in Chief, as to his final disposal.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with necessary subsidiary leave:—

**NASSIR**—Major E., 1st Battalion West (Riding) Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**BUTTS**—Surgeon E., Army Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**SMART**—Lieut. E., Middlesex Regiment (officiating wing officer on probation, 20th N.I.), to Calcutta for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

**BROWN**—Lieut. G. R., Royal Warwickshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 4th Gurkhas), to Bombay, from Nov. 10, 1883, to May 9, 1884, to study the native languages.

**HEPBURN**—Major A. B., 20th N.I. (Staff Corps), to Murree, on private affairs, for two months, from date of availing himself of it.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 17.)

**MERES**, Mr. W. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Midnapore, is confirmed in that appointment.

**JARBO**, Mr. J. T., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Julpigore district.

**GRIERSON**, Mr. G. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the office of magistrate and collector of that district, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., or until further orders.

**FASSON**, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, has been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

**BRADBURY**, Mr. J. F., officiating district and sessions judge, Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd inst.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 18.)

**ROBERTSON**, Mr. T. A., assistant settlement officer, Rawalpindi, is appointed to hold charge of the Rawalpindi Settlement during the absence on leave of Mr. E. B. Steedman.

**STEEDMAN**—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to appoint the commissioner of settlements and agriculture, Punjab, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of Mr. E. B. Steedman, forest settlement officer of the Kalachitral Rakb, in the Rawalpindi district.

**LACE**, Mr. J. H., assistant conservator of forests, is granted three months' examination leave of absence, of which he availed himself on Aug. 23.

**STREEL**, Mr. H. W., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Roh-tah District on Oct. 8, relieving Major W. J. Parker.

**HASTINGS**, Lieut. Col. E. G. G., C. B., is, on being relieved of the Hazara District, appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge, Peshawar, during the absence on leave of Colonel Johnstone.

**WILSON**, The Rev. A. N., late resident clergyman, Kashmir, resumed charge of his duties at Sialkot, on Oct. 1, relieving the Rev. C. W. Hume and transferred to Mooltan.

**HUME**, The Rev. C. W., M. A., is reappointed Chaplain of Sialkot, with effect from Oct. 2, vice the Rev. A. N. Wilson, transferred.

**GRIFFITH**, the Rev. H. W., M. A., officiating chaplain, Lahore, is retransferred to Delhi, with effect from Oct. 16, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge.

**SMYTH**, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent, Delhi Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. D. Tremlett.

**BARBER**, Major W. J., officiating deputy commissioner, is, on being relieved of the Rohtak District, transferred to Delhi.

**BARBER**, Major, assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 9, relieving Mr. G. Smyth, deputy commissioner.

**BECKETT**, Mr. H. B., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Peshawar District on Oct. 10, relieving Mr. A. Christie.

**BIRD**, Mr. C. P., official judicial assistant, is, on the termination of his privilege leave, posted to the Jhelum District.

**BIRD**, Mr., assumed charge of his duties at Jhelum on Oct. 15, relieving Mr. Ahmad Shah, who reverted to extra assistant commissioner.

**HASTINGS**, Lieut. Col. E. G. G., C. B., is invested with all the powers of the Court of a commissioner under the said Act, to be exercised within the limits of the Peshawar Division and is further appointed additional sessions judge, Peshawar Division.

**STACK**—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. W. G. Stack, B.A., assistant commissioner, Simla, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies.

**SMYTH**, Mr. G., officiating commissioner and superintendent, Delhi, appointed sessions judge of that division.

**BARBER**, Major W. J., officiating deputy commissioner, Delhi, is invested with the powers described in section 80 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

The following orders are confirmed:—

**TRENCH**—Abbottabad Station Order, dated Oct. 6, directing Lieutenant C. C. Trench, 5th Gurkhas to officiate as station staff officer of Abbottabad, vice Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Sikh Infantry, as a temporary measure, from Oct. 4, in addition to his own duties, and without prejudice to his regimental appointment; there being no qualified officer for the station staff duties alone.

4th Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated Sept. 30, making the following temporary appointment:—

**GAITSKELL**—Captain H. F. V., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his duties as wing officer, vice Captain C. Dempster, on general leave.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)—Regimental Order, dated Sept. 20, making the following temporary appointments:—

**CAMBELL**—Lieut. Col. R. B., second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Col. F. H. Jenkins, proceeded on furlough.

**HAMMOND**—Major A. G., V.C., wing commander, and officiating and squadron officer, to officiate as second in command and wing commander.

**COOKE-COLLIS**—Lieut. M. C., quartermaster, to officiate as and squadron commander.

**YOUNGHUSBAND**—Lieut. G. J., squadron officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**JOHNSTONE**—Col. J. W. H., civil and sessions judge, Peshawar Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from Oct. 6.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 20.)

**DUTHOIT**—With the sanction of H.E. the Governor General in Council, Mr. W. Duthoit, C.S., D.C.I., district and sessions judge (at present on special duty) to officiate as judicial commissioner of Oudh during the absence on leave of Mr. H. J. Sparks, C.S., or until further orders.

**DEAS**, Mr. J., C.S., on being relieved of the charge of the Aligarh district, to officiate as magistrate and collector of Banda as a temporary arrangement.

**NICHOLLS**, Mr. G. J., C.S., on being relieved of the charge of the Farhabad district, to be manager of the Awa estate in the Etah district.

**LA TOUCHE**, Mr. J. D., officiating magistrate and collector, Banda, to be in charge of the Settlement operations in the Gorakhpur district.

**ROSS**, Mr. H. G., magistrate and collector, on return from leave, to be in charge of the settlement operations in the Dehra Dunn district.

**PATERSON**, Mr. A. B., joint magistrate, 1st grade, on return from special leave, to the Allahabad district as officiating magistrate and collector.

**TIDY**, Mr. W. M., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, on return from furlough, to the Muzaffarnagar district.

**FRASER**, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, who has reported his return from furlough on Oct. 9, to the Benares district.

**BARROW**—With effect from April 1, the date on which Major W. P. Harrison was confirmed in the appointment of cantonment magistrate, Lucknow—Captain F. Barrow, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that appointment.

**CONNELL**—Mr. C. J. assistant magistrate and collector, to be an assistant commissioner (Oudh), 2nd grade, with effect from April 1, vice Captain F. Barrow, but continue to serve in the N.W. Provinces.

**ALEXANDER**—Mr. E. B., assistant magistrate and collector, to be a joint magistrate, 2nd grade, with effect from April 7, vice Mr. D. T. Roberts, promoted.

**MUIR**—Mr. J. W., assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, to be a joint magistrate, 2nd grade, with effect from July 15, vice Mr. J. White, promoted.

**ROSE**—Mr. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, on being relieved by Mr. W. M. Tidy, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Muzaffarnagar district.

**PORTER**, Mr. L. A. S., assistant magistrate and collector, from Etawah to Saharanpur, with effect from the date on which Mr. J. Smith returns from leave.

**JAMES**, Mr. S. H., C.S., registrar to the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces, is placed on special duty with effect from Oct. 10, and will accompany the Government to Lucknow.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty:—

**RYVES**, Lieut. J. T., uncovenanted, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, within the period of his leave.

**BRAIDWOOD**, Mr. J. M., deputy conservator of forests, in charge of the Naini Tal and Ranikhet division of the Central Circle, three months' privilege leave from Aug. 24.

**MACLEAN**, Mr. J. J., has been placed in charge of the Jhansi Treasury and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 16.)

**MACKENZIE**, Mr. G. T., acting registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, to act as sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Sturrock, on other duty, or until further orders.

**DAVIES**, Mr. J. A., under secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to act as registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Weir, or until further orders.

**DUMERGUE**, Mr. J. W. F., is re-appointed to act as sub-collector and magistrate, Salem, with effect from July 27.

**MEYER**, Mr. W. S., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Fiddian, on leave, or until further orders.

**EATE**, G. T., 1st class assistant apothecary, to act as assistant to the district surgeon, Kurnool.

O'LEARY, J., 1st class assistant apothecary, to act as assistant to the district surgeon, Chittoor.

HINDLEY, A. J., 2nd class assistant apothecary, to act as assistant to the district surgeon, Musulpatam.

BUTLER, R., 2nd class assistant apothecary, to act as assistant to the district surgeon, Godevari.

BAPTIST, E. J., passed hospital apprentice, to act as assistant to the district surgeon, Trichonopoly.

PARRY—With the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Messrs. Parry and Co., of Madras, have been appointed to be "Emigration Agent" at Madras for Natal, by the Indian Emigration Trust Board of that colony.

ARBUTHNOTT—Mr. L. G., assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore District, to act as superintendent of police, Ganjam District, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Rose, or until further orders.

CAVENDISH, COTTRELL—Mr. A. C. Cavendish and Mr. W. Cotterell to be justices of the peace and special magistrates, Cochin bench, with the powers of a magistrate of the first class for the trial of all European British subjects charged with offences which are magistrates' cases, and in respect of which process has been made returnable before such bench by any magistrate who is authorised by law to entertain complaints.

KITE, Mr. R. W., assistant inspector, 1st grade, to be probationary inspector in the salt department, with effect from Sept. 1.

The following transfers of assistant inspectors are ordered :—

RULE, Mr. S. R., from the Tuticorin to the charge of the Kuttanguli circle.

KITE, Mr. R. W., from the Kuttanguli to the charge of the Morekohum Circle on relief by Mr. Rule.

ST. JOHN, Mr. C. W. P., from the Morekohum to the Tuticorin Circle on relief of Mr. Kite.

EDWARDS—Assistant Inspector Mr. W. G. Edwards will revert to the Tranquebar Circle on relief by Mr. S. A. Mc.D. Calder of the charge of the Merkanham Circle.

HODEN, Mr. R. L., is appointed to act as assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is posted to the Tuticorin Circle.

CORMAC—By order of the chief engineer, Sub-Engineer Cormac is posted to the temporary charge of the Bellary Division, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 13.

DE REBELLO, Overseer S. B., is transferred from the Kurnool Canal Division to the Kurnool Division, to take effect from Sept. 1.

## FURLOUGH.

The Inspector General of Ordnance grants privilege leave of absence to Captain R. W. O'Grady, R. A., commissary of ordnance in charge, Madras Arsenal, for sixty days, from Oct. 13, or date of departure.

## MILITARY.

The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BRERETON—Major W. T., Madras Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel, dated Oct. 10.

ST. LÉGER—Lieut. W. D., Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted leave (on private affairs) out of India for one year from Nov. 15, or date of departure.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

RITHERDON—Lieut. R. A., the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, wing officer, 1st Regiment N.I. (Pioneers), Dec. 27, 1880.

RAINEY—Lieut. R. M., South Wales Borderers, wing officer, 1st Regiment N.I. (Pioneers), Sept. 26, 1882.

FURLOUGH.

WAY—Lieut. H. G., Staff Corps, wing officer, 23rd Regiment, L. I., is granted furlough (medical certificate) out of India for one year from date of embarkation, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

MERCER—Lieut. J. C., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave (private affairs) out of India for one year, from Oct. 8, or date of departure.

MCCALLY—Major A., Staff Corps, is granted furlough (private affairs) out of India for one year, with subsidiary leave for twelve days.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 18.)

JENNINGS, Surgeon R., M.D., army medical department, doing duty Station Hospital, Madras, will do duty Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

EVANS, Surgeon J. W., on relief at Cuddalore, and Surgeon J. Smyth, on relief at Calicut, will report themselves to the Deputy Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, Eastern District, for general duty.

BISSET—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant Colonel W. Bisset, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from St. Thomas' Mount to England for duty.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following postings, &c., of Royal Artillery officers.

WALLACE, Major R. H., just promoted to that rank from K Battery A Brigade, has been posted to No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division.

KELLEY, Lieut. R. M. B. F., No. 4 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to G Battery A Brigade.

GOFF, Lieut. A. H. S., has been posted to No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division.

LOGAN, Lieut. D. F. H., has been posted to No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division.

DYAS, the name of Lieut. J. R., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, will be substituted for that of Captain Heaton, South Wales Borderers.

MURRAY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Deputy Surg. General W. S. Murray, Army Medical Department, who has completed a tour of service in India, will return to England on being

relieved of the administrative duties of the Bangalore Division by Deputy Surg. General T. Tarrant.

TARRANT—Deputy Surgeon General T., M.D., Army Medical Department, on arrival from England, to be deputy surgeon general, H.M. Forces, Bangalore Division and Ceded District.

WHITE—Surgeon Major H. B., Army Medical Department, on arrival from England, to be senior medical officer, St. Thomas' Mount.

RECKITT—Surgeon J. D. T., Army Medical Department, will on arrival from England, do duty Station Hospital, Poonamallee.

The following promotions are ordered in the Barrack Department with effect from Oct. 1.

KIRKWOOD—Sub Conductor J., second-class (acting first-class) barrack-master, to be first-class barrackmaster, vice Captain D. Dinwiddie deceased.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 25.)

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice :—

FARRAN, Mr. G. H., assistant commissioner for taking accounts and assistant taxing master, High Court, to act for Mr. Fox during his absence.

OLIVER, Mr. A. K., to continue to act as assistant commissioner for taking accounts, and assistant taxing master, High Court.

WATERS, Surgeon Major G., received charge of the duties of professor of physiology in the Grant Medical College, on the 4th inst.

HATHORNTHWAITE, Mr. J. T., having resumed charge of his duties as professor of mathematics in the Elphinstone College on the 3rd instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him, is cancelled.

SELBY—MACNAGHTEN—Messrs. F. G. Selby and C. Macnaghten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, on the 13th instant.

WOODBURN, Mr. A. F., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MILNE, Surgeon A., M.B., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence of Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd.

DREW—The services of Mr. W. Drew, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Railway Department.

WALLER, Lieut. E. A., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed the Departmental Examination laid down in paras 16 to 18, section 1, chapter 2, of the P.W. Code.

OMMANNEY—PROPERT—Messrs. H. Ommannney and W. H. Propert respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, political agent and district registrar, Khandesh, on Oct. 16.

BURNES—BRIGGS—Surgs. F. Burnes and H. B. Briggs respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Satara, on the 16th inst.

CANDY—VIDAL—Messrs. R. E. Candy and G. W. Vidal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kanara, on the 8th inst.

BURNES—BRIGGS—Surgs. T. Burnes and H. B. Briggs respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara District Gaol on the 16th inst.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., assistant collector of Belgaum, and Mr. R. Ryan, district forest officer, Belgaum, respectively delivered over and received charge of the district forest office, Belgaum, on Oct. 8.

The undermentioned are brought on the strength of the Army Medical Department and posted as stated opposite each :—

Passed Hospital Apprentices G. Fires, H. W. DeB. Prescott, W. Daniels, E. G. George, C. A. Puce, W. D. Williams, G. C. Ringrow, D. Gillespie, W. H. Cabral, J. Fenwick, A. B. Cazalet, N. G. Collins, and E. Fenwick, General Duty Presidency.

ALMEIDA—The undermentioned hospital apprentice is transferred to the Grant Medical College :—A. E. Almeida.

The undermentioned hospital apprentices are brought on the strength of the Army Medical Department and posted as stated opposite each :—

H. F. G. Kingsley, Civil Medical Department ; J. F. Menezes, Station Hospital, Hyderabad, and A. Rose, Station Hospital, Ghizree.

The following transfers are ordered :—

CABRAL—BELL—Apothecaries T. Cabral, from general duty, Sind, to general duty, Quetta, and C. H. Bell, general duty, Quetta, general duty, Presidency.

SHEEHAN—CRUMLEY—Hospital Apprentices—C. Sheehan, from Station Hospital, Colaba, to Civil Medical Department, and D. Crumley, from Station Hospital, Ghizree, to Station Hospital, Colaba.

The following promotion is made :—

DANIEL—The undermentioned hospital assistant, 2nd class, to be hospital assistant, 1st class, with effect from Sept. 18 :—S. Daniel.

McMULLEN—The undermentioned is granted leave from the date of departure :—Assistant Apothecary E. McMullen, six months' extension.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 25.)

MILNE—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

PINHEY, Lieut. A. F., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from 14th Oct.  
 SANDWICH, Lieut. Col. W. F., Staff Corps, second in command, 26th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
 The following appointment on the Personal Staff of H.E. the Governor has been made, with effect from Oct. 22.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. B. M., East Yorkshire Regiment, to be acting aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor, vice Lieut. the Hon. G. Fitzroy Somerset, proceeded to England on general leave.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Oct. 19.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CRAUFURD, Lieut. J. A. H., 3rd N.L.I., officiating wing officer, 1st N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation. This cancels that portion of the G. O. C. No. 395 of the 12th inst., appointing Lieutenant Craufurd to the 4th N.I.  
 PINHEY, Lieut. A. F., 23rd N.L.I., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Oct. 14.

WAPSHARE—Under instructions from Lieut. A. Wapshare, Staff Corps (wing officer, 26th N.I., and officiating 2nd assistant resident at Aden), is attached to the 4th N.I.

The undermentioned Staff Corps probationers are attached to the regiments specified as a temporary measure:

SHEWEN, Lieut. M. T., officiating wing officer, 16th N.I., to the 14th N.I.

COX, Lieut. C. L. H., officiating wing officers 16th N.I., to 14th N.I.  
 POWELL, With reference to G. O. C., dated 24 Aug., and under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, Lieut. H. C. Powell, is removed from the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment with effect from 15 Oct.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J. W., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle from the date of his being relieved of the officiating medical charge, 22nd N.I., by Surgeon Major Lewis.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

STANTON—Lieut. H. E., 9-1 Southern Division, has been transferred to A-2 Royal Artillery.

WILLIAMS—Lieut. C. A., 6-1 Southern Division, has been transferred to F-2, Royal Artillery.

BELL—Lieut. C. T., 8-1 Northern Division, has been transferred to B-2, Royal Artillery.

RIGG—Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Captain H. A. Rigg, Royal Artillery, will be placed upon half-pay from Oct. 23, under the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, he is directed to proceed to England.

BLOMFIELD—Captain J. C., 2nd Battalion Lancaster Fusiliers, having been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Lancaster Fusiliers, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England to take up his duties on Jan. 18 next, travelling at his own expense.

The undermentioned medical officers, A.M.D., are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s troopships, as stated opposite to their names:—

| Names.                          | Troopship. | Date of sailing. |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Surgeon Major J. Good, Bengal   | Malabar    | 31st October     |
| " E. A. H. Ro, Ben.             | "          | "                |
| Surgeon J. I. Routh, Madras     | "          | "                |
| Surg. Major J. D'Altera, Bengal | Euphrates  | 6th November     |
| " J. Langdon, "                 | "          | "                |
| Surg. A. C. J. R. Lundy, Mad.   | "          | "                |
| Surg. Major A. Long, Madras     | Jumna      | 11th November    |
| " J. E. Tannin, Ben.            | "          | "                |
| Surgeon Armstrong, Bengal       | "          | "                |
| Surg. Maj. J. S. McCutchan, Ms. | Serapis    | 17th November    |
| " T. W. Jackson, Bom.           | "          | "                |
| Surgeon P. J. A. Sullivan, Ben. | "          | "                |

The undermentioned officers returned to-day by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Major H. Melliss, S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster general, on Oct. 10; Capt. W. H. D. Jones, S.C., 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Oct. 13; Capt. R. H. Daniell, C.S., 3rd squadron commander 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, Oct. 13.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—R.H.A.—Lieut. H. P. Hickman, D-B, for twelve months, on medical certificate; Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. H. Swire, for twelve months, on medical certificate; Worcester Regiment, 1st Battalion—Lieut. T. B. French, for six months, on medical certificate. (These officers are unfit for duty with troops.)

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

CUNNINGHAM—Staff Lieut. Col. E. Cunningham, A.A.G., N.D., from Oct. 26 to April 25, 1884, on private affairs in India.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 9.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. James Calder Stewart; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Francis Fitzgerald Cologan.

To be Majors—Capt. Charles Henry Stoddard, Capt. James Graves Kelly, Capt. and Brevet Major Henry Vere Hunt.

To be Captains—Lieut. Alfred Fox Cotton, Lieut. Frederick Charles

Maisey, Lieut. George Wingate, Lieut. Charles Hogge, Lieut. John William Hogge, Lieut. Oswald Claude Radford.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Henry Hamer Stansfeld.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Mawby Clossy Galloway.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel—Major William Tufnell Keays.

To be Captain—Lieut. Arthur Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce.

BREVET.

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. William Duncas Macturk, Bengal Infantry, since transferred to the Retired List.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE SECOND "GARBLED TELEGRAM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—As the arrival of the mail bringing the text of the Reuter's telegram about the published opinions on the Ilbert bill has led to a revival of the agitation which that telegram originally produced, and as the agitation continues, notwithstanding the facts already made public, to be marked by misunderstanding and misconception, I have been urged to place on record a full history of the subject of controversy.

As you are aware, newspapers and newsagencies guard very jealously the right to keep secret their sources of information, and it is, to say the least, remarkable that notwithstanding the existence of this well-known privilege, Reuter's Company should be asked by the Indian Press to disclose the source of information whence the telegram was derived. However, waiving the privilege for this occasion, I beg to state that the facts of the case are these:—A copy of the official papers on the Jurisdiction Bill was supplied to me as the representative of an important news-agency in anticipation of the appearance of the Saturday's *Gazette*. No table of figures, giving the number of opinions for or against the Bill, was included among the papers, and I myself compiled from the latter the telegram which appeared, in a mutilated form, in the English papers of the morning of Saturday, the 8th September. As it is by no means an unusual thing to the Press to be supplied with early copies of official papers, I presume I need not dwell on this point further.

As all the opinions which had been called for had not been received at the date of publication of the *Gazette*, the telegram correctly stated that "a large number" were published.

The figures contained in the telegrams as sent were, as stated in the *Times* by the Secretary to Reuter's Company, two, namely, 114 (one hundred and fourteen), and 205 (two hundred and five). In course of transmission to England the latter figure was changed into 26 (twenty-six), it has now been ascertained, in the Telegraph Office at Buxhore; and the telegram, as received by Reuter in London, contained the two figures 114 and 26. As regards the total of 140, given in the published telegram, the following note from the Secretary to Reuter's Company to the *St. James's Gazette* explains the matter:—

"With reference to the paragraphs in your issues of yesterday and to-day bearing upon our Simla telegram of Friday last, I beg to explain that the error upon which you dwell was simply the result of the original blunder in the transmission of the figures. In editing the telegram, the numbers 114 and twenty-six were added together. Our Simla correspondent is, therefore, quite blameless in the matter."

The process known as editing is, you are aware, no unusual course in dealing with a telegram before publishing it. The process means no more than that a telegram being, when received necessarily, couched in abrupt and broken sentences, is put into suitable shape for publication. In the present case, the editing practised was of a simple kind, consisting merely in the addition of two figures to obtain a third. It follows from this explanation that the theory that the telegram "must, from the nature of the case, have contained, when received, an arithmetical proof of its having been incorrectly transmitted" (*Englishman*, Sept. 21.) falls to the ground.

With regard to the broad division of the opinions into supporters and opponents of the principle or policy of the Bill, it may be explained that no more refined classification was attempted, because it was thought that the general statement, whilst essentially sound, would be better understood by the English public. To have given a class of opinions as favouring a "compromise" would have been misleading, unless accompanied by greater detail of explanation than I felt justified in venturing upon. It is to be noted that the officers who have been included under that heading by these papers which have adopted this system of classification, whilst suggesting various modifications of particular clauses of the Bill, expressed their opinions that the measure should not be withdrawn. Some modifications suggested are of a trivial kind, whilst others, as in the case of those proposed by the Lieutenant Governor of

the Punjab, would largely extend the scope of the Bill. It seems a hardly sound system that would withdraw opinions like the latter from among the category of supporters of the Bill, and place them in a category labelled "compromise." Such a classification may be so far correct as implying that those so labelled had objections to certain details of the Bill, but to those ignorant of the modifications proposed it would be altogether misleading. Unless that information is supplied, the broader distinction of supporters and opponents of the Bill seems to represent a truer picture of the facts of the case; and it was impossible to supply it within the limits of a brief telegram. If we suppose the Bill were a measure before the House of Commons, and the officers and others consulted members, it seems reasonable to infer from their recorded views that those who have been classed as favourable to a compromise would be found, together with those who approve of the Bill as it stands, among the "ayes" on a division after a second reading when the principle of the Bill had been discussed, and would bring forward their proposals in the way of modifications subsequently "in Committee." The figures in the telegram meant that of those consulted, 114 had voted "aye," and 205 "no." The real question at issue was whether the Bill should or should not be withdrawn, not whether it should or should not be modified.

With regard to the figures actually given, I would draw your attention to the table below. You will observe that of the Indian papers which have attempted an analysis of the opinions, no two have reached a like conclusion.

The *Englishman* of Sept. 8 explains that the figures it gives in that day's issue are "exclusive of High Courts and Heads of Governments." If we add these, its figures will be—

| For the Bill in some shape. |    | Withdrawal.              |     |
|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------|-----|
|                             | 66 |                          | 167 |
| Government of Bombay ...    | 1  | Government of Bengal ... | 1   |
| " Madras ...                | 1  | " Assam ...              | 1   |
| " N.W.P. ...                | 1  | " Hyderabad ...          | 1   |
| " Punjab ...                | 1  | " Rajputana ...          | 1   |
| " Basma ...                 | 1  | " Kurg ...               | 1   |
| " Central P. ...            | 1  | High Court, Bengal ...   | 11  |
| High Court, Bengal ...      | 1  | " " Madras ...           | 1   |
| " N.W.P. ...                | 5  | " " Bombay ...           | 1   |
| " Madras ...                | 2  |                          |     |
| " Bombay ...                | 6  | Total ...                | 185 |
| Chief Court, Punjab ...     | 2  |                          |     |

Total ... 88 Total ... 273  
The figures in the *Englishman* of Sept. 10 are stated to be "exclusive of Heads of Governments." If we make this addition, they become—for the Bill in some shape, 104; withdrawal, 203. Total, 307.

The figures in Reuter's telegram include all officers whose opinions are recorded; or whose names are specially referred to in the recorded opinions of their superiors; and all private individuals and bodies who have been officially consulted.

REUTER'S SIMLA AGENT.

Simla, October 9, 1883.

P.S.—I observe that the telegram, as printed in the *Englishman* of Friday, Oct. 5, is not the telegram as it appeared in the English papers, as you will notice on comparison.\*

\*The Reuter's telegram from Simla gave the following as the summary of opinions:—

Out of a total of 140, 114 are in favour of, and twenty-six opposed to, the principle or policy of the measure. Among those who approve the Bill are the Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the Chief Commissioner of the

Central Provinces, the majority of the members of the High Court of Judicature in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, and the majority of the members of the Chief Court of the Punjab. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Residents of Hyderabad and Rajpootana, the Commissioner at Kurg, and all the members of the Bengal High Court of Judicature, with the exception of the native Judge, are opposed to the Bill.

The chief arguments adduced in favour of the measure are that it is in accordance with the policy of the Indian Government; that if the native Judges are fit for the position they occupy, they are competent to try Europeans; that the existing law produces administrative inconvenience; and that natives already possess jurisdiction over Europeans in the Presidency towns.

On the other hand the reasons advanced against the Bill are that the educational attainments of the natives do not counter-balance the material difference which exists between their feelings and customs and those of Englishmen, and further, infeasible right of the latter to trial by their peers. It is also urged that the Bill jeopardises the personal safety of Europeans; that there is a material difference between town and country, that the measure will create rather than remove administrative inconvenience, and will have an irritating effect upon the growing harmony between the two races; that it does not bear the stamp of finality; that it will alarm capital; and that the Indian law already recognises a large number of exceptional privileges.

Reuter's Simla Agent has written a letter which, with the assistance of the Telegraph Department, clears up the mystery of the way in which 205 became 26; but we are not satisfied; the Telegraph Department having gone so far as to publish the original telegram exactly as it was received. Did the Simla Agent give the numbers in figures, or did he write the numbers? We ask this question because they appeared when printed as if they had been written, and we cannot understand why Reuter's London Office should have taken the trouble to translate figures into writing when figures would have told the story equally well or even better. If a "0" were dropped out, and a "5" converted into a "6," then figures must have been used in the message as it was sent from Simla, and the "Clerk at Buxire" has the credit of being one of the most mysterious minded men who ever made a mistake. Unfortunately, in order to clear this matter up thoroughly, it seems necessary that the Telegraph Department should publish the message as received. So far as it goes, the letter exculpates the Simla Agent; but that letter ought to have been published a month ago and unfortunately the "extraordinary discrepancy" fitted in with the reputation the Government had won; with the statements, or rather misstatements, of Mr. J. K. Cross, and apparently with the Government purpose. However, it may be explained, we are very doubtful if any explanation can undo the unintended gain which the mistake wrought in favour of Lord Ripon's policy.—*Indian Daily News*.

Reuter's agent at Simla is anxious that the publisher should know exactly where his now celebrated message was mutilated. It was a clerk in the telegraph office at Teheran, who, in transmitting the message, changed the number 205 to 26; thus making it appear that only 26 officials were against the Bill. Obviously, the clerk should be appointed to the first vacancy in the Viceroy's Council, where his attainments would be most welcome.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from Reuter's Simla Agent, in which, among other things, he explains his reason for classifying the opinions in favour of a compromise as being in favour of the Bill. That explanation is that "no more refined classification was attempted, because it was thought that the general statement, whilst essentially sound, would be better understood by the English public." To argue

|                                 | Bill with modifications. |          | Bill as it stands. |          | Total bill in some shape. | Withdrawal. |          | Total withdrawal. | Grand Total. | Remarks.  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|---|
|                                 | Europeans.               | Natives. | Europeans.         | Natives. |                           | Europeans.  | Natives. |                   |              |   |
| BOMBAY GAZETTE (Sept. 13th.)    |                          | 73       |                    | 45       | 118                       |             | 192      | 192               | 310          | All classes of opinions; Europeans and Natives not distinguished. |
| ENGLISHMAN (Sept. 8th.)         | 21                       | 35*      | 10                 |          | 66                        | 152         | 15       | 167               | 233          | "Excluding High Courts & Heads of Governments."                   |
| ENGLISHMAN (Sept. 10th.)        | 36                       | 49*      | 13                 |          | 98                        | 173         | 15       | 188               | 286          | "Excluding Heads of Governments."                                 |
| INDIAN DAILY NEWS (Sept. 11th.) |                          | 71       |                    | 40       | 111                       |             | 152      | 152               | 263          | All classes.  |
| PIONEER (Sept. 13th.)           |                          | 70       |                    | 40       | 110                       |             | 152      | 152               | 262          | All classes.  |

\* Or bill as it stands. Not distinguished.

with a gentleman, who, having white, black, and various shades of grey, to classify, considers himself justified in lumping all the greys as white, without further remark, in order to avoid the difficulties of a more refined classification, would be useless. This analogy is, however, unduly favourable to Reuter's Simla Agent, for while it would be as erroneous to call grey black as to call it white, less violence would have been done to the truth by classifying the opinions for a compromise as against the Bill, than by describing them as for it. It would have been true, though not the whole truth, to have said that the opinions for a compromise were against the Bill. It was absolutely untrue to say that they were for the Bill.

The utter hollowness of the excuse that some of the opinions in favour of a compromise were for extending the scope of the Bill, will be apparent to any one who compares the number of such opinions with the number of those in favour of curtailing the scope of the Bill.—*Englishman*.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BENTON—Sept. 17, at Elgin, the wife of A. H. Benton, B.C.S., a son.

### MARRIAGES.

TIBBITS—RUSSELL—BOWMAN—DOWELL—Nov. 10, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Herbert Tibbits, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., of Wimpole-street and Highgate, to Arabella, widow of the late Aubrey Russell, the eldest daughter of Charles Dowell; and, at the same time and place William Bowman, of Lee-road, Blackheath, and Cullum-street, City, to Florence Louisa, youngest daughter of the above-named Charles Dowell.

### DEATHS.

JOYNT—Oct. 19, at 48, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin, E. A., the dearly loved wife of Brigade Surgeon C. Joynt, M.D., Bombay Medical Service.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 8, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of Captain F. Gordon Alexander, a daughter.

BUCKLEY—Oct. 18, at Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Buckley, a daughter.

DICKIE—Oct. 16, at Chikrata, the wife of Lieut. J. E. Dickie, Royal Engineers, a son.

HENNESSY—Oct. 18, at Monghyr, the wife of George T. Hennessy, a son.

HOARE—Oct. 13, at Agra, the wife of M. J. Hoare, Commissioner's Office, twin sons.

LIONEL—Oct. 20, at Mead Ville, Egmore, the wife of Mr. John Lionel, a daughter.

MACKENZIE—Sept. 16, off Suez, on board P. and O. s.s. Shannon, the wife of J. W. S. Mackenzie, Konagherry (Madras), prematurely twin boys, who lived only a short time.

MORANT—Oct. 23, at Poona, the wife of E. W. L. Morant, Revenue Survey, a son.

PALLIS—Oct. 20, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Alexander Pallis, a son.

SCOTT—Oct. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Scott, a daughter.

SHANNON—Oct. 17, at Kolhapur, the wife of R. J. Shannon, B.A., C.E., a son.

SHIREFF—Oct. 16, at Jessore, the wife of J. R. Shirreff, a son.

STARK—Oct. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of John T. R. Stark, of Serampore, a daughter.

STANES—Oct. 15, at Coonoor, the wife of James Stanes, a daughter.

TALBOT—Oct. 7, at Wallah, Ceylon, the wife of Gustavus Talbot, Esq., a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BOOTH—DADELSZEN—Oct. 6, at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, Ceylon, Leonard William Booth, of the Ceylon Civil Service, second son of George Booth, Esq., of Governor House, Twickenham, and 32, Essex-street, Strand, to Mary Emily (Amy), eldest daughter of the late Hermann Randall Von Daddelsen, Esq., of Ceylon.

CUMMING—HURST—Oct. 18, at the M. E. Church, Grant-road, by the Rev. George Bowen, Anthony Edmund Cumming, assistant collector, Sind Commission, to Agnes Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. A. Hurst, of Bombay.

DUNCAN—MECHAN—Oct. 20, at the F. Church of Scotland, by the Rev. Jeffries, David Duncan, of G.I.P. Railway, to Barbara Mechan, eldest daughter of James Mechan, Dundee, Scotland.

FIGUEREIDO—AZEVEDO—Oct. 10, at Aden, by Rev. Father Edmond, Caroline, daughter of the late Francis Azevedo, of Portuguese and Spanish Consulate, to Diego F. Figueiredo, son of the late Major Bernardino A. Figueiredo, of Portuguese Army.

LILLEY—GRUNDY—THOMPSON—Oct. 17, at Mussoorie, by the Very Rev. Michael Angelo Jacopi, D.D., Bishop of Agra, Abraham Robert Lilley, assistant engineer, P.W.D., to Henrietta Maria Grundy-Thompson, daughter of Ralph Grundy, C.E.

PRINGLE—SCOTT—Oct. 10, at Cinnamara, Jorhat, Assam, R. B. Pringle, Badulips, Assam, to Agnes Isabel, daughter of W. D. Scott, Graylands, Chiswick.

RIVETT-CARNAC—SOUTHEY—Oct. 22, at St. Mary's, Poona, Louis Wilfred Guise Rivett-Carnac, barrister at law, administrator general of Bombay, to Mabel, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. William Southey, Madras Staff Corps.

TYTLER—BEAUMONT—Oct. 16, at St. George's Church, Agra,

Francis William Tytler, to Martha Emily, eldest daughter of the late J. Montgomery Beaumont, of Agra.

WINDLE—WEST—Oct. 15, at Ootacamund, Ernest Gerred Windle, of Kotagiri, second son of the Rev. W. Windle, Belmont Park, Lewis-ham, to Mabel Violette, daughter of Major A. R. West, Templeton Lodge, Ootacamund.

### DEATHS.

COWIE—Oct. 6, at Calcutta, of fever and heat apoplexy, David Lawford Cowie, eldest beloved son of David and Caroline Cowie, aged 37.

CROYDON—Oct. 16, at Lucknow, Jane Croydon, widow of the late Conductor W. Croydon, Ordnance Department, aged 47.

DAWSON—Oct. 14, at Bankurah, Arthur James, infant son of F. A. Dawson, district superintendent police, aged 2 months and 8 days.

MARTEN—Oct. 18, at Mussoorie, Mr. Harry Marten, C.I.E., late examiner P. W. accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh, aged 63.

NICHOLLS—Aug. 28, at St. Helena, T. H. Nicholls, M.I.C.E., late of the South Indian Railway.

RATTON—Oct. 18, at Chittoor, Frances Holroyd, daughter of Surgeon Major James L. Ratton, M.D., aged 2 years and 9 months.

REINHOLD—Oct. 16, at Mussoorie, Carl Reinhold, of Agra, aged 35 years and 8 months.

SPANKIE—Oct. 14, at Dharmasale, Punjab, John Acworth, infant son of Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 11 months.

WILLMOT—Oct. 17, at Ajmere, India, Anne Marie, the beloved wife of Robert Willmot, Esq., aged 36.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette* of Oct. 26.)

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Craster succeeds Colonel Wyllie in command of the Dalhousie depot.

Major Nesbitt, West Riding Regiment, and Surgeon E. Butt are granted leave to England.

The following officers accompany the Commander in Chief to the Bangalore camp:—General Gordon, Commanding at Moolton; Colonel Gough, 12th B.C.; Colonel Hudson, 28th P.N.I.; Colonel Marter, Dragoon Guards; Colonel Hughes, Dorsetshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Biscoe, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Pearson, D.A.Q.M. General; Major Covey, Durham Regiment; Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Colonel Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs; General Greaves, Adjutant General; Sir C. Macgregor; Colonel T. Hughes, D.A.G.; Colonel Collett; Lieutenant-Colonel Sandford; Colonel Moore; and Captains Haines, Owen and Stewart attend as A. D. O's. Dr. Davis will also be present.

Colonel Morton, Warwickshire Regiment, is promoted to assistant adjutant general, vice Colonel Farrington, and Major Brind, Connaught Rangers, to deputy assistant adjutant general, vice Colonel Morton.

Troops arriving in India *via* the Cape of Good Hope receive fifty days' pay as an advance, instead of forty days.

Sir F. Roberts, Commander in Chief, arrived at Bangalore on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, on a short visit, and was a guest at Petworth House. His Excellency left again in the evening.

General Ellis having assumed command of the Nagpur Brigade, Colonel P. W. L'Estrange who has been officiating, returns to the command of the artillery of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of another Cadet Company to be attached to the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, and to be styled the "Calcutta Volunteer Cadets."

The Indian Government steamer *Olive*, Capt. W. J. Powell, sailed on Oct. 20 for Aden, with the 4th Regiment N.I. and some field guns.

Volunteers from Mussoorie and Dehra have been invited to join the camp of exercise at Meerut from Jan. 5 to 22.

It is notified in general orders that H.M.'s Indian troopships will leave Bombay on the dates specified below:—The *Malebar*, Oct. 31, sailing for Aden; the *Euphrates*, Nov. 10; the *Jumna*, Nov. 21; and the *Serapis*, Dec. 1.

The 1st Sikh Infantry marched in relief from Abbottabad on Oct. 4, taking *en route* for its new station, the duty of escorting a survey party to the Tukht-i-Suliman.

Relief camps will be formed, during the relief season, at Attock, Rawalpindi, Meean Meer, Umballa, Meerut, Tondu, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Sahaspore, Muddapore, and Dinapore, for corps moving towards Bombay on their way to England, or marching in relief. At Allahabad and Jubbulpore, officers will be appointed to supervise the transport arrangements.

With reference to the movement of the 1st Pioneer N.I., from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly, the municipality of the latter town have addressed Government, inquiring where it is intended to locate this regiment, as without proper lines the same objections which prevented the 17th Regiment from being sent there still exist.

A contemporary understands that his Excellency the Commander in Chief and staff, and the officers who are to accompany him to the camp of exercise at Bangalore, are expected to proceed from Calcutta to Madras about Jan. 7 next in the British India Company's steamer *Navarino*.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |         |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 98½ | to 98¾  |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 103     | to 103½ |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —       | —       |
| Ten years ..                     | —       | —       |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107     | —       |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up | Cash  |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rates |
| INDIAN BANKS                    |         |       |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 750   |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 830   |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 640   |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India ..            | 12½     | 93    |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES.

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 775 |
| Frere ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 3,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 375 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 495   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,700 | 1,170 |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 370   |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 570   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 580   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 232½  |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,225 |
| Dhollera Ginning ..       | 300   | 220   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,575 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 625   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 580   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 470   |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 570   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 800   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,300 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 138   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 570   | 540   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 700   | 870   |
| Bhownuggur Mills ..               | 100   | 43    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1000  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 500   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 690   |
| Coorla Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 810   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 500   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 7,000 | 1,080 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,175 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 2,975 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 235   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1000  |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1070  |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 690   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 280   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 785   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 21-1-1   | —   |
| Do. New £1 Shares ..                 | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..     | 100   | 170   |
| Bornay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 4,425 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 130   | 130   |
| Teacher and Co. ..              | 500   | 1,230 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 170   |

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
| % Promissory Notes ..                     | Rs. 98 2 | to 98 3  |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100      | 8 to 10  |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —        | —        |
| 4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 2    | to 103 4 |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 2    | to 103 4 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off  | —        |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |         |             |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 101 | to —        |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101     | 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102     | 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103     | 8 to 103 12 |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107     | 12 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108     | 12 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) .. | 108     | 12 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra ..                        | £10   | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 180 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 820 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London ..            | £25   | 225 to —   |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to —   |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to —   |
| National of India ..           | £12½  | 90 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 515 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 22 to 93   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                     |      |           |
|---------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute ..     | 100  | 45 to —   |
| Bally Pape Mills .. | £10  | 160 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute ..   | £10  | 92 to —   |
| Bengal Coal ..      | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks .. | 100  | — to —    |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | £100 | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 395 to —     |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 43 to —      |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 90 to —      |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | — to —       |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 170 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to —     |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 123 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 99 to 100    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 65 to —      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | £20  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway ..            | £20  | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 210 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 62 to —      |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 220 to —     |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 97 to —      |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 116 to —     |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 150 to —     |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 90 to —      |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1500 to —    |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..          | 50   | 135 to 140   |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to —       |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 116 to —     |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to —       |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Nairn Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Nasmith's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 99 to —      |
| Nanthpore Indigo ..               | 30   | — to —       |
| New Beerhoom Coal ..              | 100  | 98 to —      |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to —       |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | £10  | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 78 to —      |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 97 to —      |
| Raneunge Coal Association ..      | 100  | 64 to —      |
| Riverside Press ..                | 90   | 92 to —      |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | 100  | 257½ to —    |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..       | 55.  | par          |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 100  | 63 to —      |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | 100 to —     |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 120 to —     |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 120 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..    | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amuckie ..                        | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arctupore (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Assam ..                          | £20 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 45 to 50   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80  | — to —     |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200 | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Boreli (Assam) ..                 | £10 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkhola (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100 | 67 to —    |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Cocheela (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 78 to —    |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Dedui Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90  | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100 | 93 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100 | 70 to —    |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Giel e (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 88 to 89   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100 | 10 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 85 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 90 to —    |
| Hoolingorie (Assam) ..            | 100 | 32 to —    |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500 | 550 to —   |
| Jellapora (Cachar) ..             | 250 | 200 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 68 to —    |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100 | par.       |
| Karmauli (Chittagong) ..          | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 32 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 250 | 145 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200 | 130 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100 | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 270 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100 | 105 to —   |
| Loobah ..                         | 100 | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam ..                    | £7½ | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | £10 | 60 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 40 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 30 to —    |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80  | 30 dis.    |
| Methola (Assam) ..                | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | £10 | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Fallohi (Darjiling) ..        | 100 | — to —     |
| New Ghat (Assam) ..               | £10 | 50 to —    |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30  | 120 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85  | 78 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Puttaree (Sylhet) ..              | 100 | 55 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah ..                         | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murmah ..           | 100 | 107 to —   |
| Singli (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 97 to —    |
| Springside (Da jiling) ..         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 125 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 95  | 114 to —   |
| Tu-var (Darjiling) ..             | 200 | 195 to —   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | £10 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Oct. 14.

|  |    |               |
|--|----|---------------|
| Four per cents ..                      | 1½ | dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..        | 3½ | pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) .. | 3½ | to 3½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. | 7½ | to 7½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1885) .. | —  | to — do.      |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867-1882 .. | —  | to — do.      |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..               | 28 | to 29 do.     |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS.       |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand ..    | 1s. 7 21-32d. | 1s. 7 11-16d. | 1s. 7 9-16d.  |
| Do. Tele. ..        | 1s. 7 19-32d. | —             | —             |
| Do. 3 mo. sight ..  | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 7-16d.  |
| Do. 4 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 7 7-16d.  | 1s. 7 7-16d.  |
| Do. 6 do. ..        | 1s. 7 15-16d. | —             | 1s. 7 7-16d.  |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 7 15-16d. |

## LONDON.—Nov. 14.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.       |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..          | 102½ to 103½ |
| Do. October 10, 1888 ..                  | 102½ to 103½ |
| 4 India Encased Paper ..                 | 80 to 80½    |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 ..                       | — to —       |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 ..                       | 83 to 83½    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..             | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) ..    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100¾ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..               | — to —       |
| 4½ Do. ..                                | 103 to 105   |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 ..                    | 104 to 106   |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                         | 115 to 120   |
| 4 Do. ..                                 | 102 to 104   |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government ..     | 101 to 103   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                      | Price.     |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks.          |            |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. ..   | 100 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ..   | 119 to 121 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ..   | 100 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. ..   | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..        | 100 to 118 |
| RAILWAYS.                            |            |
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ..  | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ..   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. | 24½ to 24¾ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ ..        | 135 to 137 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..    | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..    | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                     | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                    | 119 to 122 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                    | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..    | 100 to 126 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..            | 5 to —     |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ..   | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                    | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. | 123 to 126 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                     |     |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern ..                          | 10% | 10% to 10½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100 | — to —     |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100 | 102 to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 10  | 13 to 13½  |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..   | 10  | 11½ to 11¾ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 100 | 107 to 110 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | 100 | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | 100 | 103 to 107 |
| Indo-European ..                    | 25  | 31 to 32   |

## BANKS

|                                    |     |        |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|
| Agra .. .. .                       | 10  | 9½ to  | 9½  |
| Delhi and London .. .. .           | 25  | — to   | —   |
| Chartered of India, A., and C. ..  | all | 21½ to | 22½ |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. .. | 25  | 16 to  | 17  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..          | 28½ | 54 to  | 56  |
| Land Mortgage of India .. ..       | 2½  | ½ to   | ¾   |
| Oriental Corporation .. .. .       | 25  | 10 to  | 11  |

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Allen, Lieut. B. S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Allison, Surg. H. M.D., 1 y., from May 17, 1883, M.  
Anderson, Lieut. Col. W. C. S.C., 1 y., fr. Mar. 30, '83, B.  
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P. S.C., 1 yr., from April 19, '83, B.  
Armstrong, Col. F. B. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '82, B.  
Ashby, Lieut. J. S. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Atkins, Surg. Major H., 2 years, from April 8, 1882, B.  
Austin, Maj. W., Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Austin, Capt. G. B. S.C., 2 years, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 year, Bo.  
Badgley, Maj. W. F. S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 10, '82, B.  
Baker, Lt. S. S. H., S.C. B.  
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., fr. May 15, '83, B.  
Beatson, Dy. Surg. Gen. W. B. M.D., fm. July 4, '83, B.  
Beatty, Col. R., Inf., 1 y. 25 d., from Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years fr. Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. E. S., 1 y. 250 days, fr. July 5, '82, M.  
Bergman, Lieut. Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Bingham, Capt. C. T. S.C., 3 ys., from June 17, 1882, B.  
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W. S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.  
Bolton, Lieut. H. J. S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.  
Bovill, Surg. E., 21 mos., from Jan. 22, '82, B.  
Bradshaw, Maj. O. M., S.C., 182 d. fr., Aug. 14, '83, M.  
Brake, Brgd. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.  
Branniff, Lieut. Col. B. R. Cav., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 10, '82, B.  
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 24 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '82, B.  
Brooke, Lt. Col. T. H. B. S.C., 297 dys., fr. May 1, '83, M.  
Butler, Col. W. H. A., Inf., 1 year, from Feb. 16, '83, M.  
Burgess, Capt. F. H. R. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, 1882, B.  
Burton, Lt. Col. H. M. B. S.C., 2 years, from April 1, '82, B.  
Burn, Lieut. A. E. P. S.C., 1 year, from April 10, '83, B.  
Burrage, Surg. G. E. E., 1 year, from May 17, 1883, B.  
Burton, Lieut. Col. N. R. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 25, '83, B.  
Bushby, Col. J. P. S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.  
Butler, Lieut. Col. A. D., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 13, '83, B.  
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R. S.C., 1 yr. from May 25, 1883, B.  
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 1 yr 121 dys., fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.  
Campbell, Lt. Cl. W. M. R.S., 1 y. 1 d., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Carpendale, Lieut. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., from April 25, '83, B.  
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 year, from June 12, '83, B.  
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 8, '81, M.  
Chambers, Lieut. Col. J. Unatuch, 3 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '81, B.  
Chambers, Lt. Cl. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 118 d. fr. Ap. 6, '83, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R., 1 yr. 200 dys., fr. April 13, '83, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '82, B.  
Christopher, Capt. L. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Clarke, Col. T. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '82, M.  
Clay, Lieut. Col. A. O'H., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 21, '82, M.  
Cloete, Col. H. D., S.C., 1 year, from Sept. 10, 1883, M.  
Close, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 ds., from Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Coddington, Major F. G., S.C., 18 mos., from Nov. 9, '82, B.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '83, B.  
Coddington, Major G. H. F. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '83, B.  
Cole, Lieut. Col. R. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 33 mos., fm. May 1, '81, B.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., from May 1, 1883, B.  
Cook, Brigade Surg. H. M.D., 2 yrs., from May 8, '82, B.  
Cotton, Major F. E., R.E., 1 yr. 98 d., fm. Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., 24 years, from Feb. 24, '81, B.  
Cox, Major R. E., Inf., 153 mos., fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Cracroft, Lieut. Col. B. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 20, '83, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.  
Creswell, Captain C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, '83, M.  
Currie, Major F., Cav., 1 yr., from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.  
Dalmahoy, Col. P. C., Inf., 339 dys., from April 27, '83, B.  
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., M., from My. 2, '83, B.  
Daly, Lieut. G. K., S.C., 14 mos., from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Davies, Major H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 14, '82, M.  
Davies, Col. A. M. S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, 1883, B.  
Dawes, Major T., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1882, B.  
Douglas, Lieut. Col. H. M. D. de W., S.C., 2 y., fr. Mar. 12, '82, B.  
Doveton, Maj. H. R. E., 15 mos., from Dec. 4, '82, B.  
Doveton, Major J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 15, '83, M.  
Dowden, Lt. Cl. T. F., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 17, '82, B.  
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 y 176 d., fr. May 17, '83, M.  
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, B.  
Duke, Surg. J., 18 m. from July 11, 1882, B.  
Dundas, Surg. G. A. B.  
Durand, Lieut. A. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '83, M.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Lt. Cl. R., Inf., 2 y., from Mar. 2, '83, B.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 9, '83, B.  
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.  
Eyre, Capt. G. S. S.C., 180 ays, B.  
Eyre, Surg. M.S., 1 year, from April 1, 1883, M.  
Eyre, Captain V. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '83, B.  
Fagan, Col. G. H. W., Inf., 1 yr., from Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Ferris, Surg. J. E. C., 2 years, April 21, 1882, B.  
Foord, Lt. Cl. W. O., S.C., 2 years, from April 14, '82, M.  
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.  
Forrest, Capt. H. H., S.C., 3 years, from Mar. 24, '83, B.  
Fraser, Dy. Surg. Gen. D. A. C. A. M.D., 6m., fm. Ju. 12, '83, B.  
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M. A. S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 18, 1883, M.  
Ferry, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 year, fr. Aug. 14, 1883, B.  
Franklyn, Maj. W. H. M., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '83, M.  
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 19, '83, B.  
Gabbett, Lieut. Col. J., S.C., 2 years, fm. May 18, '82, M.  
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240d., fm. Apr. 14, '83, M.  
Gausson, Maj. J. H., Infantry, 2 yrs., from Apr. 15, '82, M.  
Georges, Col. J. C., S.C., 1 year 21 days, M.  
Goad, 1 Lieut. Howard, S.C., 1 yr. from April 10, 1883, B.  
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 244 d., fr. July 23, '83, B.  
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Gordon, Lt. Col. W. K., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 17, '82, B.  
Graham, Major A. W., Inf., 2 years, from March 8, '82, B.  
Graham, Lieut. Col. G. F., S.C., 2 y., fm. May 6, 1882, B.  
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. May 12, '82, M.  
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 year, from Jan. 1, 1882, B.  
Grey, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 y. 203 ds., fm. May 1, '83, B.  
Grierson, Major John, S.C., 1 year, from Apr. 6, 1883, B.  
Griffith, Lieut. Cl. J. G. E., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.

Hadow Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, 1883, B.  
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Hall, Col. J. D., S.C., 2 years, from July 4, 1882, B.  
Halliday, Maj. G. J. Cav., 1 y. 277 ds., fm. June 20, '83, B.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B. S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 8, '83, B.  
Harenc, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 148 d., fm. ec. 24, '82, B.  
Harpur, Col. J., S.C., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, B.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 2 1/2 yrs., from July 13, '81, B.  
Havelock, Lt. Col. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 10, '82, M.  
Hendley, Surg. Major, T. H., 1 yr., from April 28, '83, B.  
Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 16 mos., rd., fr. Feb. 21, '83, M.  
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '82, B.  
Hill, Col. E. S.C., 262 dys., from Oct. 1, 1883, M.  
Hills, Lieut. Col. S. K. R.E., 3 years, from Feb. 28, '81, B.  
Hills, Col. John, R. E. C.B., 2 yrs., fr. My. 8, '83, B.  
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 149 dys., fm. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Hogg, Major T. W., S.C., 1 yr. 129 ds., fr. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Hogg, C. I. G. F., S.C., 1 yr. 129 ds., fr. Mar. 1, '83, B.  
Holmes, Major A. L'E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 1, '82, B.  
Hore, Major W. S., Inf., 1 year, from June 5, 1882, B.  
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 9 mos., from May 29, 1883, M.  
Huggins, Lt. P. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '83, M.  
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E. M.D., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '83, B.  
Humphrey, Capt. B. G., S.C., 1 year, from April 22, '83, B.  
Hutchesson, Surg. Maj. G., 2 years, from April 28, '82, B.  
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos., fr. Oct. 14, '82, M.  
Ingils, Major D. W., Infantry, 21 ms., from April 28, '82, B.  
Iredell, Lt. Cl. J. S., S.C., 3 years, from Dec. 25, '82, B.  
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 27 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, B.  
Jackson, Major G. C., Cav., 1 y. 273 d., fr. May 20, '83, B.  
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '83, B.  
Jackson, Bde. Surg. J. R., M.O., 18 m. fm. June 9, '82, B.  
Jacob, Lt. Col. John, S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 30, '82, B.  
Jameson, Col. G. C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Jameson, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Jenkins, Col. F. H., S.C., C.B., 1 yr. 10 ds., fr. Sep. 28, '83, B.  
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 11, '83, M.  
Johnston, Surg. Major T. H. W. P., 2 y., fm. Jan. 19, '82, B.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 2 1/2 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Keays, Major W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 y. 193 days, fm. July 28, '82, M.  
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 14, '82, B.  
Kiernander, Surg. Maj. W. C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 11, '83, B.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83, B.  
Kinton, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 yrs., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.  
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Apr. 13, '83, B.  
Knapp, Surg. Major, W. F., 3 yrs., fm. Mar. 18, '81, B.  
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 1 yr., from July 7, '83, B.  
Laing, Major W., Inf., 1 y. 122 d., from May 20, '83, B.  
La Touche, Maj. E. N. D., Inf., 3 yrs., fm. May 19, '81, B.  
La Touche, Lt. Col. W. P., S.C., 5 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '81, B.  
Lawrence, Maj. H. J., Inf., 1 year, from Mar. 15, '83, B.  
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Apr. 28, '83, B.  
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B. S.C., 1 y. 50 d., fr. May 15, '83, B.  
Lewis, Lieut. D. S., S.C., 1 yr., from March 17, 1883, M.  
Lindsell, Lieut. P. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 12, 1883, B.  
Luxmoore, Maj. C. T. P., S.C., 18 m., fr. Oct. 28, '82, M.  
M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 3, '82, B.  
Macarney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 3 y., from March 3, '81, B.  
McCarthy, Surg. Major D. J., 1 year, from May 15, '83, M.  
Macaulay, Major C. E., S.C., 2 years, from May 15, '82, B.  
Macdonald, Lt. Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 7, '83, B.  
Macdunnell, Maj. F. W., Cav., 1 yr. 7 ds., Mar. 1, '83, B.  
McGann, Surg. Major T. J. M.  
Mackenzie, Capt. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Mackenzie, Maj. K. J. L., S.C., 1 yr. 214 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '83, B.  
Malden, Major R. V., S.C., 1 year, from April 27, '83, B.  
Macquoid, Col. R. K., S.C., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
MacRury, Surg. Maj. C. W., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 27, '82, B.  
MacRae, Capt. A. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 10, 1882, B.  
McRae, Major A. R. T. Inf., 1 yr. 169 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Mc Vittie, Surg. Maj. C. E., 1 yr. 17 d., fr. Feb. 20, '83, M.  
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, Col. R. Q., S.C., 2 y., from Oct. 13, '81, M. B.  
Maisey, Capt. F. C. C.S., 1 yr. 245 d., fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Mansel, Lt. W. G., S.C., 1 y. 10 d., from April 10, '83, B.  
Mason, Lieut. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., from July 1, '83, M.  
Martin, Surg. Maj. D. N., 2 1/2 yrs., from Sept. 1, 1883, B.  
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 1 year, fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. Cav., 1 year, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Martin, Capt. G. W., S.C., 12 days, from Sept. 14, '83, B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr., 184 d., fr. Aug. 28, '83, B.  
Mathias, Capt. V. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 6, '82, M.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.  
Matthews, Lt. Col. C. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '82, B.  
Meiklejohn, Major W. H., Inf., 60 days, fr. June 22, '83, B.  
Mein, Capt. J. E., S.C., 17 mos., from Dec. 1, 1882, B.  
Melville, Col. H., Cav., 2 years, from April 24, 1882, B.  
Michell, Major T. B., S.C., 2 y., from Feb. 9, '82, B.  
Miller, Lieut. Col. James, S.C., 1 year, fr. April 13, '83, B.  
Moran, Surg. James, M.D., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, B.  
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. C., 2 y., from Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr. fm. Mar. 17, 1883, B.  
Munro Col. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.  
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 1 year, fr. Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Murphy, Surg. W. R., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Neill, Major A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newport, Lt. Cl. C. P., S.C., 3 yrs., from Apr. 18, '82, B.  
Nixon, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 1, 1883, B.  
No man, Col. F. B., C.B., S.C., mos., fr. Aug. 1, '83, B.  
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.  
Orchard, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, fr. Apr. 16, 1883, M.  
Orr, Capt. W. J., S.C., 21 ms., from April 15, '82, B.  
Orr, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 year, B.  
Parker, Major N. F., Inf., 2 years, fm. April 30, 1882, B.  
Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Paterson, Major H. S.C., 1 yr. 53 dys., from S. pt. 15, '83, B.  
Patterson, Surg. D. A., 1 year from March 9, 1883, B.  
Pemberton, Major C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 20, '82, B.  
Pennycuik, Major John, R.E., 1 year, from April 20, '83, M.  
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '83, B.  
Perkins, Col. Aeneas, C.B., R.E., 18 m., fm. Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Perse, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, B.  
Pickard-Cambridge, Lt. G. T., 1 year, fr. July 24, '83, B.  
Picot, Lieut. H. P., S.C., 1 year, from March 9, '83, B.  
Playfair, Maj. Gen. E. M., R.A., 254 dys., fr. May 11, '83, M.

Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, 1883, M.  
Portman, Maj. A. B., S.C., 2 mos., fr. Sept. 11, 1883, B.  
Pratt, Lieut. Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 144 dys., fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Prendergast, Lieut. Col. C. O' L., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 6, '82, B.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S. J., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '83, M.  
Prichard, Lieut. G. P. M. S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 11, '83, M.  
Price, Surg. Major W. M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.  
Price, Major R. A., Inf., 1 year, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 27, '83, M.  
Quin, Capt. E., S.C., 17 1/2 mos. fr. Nov. 1, '82, M.  
Ranking, Major W. L., Inf., 1 y., from May 14, 1883, M.  
Reay, Maj. E. R., 13 mos., from Sept. 28, 1883, B.  
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., from Oct. 5, 1883, B.  
Rendell, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fm. Apr. 8, '82, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. Col. R. S., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., fm. Jan. 2, '82, B.  
Richardson, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from April 1, '83, B.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.  
Roome, Col. F. S.C., 18 ms., from March 2, '82, B.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., 21 m., from April 30, '82, B.  
Rowcroft, Lt. Col. F. F. S.C., 1 yr. 20 ds., fm. Feb. 15, '83, B.  
Rutherford, Col. T. W. S.C., 19 m., fm. May 26, 1882, B.  
Samuels, Maj. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 243 ds., from Ap. 10, '83, B.  
Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A., M.D., 9 m., fr. Mar. 23, '83, M.  
Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 17, '82, B.  
Sankey, Major Gen. R. H., C.B., R.E., M.  
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Apr. 12, '83, B.  
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E. M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 13, '82, B.  
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M. D., 1 yr. 354 dys., fm. Apr. 20, '83, M.  
Seymour, Lieut. H. W. S.C., 21 m., fm. June 14, 1882, B.  
Shakespeare, Lt. Col. H. A., Cav., 1 yr., fm. July 14, '83, B.  
Sibthorpe, Col. L. H. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Simpson, Captain R. S., S.C., 1 year, fr. April 11, '83, B.  
Skinner, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., from March 3, '83, M.  
Skipwith, Maj. G. T. R.E., 23 mos., from Mar. 2, '82, B.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 1 yr. 210 m., from May 30, 1882, B.  
Smith, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 120 d., fr. July 31, 1883, M.  
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 year, from March 23, 1883, M.  
Smyth, Maj. R. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 15, '81, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 2 1/2 yrs., from April 21, 1883, B.  
Stephens, Surg. A. E. R., 15 mos., from Nov. 7, '82, B.  
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '83, B.  
Stevens, Lieut. Col. G. S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, B.  
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 14 mos., from Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 1 y., from May 21, 1883, M.  
Strahan, Surg. Maj. A. B., 3 yrs., from May 6, 1881, B.  
Street, Surg. A., 1 yr., from May 1, 1883, B.  
Stuart, Maj. W. T., S.C., 342 dys., from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Stuart, Lieut. C. J. L., S.C., 1 year from April 11, 1883, B.  
Sturt, Col. C. S., Inf., 1 year, from Jan. 10, '83, B.  
Sturt, Lieut. R. R. N., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Tabuteau, Maj. T. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 27, '83, M.  
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 1, '82, M.  
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.  
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, M.  
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '83, M.  
Thornton, Capt. A. P., S.C., 243 dys., fm. May 18, '83, B.  
Tillard, Maj. G. H., S.C., 26 mos., from Dec. 9, '81, M.  
Tinley, Lieut. G. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 3, '83, B.  
Townsend, Dep. Surg. Gen., S.C., C.B., 1 yr. 9 m., fr. Sept. 4, '83, B.  
Travers, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, '83, B.  
Trevor, Maj. E. A., R.E., 1 yr. 273 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.  
Tucker, Col. H. St. G., C.B., Inf., 1 yr. 5 d., fr. Apr. '83, B.  
Tulloch Col. A. S.C., 2 yrs from Feb. 1, '83, B.  
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 2 1/2 yrs., from Nov. 21, '81, B.  
Van Heythuysen, Col. H. R.M., 18 m., fr. Sept. 1, '82, B.  
Vibart, Lt. Cl. H. M., R.E., 33 mos., from Apr. 14, '81, M.  
Walker, Lieut. Gen. J. T. C.B., R.E., 1 yr. 11 m., fr. Dec. 13, '83, B.  
Walker, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, 1882, M.  
Walters, Col. R. A., S.C., 21 m., from June 7, 1882, M.  
Warden, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 year, from April 11, '83, B.  
Weldon, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 25 mos., from Feb. 3, '82, M.  
Welsh, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '82, B.  
Western, Lieut. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Apr. 21, '83, M.  
Western, 15th Class Vet. Surg., 21 mos., fm. Jan. 12, '82, M.  
Wesons, Major G. E., Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
Westmorland, Lt. Cl. F. R. E., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 3, '82, B.  
Westrop, Col. G. R. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Apr. 8, '82, B.  
White, Col. J. H., R.E., 8 mos. 7 dys., fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Willoughby, Col. M. W., S.C., 1 yr. 134 ds., fr. Sept. 28, '83, B.  
Wilkins, Surg. T. J., 1 yr. 260 d., fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Wilkins, Major W. H., S.C., 273 dys., from June 8, '83, B.  
Williams, Col. L. H., S.C., 72 dys., fr. Aug. 28, 1883, B.  
Wilson, Capt. W. O., S.C., 2 years, from April 15, '82, B.  
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 25, '82, B.  
Wray, Capt. J. W., S.C., 8 m., 9 d., fr. June 19, '83, B.  
Wright, Surg. F. W., 2 years, from April 20, 1883, B.  
Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 18 m., from Aug. 19, '82, B.  
Young, Surgeon E. W., 11 mos., from Ju. 17, '83, B.

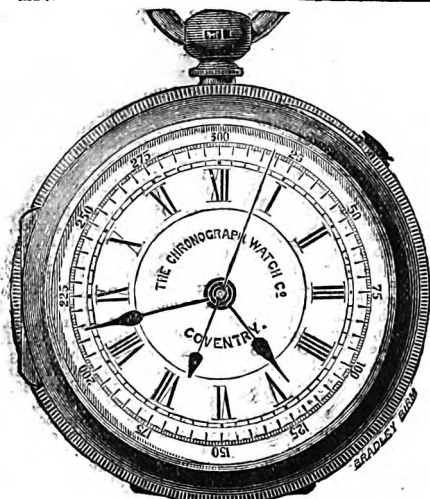
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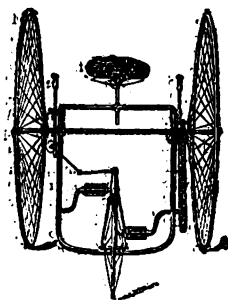
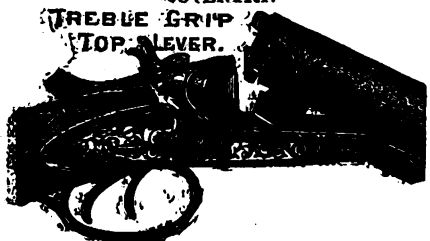
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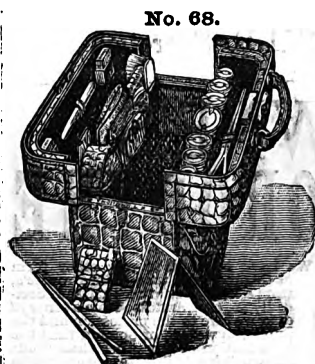
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

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### THE ILBERT BILL.

#### SECOND LETTER FROM THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In my last letter to you on this subject, I endeavoured to show the nature of the privileges at present possessed by Englishmen in India in reference to criminal prosecutions and the inconsistency of the course taken by the Government of India. I propose in this letter to deal with the single reason alleged in its favour—which is, that "it is anomalous that while natives of India were admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, and held competent to discharge the highest judicial duties, they should be deemed incompetent to be justices of the peace, and to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency towns." The statement of this argument appears to me to suggest the answer to it. Since the facts stated would be anomalous if the legal incompetency of native judges to try Europeans was founded on any intellectual or moral incompetency, the presumption is that it is founded on something else which involves no such anomaly, and, in truth, it is founded on something else—namely, the wish of Europeans to be tried by their own countrymen, apart from all questions of moral or intellectual competency. The anomaly complained of thus exists only in the minds of those who give an incorrect explanation of the motives on which the institutions which they describe as anomalous are founded.

Be this as it may, I contend that this argument and the assertion with which it is connected, that a slight is imposed by the existing law upon native officials, is founded upon a complete misconception. I said so emphatically and earnestly in 1872 when the subject was under discussion in the Legislative Council. My argument prevailed and persuaded the majority of the Council to reject a proposal which would have anticipated the present measure. The argument which I used has never been answered by those who are in favour of the present Bill. It has never even been noticed by them. The only notice taken by the Government of India in 1882 of the debate in 1872 consisted in their adoption and circulation of a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Gupta (the native civilian whose supposed grievance has caused all this disturbance) of the arguments used by the speakers on his own side of the question. That Mr. Gupta should refer to those parts only of the debate which favoured his view was natural and proper. That the Governments of India should send his memorandum to the Local Governments and to the Secretary of State without a hint that any other arguments had been used was, I think, unfortunate; nor was it wise, if they wished for unbiased advice from the Local Governments, to give them in the circular letter addressed to them a strong hint as to the answer which they wished to receive. I am far from thinking that the local Governments are improperly subservient to the Government of India, but they naturally and properly wish to support it and to enter as far as possible into its views, and when they are asked in substance, "Do you not agree with us in thinking this an anomaly which should be removed?" it is natural that they should be predisposed to say, "Yes," especially if *ex parte* documents are put before them as affording materials for their opinion.

The effect of this is set in a strong light by the following

extract from the opinion of Mr. James Lyall, Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. When acting as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in 1882, Mr. Lyall was consulted as to the proposal then made by the Government of India, which differed widely from the Bill they afterwards introduced. He replied briefly "that it seemed necessary on grounds of administrative convenience" to give jurisdiction over Europeans to Covenanted District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. He was consulted again in the early part of the present year on the Bill as introduced, and his answer contains the following passage:—"I regret to have to confess that in the press of business I wrote the opinion in question on a mere perusal of the papers then circulated. Those papers contained Mr. Gupta's extracts from the debate of the Legislative Council which occurred when a similar amendment of the law was proposed in 1872. His extracts were from speeches by the 'Ayes' only; since then I have read the speeches by the 'Noes.'" After mentioning other authorities to which he had referred, Mr. Lyall adds:—"I am, in fact, in favour of the entire withdrawal of the Bill."

This shows how the credit for impartiality of the Government of India may be compromised by want of care in the working of a despatch and the selection of enclosures. Such things have an unpleasant effect. I do not suppose that Lord Ripon personally, or the members of the Executive Council are to blame for the use made of Mr. Gupta's paper, but I say distinctly that some one is to blame, and that its circulation has an unpleasant likeness to the false telegrams which have on two separate occasions been forwarded to England in connection with this Bill, with the obvious, though puerile, intention of influencing English public opinion.

The argument which I used in 1872, and which I now repeat with the more confidence because it has been accepted and reproduced by all the Judges, but one, of the High Court of Calcutta, was summed up in these few words:—"The privilege as to jurisdiction is the privilege of the prisoner, not the privilege of the judge." I dwelt upon this at some length, and I propose now to re-state my argument. I think I may claim, without offence, most to understand better than most people what are the feelings of Judges, what distinctions between Judge and Judge a Judge may naturally and reasonably resent, and what distinctions he ought to accept with indifference if it is thought fit to establish them. I think that a Judge not only may, but ought, in justice to himself, to resent any distinction between himself and his colleagues which does not rest on solid avowable grounds, and which affects, in any way his rank or his pay, or implies that he is less fit than they are to discharge the general duties of his office. He ought, in short, to resent any distinction which implies that he is their moral, social, or intellectual inferior. Any one who tamely acquiesced in such a distinction would, I think, act in a manner unbecoming a man of spirit. If, however, he is in these essential respects on an equality with other members of his class, I think that he ought to be satisfied, and that if, for some grave public reason, it is thought advisable to make between the duties of different members of the same class a distinction which implies no moral, social, or intellectual inferiority, which in no way affects rank or pay, and which involves nothing more than a division of labour, a Judge ought to acquiesce in it, whether he thinks it wise or not, remembering that Judges, like all other official persons, are made for the public, and not the public for the Judges.

To illustrate this a little, look at our own country. Distinctions of race do not attract much attention here, for obvious reasons, but they exist. It was enacted in 1870 (33 and 34 Vic., c. 77, s. 87) that no man not being a natural born subject of the Queen should be qualified to serve on juries or inquests in any court, or on "any occasion whatever," unless he were an alien domiciled here for ten years. Is this any slight on aliens? Till 1870 all foreigners were entitled to a trial by a jury *de medietate lingue*. Was this a slight upon the general body of jurors? Take again the case of challenging a juror. A man accused of felony has a right to say to each and every one of twenty persons, "You shall not try me, I give no reasons. Perhaps I do not like your looks, perhaps I have heard something which makes me doubt your honesty, perhaps I think you too honest, but no matter what the reasons, I will not be tried by you." This right exists both in England and in India. Can any one be so foolish as to think that it enables prisoners to throw a slight upon jurors as a class, or that a particular juror who is challenged is insulted? On the contrary, to be challenged must always be a relief, and may be an involuntary compliment. Judges are not competent to try peers of the realm for felony. This may be a good thing or a bad one, but has it ever entered the mind of man that the privilege of the peers constitutes a slight upon Judges and jurymen?

I cannot understand how any one who has had any practical experience of trying criminals can regard it as a privilege to try any particular class of them. I think most Judges would regard it as a privilege to be excused or disqualified from trying any particular class. If there were a proposal that all Irish prisoners tried in England should be tried by Irish Judges, I think that the objection (so far as the Judges were concerned) would come not from the English, but from the Irish members of the Bench.

Take, again, the case of courts-martial. In some countries I believe, such tribunals have an exclusive jurisdiction over soldiers in all cases. In others they have a concurrent jurisdiction. Different views may be taken as to which of these systems is best; but would it occur to any one that the dignity of the Judges was in any way concerned in it?

Apply these considerations to the particular question. The native Judges have the same rank and the same precedence; they have, generally speaking, the same duties and powers in all particulars as their European colleagues; and though they receive nominally the same pay, they receive substantially and in reality, at the very least, twice as much as Europeans. The native Judge lives at home in his native climate, and has none of the heavy expenses entailed on the European by banishment and by living in a foreign country. Moreover, the ways of life of a native are far less expensive than those of a European. His food, his clothing, his lodging, and, above all, the education of his family cost him far less. The European Judges do not feel aggrieved by this, though if they did it would, perhaps, not be wholly unnatural, but when all this is put together I think the native Judges ought to feel that they are, on the whole, singularly fortunate. And now look at their grievance. They are, it is said, declared to be incompetent to try Europeans. I do not like to dispute about words, but it would be more correct to say that Europeans have the privilege of not being tried by them. But what does this so-called incompetency imply? Does it convey the least imputation either on the ability or on the integrity of the native Judges? The very facts which are put forward as constituting the anomaly objected to prove that it implies nothing of the sort. The law as it stands entrusts native Judges with powers which would never be entrusted to men as to whose ability or integrity there was any doubt. Surely, this proves that the privilege conceded to Europeans does not imply any reflection on the ability or integrity of the native Judges; and as I have shown in my former letter, it rests upon entirely different grounds. Suppose my banker were to say, "You have passed an unpardonable slight on me by refusing to receive in payment of a debt due to you a cheque upon me for £5." Should I not justify myself if I could reply, "How can you say I distrust you when I leave in your hands a balance of many hundreds of pounds? The reason why I would not take the cheque offered to me was because I doubted whether the drawer had a balance." The argument to the native Judges is:—"If your ability or integrity were doubted you would not be appointed Judges at all. The reason why you are not legally competent to try British subjects is not that you are in any way, professionally or intellectually, incompetent to do so, but because they like to be tried by their own countrymen."

There are one or two minor points of the anomaly complained of which I pass over for the sake of brevity.

I have now said what I had to say on the really important, the vital part of this controversy; and I hope I have shown that the privilege which it is proposed to abridge involves no injustice, does no harm, and is naturally and reasonably highly valued by those who possess it. I hope I have also shown that the course proposed to be taken in reference to it is itself anomalous and inconsistent, unless, indeed, it is meant as a step towards the abolition of the body of privileges of which it forms a part, and which the member in charge of the Bill professes his wish to maintain. Lastly, I have tried to show that the

only reason given in support of it is unfounded in fact, that there is no anomaly to remove, and that the notion of any slight upon native officials is unfounded.

This is enough to dispose of the subject; but the matter has been hotly debated, and so many subjects, some of which have in reality little or no connection with it, have been introduced into the discussion, that some additional remarks are required.

The first observation which occurs is on the defence raised for the Bill that it is necessary for the sake of administrative convenience. Not only is this an afterthought, for the matter was not mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons, but it is demonstrably incorrect. This is proved by the figures given by the High Court of Calcutta and by observations made by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. There are two classes of native civilians, the competition civilians, who have obtained their position by competition in England, and the statutory civilians, natives admitted by nomination according to a system established in India in Lord Lytton's time, under the Statute 33 Vic., c. 3. Of the competition civilians there are only nine in all India, six of whom are in Bengal, two in Bombay, and "one very junior officer" in the North-West Provinces. Of the civilians nominated under the statute there are in Bengal only six, in the Punjab four, and probably no larger number in the other provinces. It will, therefore, be many years in the ordinary course of things before these gentlemen will be of sufficient standing to be qualified under the Bill to try Europeans. Besides this, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal gives it as his opinion that the second class, the statutory civilians, have in Bengal done little to raise the credit of the system under which they were appointed, or to show that they will "be competent for other than subordinate positions" in the service. According to him, the immediate effect of the Bill would be to confer a capacity of being authorised to try Europeans on two native officers in Bengal and one in Bombay, whence he draws the inference that "the argument from administrative convenience is utterly untenable in the present constitution of the Civil Service." He adds, "If it is untenable in Bengal, where six out of the nine native over-advanced civilians are employed, it can scarcely affect any other administration in the country."

This matter is worthy of notice, not only because it refutes one of the arguments used in support of the Bill, but because it shows plainly what an unnecessary piece of legislation the Bill is. The facts stated by the Bengal Government and the High Court of Calcutta prove that all this disturbance has been created and all this ill-feeling aroused for the sake of a measure which cannot have any effect whatever on more than three persons in the whole of India for, perhaps, ten years to come; and which can have no effect even on those three persons except that of rendering them capable to be authorised to try European British subjects if the Government thinks fit to do so. I do not think that so great a commotion has been made for so trivial an object since the Sepoys were required to handle greased cartridges.

It is said that my argument proves too much, for it would prove that European Judges ought not to try natives. This is an argument of great weight; but the answer to it is, I think, equally weighty. It is that the objection proves too much; for it proves that the British power in India is itself an abuse. No doubt it is an irremediable defect of every part of our system, and of the administration of justice among the rest that it is, and as long as it lasts must necessarily be, administered by foreigners, but the system is highly beneficial, and the administration of criminal justice is an essential part of it. The admitted defect which arises from the circumstances that English criminal Judges are foreigners is inseparable from the system, but it does not follow that because the very existence of the Empire implies that Englishmen in many cases should try natives, natives should be set to try Englishmen when there is no necessity for such a measure and not even any appreciable convenience in it.

After all, Englishmen who try natives are specially educated for the purpose; they pass their whole time perhaps for twenty or twenty-five years in assiduous study not only of their language, but of their dialects, their habits, and their characters; and they are in close and constant official intercourse with large numbers of them. A native set to try Englishmen would not try half a dozen a year, and would have no opportunity of associating officially, or otherwise, with any members of the class of Englishmen whom he would have to try.

An argument in favour of the Bill, greatly relied upon in slightly different shapes by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and by Mr. Hunter in a letter lately published by you is drawn from the Queen's Proclamation issued in 1858, and from a section of the last of the Charter Acts, passed in 1833 (3 and 4 William IV., c. 83, s. 87). The Proclamation says, "It is our further will and pleasure that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." The statute enacts that "no native of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of His Majesty therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company." It is obvious that the existing law

does not fall within the terms either of the Proclamation or of the Act. Indeed, all that is alleged is that the proposed legislation has more or less resemblance to the passages quoted. I shall not discuss the question whether this allegation is true, because it appears to me wholly unimportant. The Proclamation has no legal force whatever. The Act of Parliament has, no force beyond the legal effect of its words. Neither can bind the Indian Legislative Council, which ought to be guided in the exercise of its discretion solely by its own opinion of the merits of the measure submitted to it, and the extent of its legal authority. There is much misapprehension on this subject. The Proclamation is often supposed to have been authorised by the Act for the Government of India, but this is not the case. The only reference in that Act to any proclamation at all is in Section 73, which says, "This Act shall be proclaimed in the several Presidencies and Governments of India as soon as conveniently may be after such Act has been received by the Governor-General." It was accordingly proclaimed on November 1, 1858, and thereupon the Act came into force. No doubt these parts of the Proclamation which relate to the rights of native Princes and States would in the relations between the Indian Foreign Office and them be properly regarded as binding promises, but the rest of the Proclamation has no legal value whatever, and, in particular, it does not and cannot restrict the powers of the Indian Legislative Council given by the Indian Councils Act, 1861, which was passed three years afterwards. I do not see how the following dilemma can be answered. If Mr. Ilbert's Bill can stand on its own merits it does not want the Proclamation, and if it cannot, it ought not to be supported by it. As a ceremonial, the Proclamation may have been proper, but in any other point of view it is a mere expression of sentiment and opinion, worth as much as the sentiments and opinions expressed would have been without it, and no more.

The Act of Parliament, on the other hand, has, of course, a legal value, but it has no other value. It seems to me absurd to suppose that Parliament can impose upon anyone, and in particular that it can impose on anybody having legislative power, a moral obligation to take some principle as a guide for legislation, and to embody it in definite enactments from time to time, irrespective of all other considerations. Of this, as of the Proclamation, one may say a measure which can stand on its own merits does not want such support. A measure which cannot, ought not to have it.

I will now notice as shortly as I can the way in which the Bill has been received by the different authorities to whom it has been referred, and the course which ought to be taken with regard to it. It is difficult to make a really fair summary of the result of the large number of opinions given. They differ from each other in many details which it would be tedious, not to say impossible, to explain to the English public; each writer, of course, treats the matter in his own way, and many of the opinions given are given by persons unknown in this country. The following observations are, however, carefully made, and will, I think, be found to be substantially correct.

Opinions were called for from ten local Governments—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Barmah, Ajmere, and Coorg. The officers at the heads of these Governments in their turn collected and forwarded the opinions of a very large number of persons, official and unofficial, in their respective provinces. Opinions were also received from the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Punjab. Of the ten local Governments, two may be said to have recommended the passing of the Bill as it stands, though even they recommend alterations of very considerable importance. These are the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Barmah. Sir Charles Aitchison's attitude is occupied almost entirely by answering objections made to the Bill. I think he succeeds in showing that some of the objections are unfounded. He uses no argument in favour of the Bill, except a reference to the Statute of 1833, to which I have already referred. Several of his remarks are highly important. He says, "The most thoroughgoing supporter of the Bill would admit that Englishmen as a class are better qualified to be judges of their countrymen than natives are, and that in their cases individual fitness may often be assumed, when in the case of the native it 'would' (should) be thoroughly tested." He thinks that the Bill as it stands "is unsatisfactory" in regard to the class of offences which it renders capable of being made justices of the peace—that is to say, in its most important provision; and in this he is corroborated by nearly every authority consulted. He also suggests that "as an additional guarantee and satisfaction to the British European community the jury system might perhaps be extended to the trial of all important cases affecting European British subjects. But there are obvious objections to such a proposal. The question, indeed, belongs to quite a different category from the principle of the Bill." I may here remark that the Bombay Government opposes, among other things, to give European British subjects a right to a jury in all cases tried before Courts of Session. I think this course would be far less favourable to a pure administration of justice than the law which now obtains.

A jury of three, five, seven, or nine irresponsible and unofficial persons, a majority being Europeans, would probably be extremely partial to their countrymen in out of the way parts of the country where every European knows all the rest. With a European Sessions Judge a full protection is secured to the prisoner and impartiality is secured to the public. These extracts show that Sir C. Aitchison's views and my own differ rather in the way in which we look at the subject than in themselves. He treats it as a matter of broad, general, abstract principle; I look upon it in a far narrower light, as a measure which ought to stand or fall according to its practical utility. The admissions which I have quoted seem to me to show that, viewing the matter practically, we should not differ very widely.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma thinks the Bill ought to pass, though he, too, is dissatisfied with what I may call the qualification clause. His views are remarkable. He "regrets the introduction of the Bill." He "would have preferred to leave the law unaltered." If the question concerned British Burma only he would advise "that the Bill should be dropped." There is no necessity for any change in the law here, and opinion, both official and non-official, is hostile to the proposed amendments." Still, "after giving long and careful consideration, the Chief Commissioner feels it his duty to advise the Government of India to proceed with the Bill. Having regard to the position taken up by the Government in proposing the Bill, and to the character of the opposition, it appears to Mr. Crosthwaite that the best course is to proceed with the Bill."

This seems hard on the European community. If they are silent, the Government can say that they do not object. If they are noisy, they can say they must be taught not to object. The useless and objectionable measure is opposed with too much warmth, it ought to be passed, although it should never have been introduced. These two gentlemen are by far the strongest supporters of this Bill, and even their support is not unqualified.

Perhaps the most important of the opinions given in favour of the Bill—if they can be said to be in favour of it—are those of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces. Looked at carefully, they appear to me not only to condemn the Bill, but to condemn it with a severity greater than would have been shown had they formally recommended its withdrawal. In the first place, several of them (I do not notice every minute shade of difference) point out that leading details in the Bill are highly objectionable, especially those which relate to cantonment magistrates and those which prohibit the appointment of unofficial Europeans to be justices of the peace. These are matters too technical to explain here, but they are of very great importance, and they show that the Bill was in these serious particulars most unadvisedly framed.

In the next place, they complain that the Bill as introduced, professedly on their advice and with their consent, was wholly different from the measure which had been submitted for their opinion, and they consider that it ought, before it passes, to be reduced to its original dimensions. Mr. Grant Duff would confine it to covenanted civilians. The Bombay Government would confine it to magistrates of districts and Sessions Judges trying with juries. Sir Alfred Lyall would confine it to magistrates of districts. Each of these recommendations is practically equivalent to recommending a withdrawal of the Bill, for the adoption of any one of them would reduce it to the barren assertion of a principle. As to Mr. Grant Duff's suggestion, there are only nine covenanted native civilians in all India, and none have been admitted by competition since 1879. The suggestion of the Bombay Government about the Sessions Judges and juries would have the effect of giving European British subjects a wider privilege than they have at present, and one much more open to objection. Sir Alfred Lyall's suggestion is even narrower than Mr. Grant Duff's, and it would have almost no practical effect, even after a lapse of many years, because criminal jurisdiction in the districts is hardly ever actually exercised by the magistrate of the district, who has even more important duties of various kinds to attend to. The joint magistrate, as he is called, almost invariably deals with the criminal cases which are dealt with by magistrates.

In the third place, each of these authorities (except, perhaps, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who decidedly approves the Bill if confined to district magistrates and Sessions Judges) admits virtually that it was a mistake to bring in the Bill at all, though the admission is naturally veiled in official language. Mr. Grant Duff describes the Bill as "perfectly innocuous," which suggests that he regards it as equally useless. After referring to the enlargement of its scope after he had seen it, he says:—"I dare say the Government of India had very good reasons for enlarging the scope of the suggested changes, but these reasons cannot have been such as to demand urgency." The Bombay Government consider that "the mere disability of natives in this matter is not one that the Governor in Council can regard in the light of a serious political grievance," and they say, "the satisfaction which the change would afford to the natives would be insignificant in comparison with the pain it would cause to the Europeans." Sir Alfred Lyall says, "the question is in no way urgent." He also says that the European community are

opposed to the Bill, preferring the law as it stands, and he says, "to this arrangement no demur, so far as the Lieutenant Governor can ascertain, is made by the natives of these provinces at large."

Surely, if all this is put together, the obvious and natural inference is that three of the most important Governments in India take a view of the subject which would be most fully and naturally carried out by simply dropping the Bill, though from a natural wish to support the Government of India they propose to pass it in a shape which would have little or no perceptible effect. The length to which this wish to support the Government of India will carry men who occupy eminent positions in India is strikingly illustrated by a passage in Mr. Grant Duff's minute. He says of the Bill that "to withdraw it altogether would be a grave political error—one of the gravest that has been made in the domestic politics of India for many years. To do so would be to give up to irresponsible people the government of a country which should remain where the law has placed it, in the hands of the Viceroy and his Council, under the general superintendence of the Secretary of State and his Council." I would yield to no one—not even to Mr. Grant Duff—in supporting to the utmost the authority of the Viceroy and his Council and that of the Secretary of State and his Council. Everything depends upon maintaining it, but its most solid foundation and support is a conviction that it is just and reasonable, that it wishes to legislate with a real regard to the natural and proper wishes of those over whom its "overwhelming strength," as Mr. Grant Duff himself calls it, is exercised. It is by giving due weight to just remonstrances, even if they are intemperately expressed, that the Government gives itself a moral right to disregard foolish remonstrances, even if they are respectful. I cannot imagine a less dignified position for a Viceroy in Council to assume than that of saying in substance—"I am sorry I introduced this Bill. I admit that it is wholly unnecessary, and that the best that can be said for it is that it is wholly innocuous. But it has been opposed in an intemperate way by irresponsible—that is unofficial—people, and by way of giving them a lesson to be more civil and submissive in future, I will cut it down to a bare assertion of principle and pass it in that state. I shall thus treat them with the contempt they deserve, without doing them any serious harm."

There is yet one more passage in this minute which I must notice:—"What is meant by such phrases as those used by Mr. Logan about alienating the goodwill of the European community? *How could the European community remain permanently alienated from that Government whose existence and overwhelming strength alone make the presence of the European community in this country possible?*"

The words which I have italicised, I think, are perfectly true. They afford the strongest assertion which could possibly be given of what I put forward as the foundation on which all legislation about Europeans in India ought to be based—the fact that they are a handful of foreigners in the midst of a vast population, which, but for the "overwhelming strength" of the Government would make their presence in the country impossible. The question asked by Mr. Grant Duff as to the meaning of alienating the Europeans is well answered by a passage in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Charles Elliott. Mr. Elliott says that the European settlers in Assam "form a larger number relatively to the population than in any other part of India, and their interest in the country is more influential and important than the interest of any other class. They are the one intelligent, energetic, improving class in the province; they are the natural allies and assistants of the district officers; and any event which should set them in determined opposition to the Government would be in a high degree disastrous. The Deputy Commissioner who should be on bad terms with his tea planters would probably deserve to be condemned for want of tact and managing power, and would find himself hampered at every turn, in court and out of court. Already, since this Bill was introduced, the Chief Commissioner has painfully felt the estrangement it has produced, and the delay it has caused in carrying out useful reforms and improvements which were in progress. He thinks, therefore, that it would require a very strong case to justify any enactment which should exacerbate and perpetuate the alienation which at present exists." Besides this, the alienation of the Europeans in India means systematic opposition to the Government, political agitation in England, with all its inevitable misrepresentations and exaggerations, and, at no distant time, the introduction into Indian government of all the machinery of English party politics.

The withdrawal of the Bill is recommended by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of Assam, Ajmere, and Coorg. Their observations I need not enlarge upon, because, so far as I am qualified to have an opinion on the subject, I agree with most of them. I may, however, observe that Mr. Elliott, to whom I have already referred, sympathises strongly, which, I admit, I do not, with the sentiment which no doubt suggested the Bill. His provincial officers, he says, "are in every case opposed to the Bill, and unanimously recommend its withdrawal." He joins in the recommendation with regret, but he dreads its effect in exciting

hostility among Europeans towards the whole course of policy of which it forms a part. He thinks that, in any event, it should be greatly narrowed in its operation; but he thinks "it is not one of much practical importance, and ought to be withdrawn."

The arguments of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and of Mr. James Lyall are of the greatest weight and interest, and I may say the same of the paper, which you republished, drawn up by the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta; but, for the reason just mentioned, I pass them over.

The result is this—no local Government in India unreservedly approves the Bill, though two (the Punjab and Burmah) propose comparatively slight alterations in it.

Four (Madras, Bombay, the North West Provinces, and the Central Provinces) recommend that it should pass, with modifications so extensive that what they propose is practically a different measure, the introduction of which would admit great mistakes on the part of the Government of India.

Four (Bengal, Assam, Ajmere, and Coorg) recommend its withdrawal.

I have omitted, for the sake of brevity, which I have not attained, all notice of some very remarkable papers, of which I may just mention one or two. My friend, Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice at Madras, sends a most elaborate and in many ways admirable paper, taking a very different view of the subject from my own. It would take me far more space than you could give and more time than I could afford, to show how far I agree and how far I differ from him. He is in favour of the principle of the Bill, but would modify it considerably. There is a paper on the other side, by three Judges of the High Court of Allahabad, which derives much advantage and weight from the practical experience of Mr. Justice Straight, who, I think, is the only Judge in India, with a single exception, who had much experience of criminal business before he left England. If I do not refer to others it is solely for want of space.

There is, however, one class of papers which I cannot pass over in silence. They are papers by natives. Of these the most remarkable are a paper by a native judge of the High Court of Madras, a paper by a native judge of the High Court of Bombay, and a paper by an honorary assistant commissioner at Umritsur. The minute of the native judge of the High Court at Calcutta is not in the supplement to the *Pioneer* from which I quote.

The Madras High Court Judge argues ably and elaborately to prove his own intellectual and moral competency and that of his colleagues and subordinates to try Europeans, and in this I think he succeeds to a great extent; but in my view this is beside the real point of the question. The Judge of the Bombay High Court writes a very remarkable paper. He thinks that the Bill does not go far enough, that all the privileges of the Europeans should be abolished, and complete equality before the law established. This view is consistent and thoroughgoing. From a logical point of view it is, as I have tried to show, quite unanswerable, and I think that Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas makes out his point powerfully and well. For the purposes of the present discussion the Government of India will hardly thank him for doing so. They propose to establish, as durably and finally as legislation can establish them, the very privileges which he proves they are bound in consistency to sweep away.

One of the arguments against such a measure is afforded by a comparison between the papers of the two High Court Judges and that of the Honorary Assistant Commissioner at Umritsur. The High Court Judges obviously belong to that infinitesimally small class of Anglicised natives whose appearance in England produces a totally false impression as to the depth and extent of our influence there. They write and speak English as Erasmus wrote and spoke Latin. If not their native language, it is the language of their education, the language in which they transact business, the language in which is printed every book or paper worth reading which comes before them. Mr. Justice Munthasami Aiyar observes, no doubt with perfect truth, that the native civil servants educated in England, and "those natives who have had the benefit of University culture and education, and have habitually cultivated a high sense of public duty, have no real"—he does not say no pretended—"reverence either for sacred monkeys or idols." Probably not; but to how many of the 200,000,000 native inhabitants of the many countries which are collectively called British India does this description apply? Let us hear on this point the views of Khan Bahadur Aga Kalbi Abid, Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Umritsur. Here are his words:—

"When Providence has decreed that the natives of different countries shall meet, and in course of time form a mixed society, it is natural that one of them should concede some privileges to the other, as a compensation for intruding upon the rights of the other. The British Government—a political name for the British nation—have, in making common and just laws according to their own views—views which are in some cases based on their own national convictions—snatched from the natives the privileges of 'satti' (burning widows), 'balidan' (human sacrifice), &c., and in some cases, as in that of

exclusion from inheritance by reason of loss of caste, have also encroached upon our religious feelings. Why, then, the so-called privilege of Europeans 'to be tried by their own peers,' which, strictly speaking, applies only to England?"

This Honorary Assistant Commissioner represents an infinitely larger and incomparably more important section of his countrymen than the two High Court Judges. I know him well by reputation, though not personally. He is most moderate, highly respected by all classes, and was employed in the settlement of the Umritsar district more than thirty years ago. He is, therefore, an excellent specimen of a genuine, unanglicised native, and his argument comes to this—"If you accept the responsibility of your position and are not afraid to assert your superiority and to enforce your own views of morals when they differ from ours, then trial by jury for Europeans is of a piece with the rest; but if you consider all distinctions of race equally invidious and unnecessary, then our views about 'baldan' and 'satti,' and the civil effects of loss of caste, are just as good as yours. And why should you, who have taken away our privileges of burning widows and offering human sacrifices, retain your privilege of being tried by your peers?"

I will, in conclusion, say a few words on the course taken by the Government of India in this matter, which I think has hardly been sufficiently noticed and understood in this country. The Local Governments were consulted on the propriety of a measure totally different from the one proposed, and the measure now under discussion was, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, introduced into the Council, and produced an explosion of indignation. In these circumstances, it seems to me that if the Government knew their own minds one of two courses should have been taken. The wise one would have been to say at once, "We have been mistaken, and the Bill shall be withdrawn." An unwise, but spirited, one would have been to say, "We are supported by the Secretary of State, and more or less by the Local Governments. We duly considered the measure before we introduced it, and we will now pass it." Remonstrance would then have been too late, and would, no doubt, have died away in time. The Government of India took neither of these courses. They did not venture to disregard the clamour they had raised, and they could not bring themselves to give up their Bill. Accordingly they took a middle course—a course which could be justified only if they were really in doubt. They asked everybody all over the country what they thought of the Bill which they introduced in 1883 as distinguished from the Bill which they had asked about in 1882, and they have naturally been told that the two Bills were quite different, and that even if the first was unobjectionable, the second was open to all sorts of objections, and that neither is wanted. In the meanwhile the clamour excited has gone on increasing and developing itself, till it has produced a degree of bad feeling which is lamentable and may be dangerous. The weight of the opinions which they have collected in the course of the present year is, as I have shown, greatly opposed to the Bill. What will the Government do now? Will they act in defiance of the opinions they have asked? If they do, they will stultify themselves, and that to an extent of which people in England have no adequate conception. The collection of opinions on a proposed measure, and especially the collection of the opinions of the parties interested in it, is the one thing which gives soundness and vigour to Indian legislation. It is the substitute (and in many cases by no means a bad one) for Parliamentary discussion, public meetings, and discussions in the Press in England, and to pretend not to see its result or to refuse to give weight to it, unless reasons of surpassing weight and importance can be assigned, is to substitute arbitrary will for the rational exercise of what Mr. Grant Duff truly calls "overwhelming strength." Having appealed to the opinions of the Local Governments and other persons, official and unofficial, the Government of India ought to be bound by them. If they choose to legislate in spite of them they will incur this reproach:—You began by being rash, for you proposed one measure on the strength of opinions obtained in favour of a different and much narrower measure. You went on by being weak; for, having determined to carry your measure at all events, you had not the courage to pass it, and have done with it. You stopped to ask the opinions of those whom you had already consulted as to the value of the opposition which your Bill had excited. You now end by flying in the face of the opinions which you had the weakness to ask, and thus exhibit the worst form of weakness, irrational obstinacy. Even if you should pass the Bill approved by the Local Governments, you stand convicted by your own confession of a blunder. In short, the only manly course is to tell the plain truth, and act upon it, by admitting that a mistake has been made and the Bill should be withdrawn. If you do this your conduct will at least have been consistent and intelligible, however mistaken.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. STEPHEN.

#### MEETING AT SILCHAR ON SEPT. 29 TO PROTEST AGAINST THE PASSING OF THE BILL.

In response to a special invitation addressed to the whole of the non-official European community of the Cachar District, a large number of

their body met on Sept. 29, in order to further discuss and protest against the provisions of Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Code Amendment Bill.

There were present at the meeting—Messrs. A. M. Bulteel, Dr. Fraser, H. C. Sproull, A. Quillet, A. D. Brown, R. B. Doake, Dr. Jones, W. T. Shave, H. B. Peglar, T. Dykes, Gordon Fraser, A. S. Anderson, A. M. Pogson, E. C. Showers, M. J. Balfour, E. T. Pearce, F. Forbes, J. Bradley, D. P. Thomson, C. W. Griffith, A. J. Preston, H. E. Sanderson, F. W. Plows, R. H. Halford, H. W. Morris, Dr. MacLaughlin, W. H. Chambers, H. Muller, R. H. Macdonald, W. Aitchison, E. J. Jones, F. R. Jones, S. Dible, J. Dowie, J. R. Ross, H. Weir, R. Thomson, P. J. Macdonald, C. H. Moore, G. R. Geale, J. Stinton, J. Grierson, A. J. Reid, R. H. Farquhar, C. E. Pickford, C. MacArthur, A. Spicer, J. Green, C. J. Bell, H. D'A. Allies, E. S. Cornish, S. M. Fasson, J. Sidey, J. O. Bowhill, J. Wilson, A. K. Trotter, R. Balkwill Walker, C. T. Macrae, H. Grant, E. L. Edgar, J. J. Morison, M. G. Jukes, A. Stewart, Dr. Cowen, J. H. M. Borrett, T. Scaife, D. M. McLeod, W. M. Munro, G. Penny, H. Chamney, Honourable R. R. Tyrwhitt, Dr. Dundee, J. Murray, R. J. R. Mackenzie, W. S. Smith, G. S. E. Rice, C. Lawrence, R. H. Mullens, J. Inglis, A. S. Penny, R. G. Craigie, A. L. Bradford, S. D. Jackson, J. Horne, A. E. Butler, W. T. Cathcart, E. F. Skinner, J. Schalch, W. H. Williams, T. Keswick, J. Greig, G. W. Peter, D. McWha, A. B. Woodroffe, P. A. Campbell, F. F. Mackenzie, J. J. Hulbert, C. H. Wright, A. Cooper, W. J. Temple, F. F. Clerihew, J. Mc Illwraith, W. L. Clark, J. Peter, R. Wylie, G. C. Balfour, J. Speid, E. Rawlins, R. White, J. B. Doake, H. Mackenzie, J. B. Atkins, D. Ferguson, J. Downer, W. Black and J. H. Forbes. And there were present by their proxy, Mr. Quillet: Messrs. G. Gray, H. R. Blakeney, F. H. Malet, and T. Smeal; by their proxy, Mr. R. B. Doake: Messrs. C. C. Warrington and P. E. Trierland; by their proxy, Mr. Aitchison: Messrs. Peddie, G. R. Nicholls, T. Towers, E. G. Greenhill, A. Odling, G. A. Smith, J. B. Lawrie, H. B. Yates, J. E. E. Corstorphine, E. A. Sissmore, and C. A. Eglinton; by their proxy, Mr. White: Messrs. C. S. Walliker, H. E. Crawford, Dr. Smyth, W. J. Butler, C. E. Jackson, and T. R. Lawson; by their proxy, Mr. Skinner: Messrs. T. H. Lawrie, Dr. Reed, G. F. Playfair, R. Mackintosh, and J. M. Barry; by their proxy, Mr. S. D. Jackson: Messrs. G. B. Mackellar, C. G. Cockburn, and J. W. D. Clark; by their proxy, Mr. Atkins: A. M. Chalmers, W. Stiefelhagen, A. J. Judge, and D. A. Laing; by their proxy, Mr. Mullens: Messrs. G. E. Noad, and W. C. Noad; by their proxy, Mr. J. R. J. Mackenzie: Messrs. W. Macnab, J. Rose, A. A. Bull, and R. S. Elliott; by their proxy, Mr. Bradford: Messrs. L. Rodwell, and E. Beatson; by their proxy, Mr. J. Peter: Messrs. T. Barter, J. R. H. Lawrie, and J. Innes; by their proxy, Mr. Greig: Messrs. J. C. Allen, and B. W. Halifax; by their proxy, Mr. Rice: Messrs. G. M. Loch and R. A. Clark; by his proxy, Mr. Showers: Mr. D. S. Mackintosh; by his proxy, Mr. Griffith: Mr. D. J. Lewin; by his proxy, Mr. R. Thomson: Mr. C. McLean; by his proxy, Mr. Cornish; Mr. J. A. Thomson; by his proxy, Mr. A. Spicer: Mr. R. Spicer; by his proxy, Mr. Pickford: Mr. W. Henderson; by his proxy, Mr. Bell, Mr. J. R. Henry, by his proxy, Mr. Balkwill: Mr. A. R. Mackellar; by his proxy, Mr. A. Stewart: Mr. Radcliffe; by his proxy, Mr. Black; Mr. H. Mackenzie; by his proxy, Mr. G. W. Peter: Mr. A. Osborn; by his proxy, Mr. Hulbert: Mr. F. J. Stewart; by his proxy, Mr. Wylie; Mr. H. O. Blackman; by his proxy, Mr. J. Speid, Mr. J. McAuley; by his proxy, Mr. F. R. Jones; Mr. T. Blair; by his proxy, Mr. Hector Mackenzie: Mr. H. Playfair; by his proxy, Mr. Dykes: Mr. J. Paton; and by his proxy, Mr. W. L. Clark: Mr. M. Bigge.

The total number of the non-official adult male European population now living in Cachar is 193, or only one less than when the meeting of 21st April last was held. And it will be seen from the above list that there were present at this meeting 118 personally and sixty-eighty by proxy, as compared with 111 and eighty-one respectively at the former meeting. But out of the seven absentees at this meeting two arrived late owing to the boat in which they were coming being delayed, and these had had in their hands two proxies so that out of the total of 190, only four actually were unrepresented. And considering the bad state of the roads, bad weather, and busy time of the season, it speaks incontrovertibly to the energy of our community that there were more by seven present personally at this than at our last meeting.

The officials who attended the meeting were:—Mr. G. W. Place, officiating deputy commissioner of Cachar; Mr. W. Daly, commandant Frontier Police; Captain Angelo, Lieutenants Halls and Vaughan, and Dr. Whitwell, of the Khilat-i-Ghulzie regiment; and Mr. C. A. Soppitt in charge of the North Cachar Hills division of Cachar.

Mr. AITCHISON was voted to take the chair by acclamation, and in his opening remarks said—Gentlemen, it is gratifying to see so many of you met together, but none of us can feel anything but grieved and disappointed, as well as indignant, that the necessity still exists for again having to meet to protest against the passing of that unfortunate Ilbert Bill. And the large number who have gone to the trouble of travelling in bad weather over long distances and bad roads, at this busy manufacturing season, shows the strongest measure of earnestness and determination to make it plain to Government that we can never acquiesce in that obnoxious Bill. I must not take up your time, but before calling on the first speaker I would like to say that it should be fully understood that we are met to further protest against the passing of the Ilbert Bill; but if Government will not listen to us and in spite of everything persists in passing the Bill, we are also met to tell Government frankly and plainly that we cannot accept it, and we will do all in our power to resist it, and prevent its being made of any effect. It should also be well understood by us all that we cannot fight Government by using force, but there are many other ways by which we can fight against the Bill, and eventually compel its repeal. And also I would like here to remark that by speaking out thus plainly we are in no way doing so in any spirit of menace. Government promised to be guided by the opinions of its servants and the public, and now these opinions are before it. The public, or non-official opinion, Government

all along has known, is practically unanimous in denouncing the Bill, and crying out for its instant withdrawal. A large majority of the officials, whose opinions have been taken, and published, recommend the withdrawal of the Bill, and as far as I can make out in perusing of those opinions, all the European officials, and a good many native officials also, are against it in one respect or another. And I think it is now very plain that there is not a European in India, if he spoke his full mind, but would rather see the Bill entirely abandoned. But as it is, I think we have to thank the European officials for the free and outspoken way in which they have given their opinions, and more especially those in the Assam Province, with whom we have direct intercourse. There may be a little "sailing with the wind," but I think this is less than we might have expected. In the higher ranks of the service there are some amusing instances of trying to "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," and the Central Provinces attracted my attention when reading the voluminous reports. Sir John Morris, on his retirement, seems to have given his real thoughts on the Bill, and very reasonably and strongly recommends Government to withdraw it. On the other hand, his successor, Mr. Jones, wants only modification, and goes into a long circle of argument to set forth what it is right to do. He blames the want of political education amongst the non-official Europeans for being the cause of so much agitation and excitement against the Bill. He would educate his party, and so imitate the great statesman who only once tried that on at home. But he does not attempt to account for, or give a reason why so many able men in the honourable service to which he belongs are dead against the Bill. With the overwhelming evidence before it, and the promise made, if the Bill be still gone on with and passed, there is no other conclusion for us to come to than that Government has clearly and shamefully broken its promise. We will be loyal to the Crown and our country, but will fight to the utmost of our power to drive out that Government that would put its heel on our necks, trample on our birthright, and make us slaves. This we will never submit to. The Government cannot possibly say that the arguments against the Bill brought forward by the great majority of officials, as well as non-officials, are "inconsistent with the declared policy of the Crown and Parliament," or are merely based on the single question, "simply because it is a race distinction." Therefore, if it does not listen to and act upon those powerful and overwhelming arguments, Government has clearly broken faith with its servants and the public, and it then becomes a sham, if not an insult, to have consulted them at all. Lord Hartington, the other day, at a debate on the Indian Budget, said very plainly that it would "be a fatal error to withdraw the Bill." So we may be sure that, unless some lucky turn in the affairs of the State should hurl the present Radical Government from its pedestal of power, we are doomed, if possible, to have our "spirit of ascendancy" repressed and crushed. Gentlemen, I hope you will be unanimous in passing the resolutions which will now be brought before you, for we must be united, and it is necessary to sink little differences when we are all so strongly agreed on the one great question that the Ilbert Bill is an illegal and despotic infringement of our birthright. I beg now to request Mr. Skinner to move the first resolution.

On rising Mr. SKINNER said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to put for your acceptance the following proposal:—"At the Legislative Council debates on the Ilbert Bill, in February and March last, the Governor General, pledged himself to be guided by the opinion of the Government servants and the public throughout India, and as the consensus of that opinion is almost universal against the passing of the Bill, it having been clearly shown that no failure of justice or administrative inconvenience is the result of the present law, while it was proposed to take away a privilege which, doing no one any harm, was highly valued by every European British subject in India, this meeting deeply regrets that the Ilbert Bill has not yet been withdrawn by the Government." Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, speaks of the Governor General of India thus:—"These men have been the workmen in building up that great and glorious fabric of truly civilised society which it is our duty, and task, and high privilege to administer throughout the vast regions of the world." This none of us here will contradict for a moment, but on the other hand it cannot be denied these great men owe the success of the administration of this great Empire to the upgrudging help they have continually received from that important and truly wonderful body of men, known to us as civilians. This great governing body may with justice be likened to the pendulum of a great clock, of which the Viceroy may be said to hold the works. Lord Ripon promised us he would allow this pendulum, as has been the boast of former Governors General, to remain connected to this clock, and thus allow it to regulate its movements! We are, however, sorry to observe distressing signs that he is inclined to act without it, and thus be like those clocks seen in shop windows, viz., a glass dial suspended by very thin threads, which pretend to work without a proper pendulum! That great governing body of men, the civilians, who have held the reins of Government in India successfully for so many years, and whose opinion Government asked and has obtained, is against the Bill. The Anglo-Indian community have almost to a man petitioned Government against it. Gentlemen, let us once more implore Lord Ripon to abandon what to us cannot but appear an act of pride, and leave the law as it now stands. Let Natives by all means have their full share in the Government of the Empire, but for God's sake respect our prejudice against allowing them to criminally try our wives, daughters, and selves!

Mr. E. L. EDGAR, in seconding the above resolution, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution and also the remarks upon it by Mr. Skinner, and to say that about the last event I expected to take place here, or elsewhere in India, is the necessity of still protesting against the further consideration of this infamous Bill, a Bill totally uncalled for, insulting in its nature, and unwise in its conception. If the conceit, I may say arrogance, of the Bengalis has to be considered, and something done to gratify their ambition, why not, by all that is reasonable in man, allow them more, say unlimited, powers over their own people, or the people of India, and not set both races

by the ears when an opportunity to meet their ambition for power (but which, put in the present form, is nothing more nor less than a desire to be in a position to turn upon their benefactors) is so naturally to hand, and the persistent wilful blindness in not seeing it so extraordinary. The published official opinions are interesting, if monotonous, to peruse; monotonous only so far as being a repetition of opinions dead against the Bengali being possessed of that all-necessary qualification, *integrity*, to afford confidence in a European placed in a serious position before him in the *Mofassil* being *fairly dealt with*. Again, I ask, affix it is desirable to give these men more power, why can we not let the experiment not attempted on their own people, on the people of India, instead of allowing them to try their *spontaneous hands* upon us? I should, indeed, like to see the experiment tried, and there can be little doubt there would be, and without one tenth the justification, as great an outcry against the experiment, from the races of India, as that now raised by the proposed victims the Europeans. Than this, what could be a more fitting manner of training them for the mythical destiny of the country, "India for the Indians!" Surely the present intention cannot be to accustom us by degrees to the yoke of being tenants only of our great acquisition, but it looks very much like it. I now have to remark on the breach of pledge given by Government, that the opinions of officials and others consulted would have due consideration; in fact, in the words of the resolution, "the Governor General was to be guided by them." But it must be evident to the most obtuse that that statement was made merely to gain time, and the hope that the excitement was purely ephemeral, that it was never intended to be acted upon; and that, however much the local powers, now they see the commotion they have raised, might desire to delay the enactment, still being agged on from home to "push on the Bill at all hazards," I am pretty certain it will require stronger measures than indignation meetings, plus the best opinions, to avert what is apparently now the inevitable. Whether India would be the country she is were it not for merchants, planters, and mill-owners, in fact the whole non-official European community, does not admit of a doubt, and if this is the way we are to be rallied upon, the sooner we take into consideration the feasibility of an Anglo-Indian Republic, or take council with Australia, the better. In the meantime, we should accept the situation, by every European withdrawing his gratuitous services from an inconsiderate Government, and at once that established volunteer corps remain fast and at attention—that no more corps be raised at present, and that, pending the unconditional surrender of this Bill, let the Government depend on the apathetic native for gratuitous service until the day comes when, as has been the case before, they will cry lustily for the assistance of that new discarded lord of creation—the Englishman of energy and integrity.

Mr. A. SPICER proposed the second resolution, and said—The resolution that I have to propose is as follows:—"We regret also to observe that those persons who desire the Bill to be passed, while accusing its opponents of many things untrue in themselves which had best be passed over in silent contempt, state that we are equally opposed to Lord Ripon's general policy; more especially in the matters of Local Self-Government; and the larger introduction of Natives into the higher ranks of the service. We desire, therefore, to say that, whatever opinions individuals amongst us may have in these matters, such is not the case. We are not opposed to Self-Government or to Natives obtaining high positions in the service, so long as such is consonant with the continuance of British Rule, the equal administration of justice, and the energetic development of the resources of this great country. It seems to me that in the proposition I have just read I am merely repeating a truism, and that all that can be said on this subject has been already said. I am quite sure none of us here would wish to prevent natives of this country from obtaining such positions as their abilities and their trustworthiness may fit them for, or for managing their own local affairs. But it seems to me there are some positions for which natives of this country are unfitted, not so much on account of want of education as on account of moral fibre, and inability to free themselves from caste influences and prejudices, and the position that the passing of this Bill would give them seems to me one of them. There are other positions also in a district like this I hold them to be unfitted for, from the same reasons, such as Civil Surgeon and District Superintendent of Police, but it is waste of time to discuss this much discussed and well but unanimously condemned Bill, and I would turn for a moment to consider what we are going to do when Government passes this Bill, as pass it in some shape or other it will. Are we to sit down and see our countrymen and women in this country, or be ourselves handed over to jail, or may be the gallows, by Native Magistrates for crimes of which we are no more guilty than the unborn babe? No, better, I say, to be shot down by bullets from British rifles, if meet death or dishonour we must, than to have our characters destroyed, and our families and friends at home disgraced by connection with us. As this seems to me the certain outcome of the passing of this bill, I would earnestly ask every one present to familiarise himself with the use of a rifle, as bloodshed is inevitable if this bill be passed, for I take it as past discussion that we will not be judged in criminal matters by native magistrates, and I would ask the chairman to ask advice from the Defence Association in Calcutta as to whether they would not advise us all to join the volunteers, or whether we should merely join rifle clubs. It is an absolute necessity, if we are to do any good, that we must get trained, or train ourselves to act as a disciplined body of men. It would be a very effective reply to the passing of this bill for the Defence Association to call every non-official European and Eurasian throughout India to learn to use a rifle and bayonet, not to support the Government, but in certain eventualities to enable us to demand back again in the future the birthright that they now propose to steal from us. Do you suppose that the Barons of England would have wrung the Magna Charta from despotic and pusillanimous John if they had gone to him on bended knee and not with armed men at their back? In the same way I hold we shall have to win back our birthright from a despotic, vain, and obstinate Viceroy who will not listen to his own officials, much less to reason.

In seconding the above resolution, Mr. BELL said—Gentlemen, I feel how inadequately any argument or opinion of my own can add more weight to the exhaustive criticism that this obnoxious Bill has already called forth, from Europeans both official and non-official. The resolution I am called upon to second deprecates the assumption of the supporters of the Bill that our opposition to this Bill is only part of a systematic opposition to the whole of Lord Ripon's policy. This is distinctly reflected by the terms of the resolution. Most of the arguments for the Bill are feeble, and the reason assigned for its introduction has been proved chimerical; can it be anything but so when its acknowledged object is to put into the hands of a race, but now dimly discerning the advantages of civilisation, the power of trying a race, who are not only their conquerors, but who have for centuries been educated to believe in the impartiality of their own tribunals? Is it possible that we should be anything but suspicious of justice administered by a people, to say the least of it, so easily impressed by outside influences? Gentlemen, if we had, as becomes fair-thinking Englishmen, entertained the opinion that a native of this country, in the present state of his development, was fit by moral and social training to try us in a Criminal Court, would we have opposed a paternal Government's measure in the way we are now doing? No, we oppose the Bill from an instinctive feeling that justice cannot be expected from natives, as much as from a desire to retain for ourselves the right of being tried by our peers. When the accused has no confidence in the impartiality of his Judge, when the Judge is the man desiring the power of trying the accused, can there be any confidence in the judgment? Are our feelings on this matter to be slighted, are we to subject ourselves, or allow ourselves to be subjected, to men of a constitutional moral weakness, men wanting in the strength and sturdiness we ourselves possess? I have no need, I am sure, to answer my own questions. It is no doubt a necessity of the country that natives should be admitted to certain offices of Government, but I submit that at any rate the line should be drawn when it is proposed that the conquered should judge the conquerors, that inferiors should judge superiors, and to lower British prestige by bowing to the cries of the educated Bengali. We have quietly accepted the Local Government Bill, the measure, I believe, of which we have not yet adequately gauged the magnitude; but we have not indistinctly felt, as we have in the case of this Ilbert Bill, that it is affecting any of our rights as British born subjects; and surely, from this Lord Ripon ought to be able to gather that we do not agitate for agitation's sake, but simply from our innate knowledge of what is due to us British born subjects, inheriting a time honoured privilege, and also acting with a firm resolve of retaining that privilege.

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. A. STEWART, and on rising to do so he said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I will now read the resolution which I have to put for your acceptance—"We protest against the question being called a privilege of natives. It is essentially a question of the privilege of Europeans, with which natives, as such, have no concern, so long as justice is equally administered." I am sure we are all unanimous that the giving of the privilege to try European British subjects to natives is quite uncalled for, and in most cases not wanted by the natives themselves. In no way do we interfere with the many privileges preserved to them by law, and why are we to be deprived of the only one that we as Europeans possess, and which has been handed down to us by our forefathers, and which has far more reason to be allowed to remain as it is, than any held by the natives? In my experience here of over twenty years I have seen a gradually increasing friendly feeling between planter and native, the natives in many cases taking advice from the neighbouring planter, when in difficulty. But if this Bill be passed, I have no doubt that this good feeling will be entirely eradicated, and we will go back to the days when we could not move about the country without being insulted or assaulted. Messrs. Gladstone and Bright would seemingly compare the planters of to-day with the planters of fifty or sixty years ago in the West Indies, or sugar plantations of America. I am sure, if these gentlemen had a practical experience of the planter and the difficulties he had to contend with, they would not be so keen about taking from us the right we wish to retain by being tried by our own fellow countrymen. The planters of to-day, I contend, are a law abiding community, and moreover, gentlemen, willing and ready to assist Government with hand, head, and purse; but if this obnoxious Bill be passed in any form, then the Government, and they alone, will be responsible for any change in their feelings. In conclusion I consider the remarks made by Messrs. Bright and Co. an insult to all the planting community in India.

Mr. R. J. R. MACKENZIE seconded this resolution, and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in seconding the resolution so ably proposed by Mr. Stewart, I would ask you to not lightly weigh the importance of the situation impending. It is with feelings of the greatest alarm, I feel sure, you must view the action Government has taken in so deliberately disregarding the expressed opinion of the whole European community of India. The feelings aroused in the breasts of all of us, by a measure so utterly uncalled for, is no paltry one. Accustomed as we have been blindly to trust our Government in a policy approved of and upheld by all, namely, that of allowing us trial by our peers, by men of our own nationality, and, therefore, acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of our race, this proposed Bill has fallen like a thunder-bolt upon us. We are surrounded by drastic formulae so complicated and numerous that it is a wonder our work progresses at all; but with this detestable Bill hanging over our heads, and our confidence in the ruling power so terribly shaken, what are we to do? Admitted as it was by the introducers of the Bill that it was looked on as of small importance, and could not have effect for years to come, seeing the way, the very mooted of the measure has roused the whole European and Eurasian community throughout this vast Empire, I take it any sane man must see the necessity for its instant withdrawal. Has justice ever failed? Has the European judge ever been known to spare the European if found guilty; or treat the native by prejudicial measures? No sir, we cannot, will not have this Bill. We will not be tried by a native. What knows he of us? That which we know of him is, I regret to say, very far from redounding to his credit.

In our cities, such as Calcutta, European barristers are available to discover the two pice witness, and bring the lying perjurer to a speedy, and well-merited punishment; but we here in the Mofussil, what are we to do? Imagine if you can a planter's wife or sister being brought before a native magistrate for trial! Would a garden throughout the whole of Cachar contain a planter, volunteer or otherwise? I pause for a reply! I consider that by this measure, as yet not passed as law, harm has been done it will take years to undo. I call upon all present should this bill, which so stinks in our nostrils, be made law, unitedly to resist its action. We must act together. Unity is strength, and, brother planters, never forget that the rights of a free born Briton are unassailable, precious to him as life, and for them he is willing to lose life, and more than that what can he? I hope in all sincerity you will approve of, and support the resolution which has been put forward.

The fourth resolution was proposed by Mr. JAMES PETER, and it reads:—"We have been greatly pained to observe that the feeling of the whole European population of India is thought of so little moment. Even at the best this Bill was looked upon by its introducers as a small matter of very little consequence that could have little result for many years to come. When it was found that it was so strongly objected to by those whom it affected, and who hitherto so loyally supported the Government in many ways, the slightest consideration might have been deemed sufficient to induce its instant withdrawal. But no consideration has been given us—we have no votes." On rising to propose the above resolution, Mr. Peter said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, so much has been written, and so much has been spoken at different meetings on the subject, and with such apparently poor result, that it seems as if Government were purposely shutting its ears to argument of any kind. The Bill has been attempted to be justified on various grounds, and no sooner have those been demolished by the opponents of the Bill, than other grounds have been taken up to be likewise dealt with, and yet, so far as we can judge, there is no sign of yielding. One of the grounds put forward was "anomaly." Now, gentlemen, I will ask you if it does not strike you as one, that Government, after promising to be guided by the opinion of its own officers, and which, it is needless to say, are, with few exceptions, entirely opposed to the Bill, should not immediately withdraw the Bill, but seem more bent on passing it than ever? The Chief Commissioner of Assam, in one of his late reports, says he would consider that gentleman a bad Deputy Commissioner who did not get on with his tea planters, so that, speaking more immediately of our own province, we must take into consideration from the above that not only does Mr. Elliot value our assistance, but expect his deputies to work with, consult, and secure the co-operation of us tea planters, as giving excellent results, and thus our views, if impressed upon Government in no other way, are reflected in Mr. Wright's minutes on the Bill. Under these circumstances, it is quite impossible for the Government to get away from the fact that our views have been laid before them, both officially and non-officially. There is no doubt that in April last our views were pretty strongly expressed in the meeting held here, but Government in their present mood might choose to look upon that as improper, as not having reached them through the proper official channels. However, the position is untenable after the Deputy Commissioner's able minutes on the Bill. To whom, I would ask you, is Government indebted for the conversion of the wilds of Assam into a smiling province, but to us? And I contend, and I am sure you will all agree with me, that although our position is non-official, yet the assistance one and all of us have lent towards opening up new roads and means of communication, to say nothing of many other things, entitles us not only to be consulted, but the opinions given to be regarded as that of men who have to a great extent thrown in their lot with Government for the advancement and improvement of our own particular district, but which nevertheless must be regarded as an integral part of the great Indian Empire. I would point to the great extensions in road communication which have taken place within the last ten years, and if reference were made to Government records it would be found that the cost of original work was invariably borne by the planter. This is but one of the many works done by us, but it is needless for me to refer further here to them, especially to you, who know so well. There is one point, however, to which I would refer in Mr. Wright's minutes, namely, that he thinks "It would be a graceful concession to covenanted Native Civilian to give them the powers of the Justice of the Peace on their reaching the grade of District Magistrate." I refer to this, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, not with any view to criticise Mr. Wright's minutes, but in case it might be construed into being the views of the district. Mr. Wright admits that it would be an opportune now, but I say, and I am sure, gentlemen, you will all agree with me, that it never would be opportune, that we cannot and we will not have any compromise. A compromise is sweet as balm to the soul of a Radical, and we will have none of it. If Government has no consideration for our feelings and opinions, how can they expect our support and co-operation? The compromise of 1872 has given a handle to bringing up the present Bill, and we are now if we consent to any further compromise, only putting off the evil day; for sooner or later, if any compromise is accepted now, will the Bill be introduced again, clothed perhaps in a new robe, but going further than the present one. Mr. Luttman-Johnson, once Deputy Commissioner of the little "overflow from Sylhet," and who is prepared to go almost as far, if not further, than the "Daring Duckling," thinks that unless we are prepared to quit the country, this Bill should not be persevered with; and he does not think that that time is quite at hand yet. Surely, gentlemen, this, coming from a disciple of the advanced school, should have some weight with our present go-ahead at all prices Government. Probably at no time has it been more necessary for every European to stand to his guns and fight for that birthright which he has inherited for generations, and to tamper with which in any other but a distant portion of the realm would be more than any Government would dare, knowing well that it would mean immediate downfall to its power; the effect and memories of which would take more time to efface than even the most sanguine Radical would expect to live out. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is true we have no direct

votes, but to some extent this is our own fault. Our industry is daily and yearly becoming more powerful, and tea and piece-goods are now running side by side. We are not so powerful as piece-goods yet, but the Birmingham Caucus must have had a small beginning, and why should not Mincing-lane by and bye put in an appearance? [The gross ignorance which seems to prevail regarding us and our occupation ought not to be allowed to exist any longer, and the working men in India have shown us a noble example in despatching their delegate, Mr. Atkins; and, gentlemen, if we are not able to do the same, there are many amongst us who annually go home on furlough. Let the Anglo-Indian Defence Fund furnish the "sinews of war," and I am sure none amongst us who go home would consider it a task, but rather a pleasure, to enlighten the British public as to what Government is now trying to subject us to. This would be carrying the war into the enemy's camp, and there can be no doubt that if our brethren at home knew to what an extent the protracted and uncalled for delay in dealing with this Bill has stirred up race distinction and embittered our daily relations with the Natives, not to speak of loss of prestige, the question would become a party one, and could have but one issue. Those of our brethren whose opinions favour the Bill we cannot believe, and as Mr. Keswick aptly put it, belong only to those "sailing with the prevailing wind," and it is a very noticeable feature that these opinions emanate only from the heads of departments never likely to be effected by the change, and are therefore to a great extent inadmissible. Let Government be guided by those who have a long period of service before them in this country, and there then would be but one result, the immediate withdrawal of this detested Bill.]

Dr. A. J. M. MACLAUGHLIN seconded this resolution and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was my intention to say nothing at this meeting, first because I cannot add anything to the unanswerable arguments which have been brought forward from time to time against this Bill; secondly, because no word of mine can add significance to the resolutions so ably proposed by Mr. Peter, and the importance of which you all so thoroughly appreciate; and last, but not least, because I feared I might give too free vent to my feelings, and lay myself open to the accusation of having added fuel to the fire which has now, I am sorry to see, reached the very verge of open rebellion. But gentlemen, I have changed my mind, as I do not think I would be doing my duty if I did not express my firm opinion on this most important subject. We have no votes, and consequently we have no constitutional means of opposing this reckless policy of our rulers; and those who should support us, our fellow countrymen in England, do not trouble themselves about us, and do not seem to know the nature of our grievance. They imagine, it seems, that we are objecting to the natives having equal rights with us, and to their being raised, if possible, to our standard, when what we really do object to is an attempt to deprive us of our most cherished rights, and to lower us to the standard of the native, with no real benefit to anyone, but just to gratify the sentimentality of a few Bengali Babus; and indeed, people at home, even if they tried, would find it a difficult matter to become properly acquainted with the particulars of the case, considering the systematic way they have been misinformed as regards our motives in opposing this Bill, and the feelings generally of the people with regard to it. We have fresh in our memory the false statement made by our Viceroy's mouthpiece in the House of Parliament, viz., that the consensus of official opinion in India is in favour of the Bill, opinions which we have all read, and know are with few exceptions against the Bill in its entirety, while a large majority of them is in favour of the immediate withdrawal of it. The notorious cooked telegram, and Mr. Gladstone's gratuitous remark that the spirit of ascendancy of us, who are opening up by our energy and capital the latent resources of the country, educating, civilising, and enriching the natives, and who may, if left unchecked, raise them during the lapse of another century almost to the standard of a European race—must be suppressed. Such conduct on the part of our rulers has caused us great pain, and irritated us to no small extent. It is unfortunate, too, that we, in self-defence, in our discussions on this Bill, have had to make disparaging statements about natives, which have been taken to heart the more readily because they are true and cannot be denied. All this has created in the native mind feelings of animosity to us, which, taken into consideration with our feelings just now, must put it beyond doubt that a very large amount of combustible material is being accumulated, which requires only a spark to turn it into a conflagration of enormous dimensions. It is impossible to say when the spark will fall on this combustible material if Government persists in its present suicidal policy, but it will surely do so ere long. Now that we see danger is near at hand, we should all prepare ourselves for the struggle. It does not require a prophet to see that a great danger is at hand, but that must not check us from rallying round the standard of liberty, and, like true loyal subjects, fighting for our Queen and country. Surely, matters have come to a pretty pass, and all on account of a measure which our rulers are trying to make the British public believe is a small matter of very little consequence. Is it a small matter to deprive Britons of one of their most cherished rights—a right which we have held from the time of King John, and for which our forefathers fought—a right which forms the very essence of our liberty? No, certainly not. This Bill is an infringement on our liberty. Every Briton values his liberty as he values his life, consequently it is only to be expected that we shall resist it as long as we live. However, it is to be hoped that sensible and moderate men at home will soon come to see the mistake which Government is making, and ere it is too late, and the mischief is done, come to our rescue and save us from being the victims of the cruel and merciless tyranny of John Bright, Chamberlain, and their Radical following.

This resolution was supported by Mr. Ross in a few strong and appropriate remarks.

The fifth resolution was proposed by Mr. S. D. JACKSON, and he said—The resolution which I have to propose is as follows:—"It having been thus clearly shown that the non-official European popula-

tion have no constitutional influence with the Government, they have now to consider what other pressure they can bring to bear, and what course they will adopt in the event of the Bill being forced on them." Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this resolution, which I have been asked to bring forward, is at once the easiest and the most difficult to put properly to you; the easiest, because not a European in India but has been wondering for many a long day what pressure could be brought to bear on, or what arguments used with, Government to induce them to withdraw this Bill; the most difficult, because none, as far as I know, has yet solved the problem. I do not believe that anything we can say will prevent Government carrying this Bill in some form or another. The head of this bigoted Government at home has said we must be suppressed, and this Bill passed; but I do think that the very madness of the measure knells the dissolution of the fanatic party who, to please a few blatant Baboos, could throw the whole of this Empire into confusion and uproar. There are not wanting instances here in Cachar of men whose opinions have changed, and who speak of Gladstone in a very different way since the introduction of this Bill, but at home there are not wanting signs of a coming change. Honest men cannot live with some of the members of this Radical party, and before long we shall see such a man as Sir Charles Dilke leading a Conservative party, so it is already rumoured. But if this Bill should be carried through and upheld as law, what course are we to take? We have said we will not be tried criminally by natives, neither will we, come what may. Whatever course may be decided must be one and the same throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and Europeans must act as one man, pledged to support one another, and resist even to the death this infamous attempt to abolish Magna Charta. At the present stage it is difficult to say what course should be taken. We can only await developments. Meanwhile we must be prepared for the worst, and above all things act in perfect unison.

This resolution was ably seconded by Mr. A. E. BUTLER, who spoke in firm and unmistakable language, and said in effect that, if we stood together, united and resolute, against the Bill, we must win, and gave instances of unjust laws having been repealed by sheer strength of unyielding opposition.

The sixth resolution read as follows:—"We thank those who have been so faithfully fighting our battle for us hitherto, and we would especially thank the ladies of India for their noble and touching petition to the Queen. We again thank Mr. Keswick and the Calcutta Members of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association for all the trouble they have taken on our behalf, while our thanks are also due to Mr. W. B. Hudson and the Mozufferpore Planters for pointing us out the way we must now go."

Mr. E. C. SHOWERS, in proposing the above resolution, said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, few words from me are required. Our friends referred to have done probably as much as was in their power, and apparently partly successfully to frustrate this Bill. Out in this country little remains to be done. Lord Ripon, however, seems determined to pass the Bill in some form or other, and he will. The question then remains what do we—the despised unofficial class, who, Lord Hartington says, are not responsible for the government of the country, and consequently must not be listened to—intend to do? I would propose that from each Presidency an influential deputation consisting of delegates from the different tea, indigo, and other districts where British subjects are largely employed or reside, together with the Chamber of Commerce, Tea Trade and other associations, be selected by the Committee of the E. and A. I. Defence Association, to wait on Lord Ripon as soon after his arrival in Calcutta as possible, and implore him humbly not to risk throwing the country into all the horrors of civil war. Should this heaven-born statesman, this head of a Government, who (to prove the equality of races) robs both Native and European alike, the landholders and zemindars of their land, and us of a dearly-prized privilege, the possession of which we are prepared to defend with our lives—should he, I say, refuse to listen to reason, and still persist in his mad course, then the real labours of the Defence Association will commence, as they will have to concert measures for resistance throughout India, and these, to be successful, must be organised, and united action taken. Should we be, which God forbid, compelled to take up arms in self-defence, Mr. Gladstone will find that we are not so easily to be suppressed, and Lord Ripon that we will not be contented with the simple withdrawal of the Bill, but that we shall also refuse to allow our fellow-countrymen to be tried by native magistrates even in presidency towns.

Mr. WOODROFFE seconded this resolution, and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to comment on the past and present resolutions, I fear I should be taking up a great deal of your valuable time, as many of us have long journeys to make, but in the meantime it is for us to hope and trust that Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, now Empress of India, will give her most sincere and kind consideration to the petition presented by her sister subjects, though doubtful if presented. I now have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Showers's resolution, and feel sure that, in so doing, I am expressing the wishes of all present.

Seventh Resolution:—"We pledge ourselves in the event of this Bill being passed to resist it individually and collectively by all the legal means in our power. We will not be tried by a native, nor acknowledge his jurisdiction over us, no matter what his position may be, and we shall support to the utmost any European British subject in India in this determination. We also call upon all to act likewise, even those living in the Presidency towns, where the compromise of 1872 (but which would then be compromise no longer) is now in force."

Mr. DOAKE, in proposing the above resolution, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is very painful for us to find ourselves placed in this position to-day, and feel that we must adopt the resolution now before the meeting. There are times in the lives of men when they greatly desire to escape by some side way from the straight path of duty that lies before them. When Charles levied his ship money, we cannot but think that Hampden, and those who acted with him, would personally have preferred to pay the tax rather than suffer in default,

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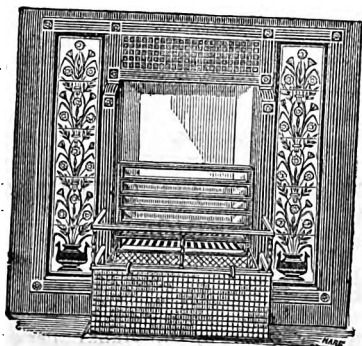
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay Nov. 2; Madras and Allahabad, Oct. 31; Calcutta Oct. 30.

We learn that the Secretary of State for India has spontaneously sent for Mr. Atkins, the delegate sent home by the English working-men of India to protest against the Ilbert Bill; and that Mr. Atkins was to have the honour of an interview with his Lordship yesterday. We can only hope that this action of Lord Kimberley indicates an awakening consciousness, on the part of the Government, of the cruel effect that will be produced by the Bill on the class of Englishmen and Englishwomen whom Mr. Atkins represents; and that it is the prelude to the entire withdrawal of Lord Ripon's persecuting proposals.

LORD NORTHBROOK's announcement of the virtual surrender of the whole of the *principle* of the Bill, on the part of the Government, only reached us last week just as we were going to Press. We deal with the subject to-day in our leading columns. It is difficult to decide, whose convictions are *most* outraged, and whose arguments are *most* stultified, by the suggested compromise—those of the supporters or those of the opponents of the Bill. For while it surrenders all the principle and most of the details contended for by Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert—and must surely make Mr. Bright and Sir Arthur Hobhouse blush—at the same time it is ingeniously so contrived as to retain nearly all the elements of mischief of the original Bill. It has probably been evolved out of Mr. Gladstone's theory condemned for its uncharitableness by the *Hindoo Patriot*—that the main thing is, to check “the spirit of ascendancy” of the Anglo-Indian community. That is to say, the most obvious feature of the new Bill is, the eagerness of its authors to insult and persecute their fellow-countrymen in India, at whatever cost, and for whatever trivial consideration.

The prompt action of the Anglo-Indian Association in Calcutta, in calling a public meeting—and the fierce determination to resist the passing of the Bill to the last, which, we learn, prevails throughout India—must surely have their weight with the Government, if Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kimberley are not wholly lost to all sense of patriotism in their fear of being discredited by Lord Ripon's folly and recklessness.

The public meeting of Native and English gentlemen interested in land, which was held in the Calcutta Town-hall, on Saturday last, under the able chairmanship of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, C.I.E., to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, appears to have been a great success; and we observe that it is to be followed by a larger and more general meeting to be held in December.

We are very glad to see that both Indian and English Zemindars are now cordially pulling together, to resist the infamous act of spoliation proposed by Mr. Ilbert in this most iniquitous land-bill. At one time it seemed very likely that the fears, expressed by Lord Stanley of Alderley so aptly in the statement that this breach of the Permanent Settlement was being smuggled through “under cover of the dust raised by the Ilbert Bill,” would be fulfilled. But the speeches of Mr. Keswick (representing the great English firm of Zemindars, Messrs. Watson and Co.), and of Mr. Henry Bell, at this meeting, show that Indian gentlemen and English gentlemen will once more stand shoulder to shoulder

in opposing the foolish proposals of ignorant and impracticable men, in this matter of Mr. Ilbert's Bengal Tenancy Bill.

THE resolutions passed at the meeting are characterised by great moderation, and are most skilfully drawn up; whilst they have the ring of thorough determination. They show clearly that the landholders of Bengal, long lulled into a sort of stupor by Lord Ripon's profuse expressions of benevolence and lavish promises of all sorts of Utopian blessings, have at last been thoroughly awakened to a sense of the critical state of their position—in which, as the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore justly observed, their “rights, social position, nay, very means of existence” are at stake.

THE Administrative Report of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division well illustrates the utter collapse of Lord Ripon's Utopian schemes of Local Self-Government, about which so much claptrap was talked a year or so ago. As the Commissioner says, “It began in talk, and ended in talk, and now there is not even languid curiosity to know when the new scheme will be introduced.”

LORD RIPON and Mr. Ilbert have been the apostles of “talk” in India. But the worst of a *régime* of talk is, that some of the talk is apt to get itself translated into deeds—as in the Ilbert Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill—and then the idle talk becomes active mischief.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has drawn attention prominently to the magnificent possibilities of the revival of a great land-trade between India and Central Asia, by way of Darjeeling. If the Viceroy had devoted half the energy he has expended on compiling telegrams about the Ilbert Bill, and similar works of supererogation, to such questions as the extension of this Thibetan trade, India at the present moment would have been happier and perhaps a richer country.

THE leading Native daily of Calcutta, the *Indian Mirror*, has, we much regret to see, some exceedingly disrespectful remarks on the English Volunteers of India. It says:—

“Should such a deplorable contingency arise, as the political severance of India from England, and the Indian races prove unable to maintain their own independence, it is certainly not the non-official European community with their force of thirty thousand holiday soldiers, who will step into the Indian Empire, but either Russia or some other European Power, with a real army, before whom our Volunteer Corps will most likely scatter themselves like a flight of birds at the mere report of a gun.”

The *Indian Mirror* ought to know that it is exactly such silly nonsense as this, that serves to widen the breach between the English and the Natives that has been caused by Lord Ripon's mischievous incitements to race-antagonism. Had the passage quoted above appeared in a less respectable journal, or even in the correspondence-columns of the *Indian Mirror*, it would have been more excusable.

SIR RICHARD CROSS's advice to the Government on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, given last night at Workington, embodies in a very few words the unanimous opinion of every person really qualified to form an opinion on the question—“Withdraw the Viceroy and withdraw the Bill.”

We shall give next week a full report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Nov. 19, which we are obliged to hold over for want of space.

A REUTER's telegram, dated Bombay, Nov. 21, says:—

“The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Cathay*, have landed, and met with a cordial reception. An immense concourse of people were present on the occasion. Great festivities are preparing in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses. A public fair will be held to-morrow, and the day will be observed as a holiday.”

The Duke of Connaught will lay the foundation-stone of a new hospital for women and children."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows under date yesterday:—

"A vessel has arrived at Port Blair from Camorta bringing intelligence of the murder of Mr. D. Röpstorff, superintendent of the Nicobars. Mr. Röpstorff and his wife were the only Europeans on Camorta, the remainder of the population, besides the aborigines, consisting of some hundred of convicts and a havildar's guard of Madras Sepoys. The havildar, having been magisterially punished by the superintendent, lay in wait and shot him while riding with his wife. The murderer then committed suicide. Mrs. Röpstorff showed great courage. She dragged her husband's body to the house, gave the necessary orders to the Sepoy guard, and sent news of the occurrence to Port Blair. Major Protheroe, superintendent of the Andamans, proceeded immediately to Camorta."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary of the week:—Mr. Robert Carrigg, superintendent of the Madras Stable Company; Rev. Charles Edward Wheeler, of Cawnpore; Pundit Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the Indian Reformer.

WITH respect to the Tea Market, the following is from Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s Tea Report:—

"At the Public Sales, held on the 24th October, out of 15,456 packages offered, 14,785 packages were sold. Prices were again irregular and lower. The advices from London continue very dull, the heavy arrivals, especially of China Tea, depressing the market generally. Regarding this the *Public Ledger* writes:—'The import into London during September, although reaching 31,055,048 lbs. were less than those in August, but 3½ million lbs. above the corresponding date last year, when 27,530,516 lbs. were imported; the increase is entirely confined to China. The total for the last four months shows an increase of about fourteen million lbs.' In August the landings were the greatest on record."

THE *Englishman* gives the following report of the Freight Market up to October 30:—

"During the past week we have not had much business put through in freights. By canal rates are considerably easier; by Cape they are unchanged, as although there is little inquiry for tonnage, vessels seem inclined to hold off the market rather than accept the current low rates offering. Unless, however, the present reports of the shortness of the jute crop are very incorrect, they have not much to look forward to, specially as our other principal items of export, grain and seeds of all sorts, seem to be exhausted or nearly so. Only three vessels have been fixed, one for New York and two for San Francisco. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 38,039 tons."

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Oct. 23:—

"Unusually heavy rain has fallen throughout the greater part of the Madras Presidency, in Mysore, and in the southern districts of Bombay. Some damage has been done by excessive rain in parts of Madras and in the Deccan, and *rabi* sowings have been retarded, but standing crops have on the whole been much benefited, and promise well. Damage from excessive rain and interruption of *rabi* sowings are also reported from Hyderabad and the Berars. In Sind there has been no rain, and water for *rabi* irrigation is scarce, owing to the low level of the river. Slight showers, favourable to *rabi* sowings have fallen over the greater part of Central India, except Gwalior, where rain is needed. No rain fell in Rajputana, and it is much needed in Ulwar; elsewhere prospects are good. Except in Mergui, scarcely any rain has fallen in Burma during the week, and rice on highlands has suffered in parts of three districts. In Assam the weather is seasonable and crops are doing well. Rain still holds off in Bengal, and much injury has been done by the long break to the rice crop, the prospects of which are very unfavourable in all, save the eastern districts. In the Central Provinces there has been general and in parts heavy rain which has delayed agricultural operations, but prospects continue good. Moderate rain has fallen in a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in two districts of the Punjab, but more is needed in both provinces for the *rabi*. The *kharif* is being harvested, and winter sowings are in progress in most provinces, where they are not retarded by drought or by excessive rain. The public health is generally fair. Prices are still rising in Bengal, and are generally steady elsewhere."

#### MAIL NEWS.

It is stated that the Duke of Connaught will visit Hyderabad in February on the occasion of the Nizam's installation.

The Viceroy's party reached Batala safely on the 26th ult. Very cold weather is being experienced.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal left Darjeeling on the 29th ult. for Cooch Behar, where he goes to instal the young Rajah of Cooch Behar.

Sir Donald Stewart, accompanied by the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, and Captain Stewart, A.D.C., left Simla for Subathoo at 7 a.m. on the 24th ult.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Madras, accompanied by Lady Roberts, left Ootacamund on the 29th ult. for Trichinopoly and others stations, and will be absent from Ooty till the 22nd December next.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Bombay left Poona on Monday with his Military Secretary and the Quartermaster General of the Army, for Mhow, Nusseerabad, &c. His Excellency will return to Bombay about the middle of next month to receive the Duke of Connaught.

The Government of India has decided that the Nizam of Hyderabad shall be installed in February. The condition of Hyderabad at the present time is not very satisfactory, and the decision of Government has given general satisfaction.

At a durbar held on the 30th ult. the Nizam invested the sons of the late Sir Salar Jung with the titles held by their father.

A special notification has been issued at Calcutta calling upon the local Volunteers to furnish a guard of honour on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival in the city. Owing to the acrimonious controversy which has been raging with reference to the Ilbert Bill, it was at one time believed that no such call would be made, but now that the guard of honour is asked for, it is thought that the men will muster in fair strength.

A letter has been received by the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, of the Canadian Mission, Indore, from the Government of India, intimating that direct interference on behalf of the mission at Indore must be confined to requiring for the missionaries, if necessary, perfect religious freedom, so far as the exercise of their personal religion is concerned, and security from molestation in their own houses.

Intelligence has been received in Bombay to the effect that the s. s. *Clan Alpine*, a pilgrim vessel from Bombay, was fired upon on the 3rd instant by a Turkish man-of-war at Camaran, because she attempted to leave the port without finishing the quarantine imposed by the authorities.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Muscat, the place having been besieged by a brother of the present Imam. Severe fighting has taken place, in which H.M.S. *Philomel* is said to have taken part against the assailants.

There was a sharp and sudden outbreak of colera at Surat last week. Thirty-nine deaths occurred in three days. The disease disappeared almost as quickly as it came, the latest returns showing only a few isolated attacks.

The troopship *Euphrates* arrived in harbour on the 26th ult. The troopship *Malabar* left for England on the 31st ult.

Four men are in custody on a charge of poisoning the young Maharani of Parla Kimidi. The murder of the deceased is said to have been planned, owing to her opposition to some intrigues about her husband's Court.

Great excitement has been caused in orthodox Hindoo circles by the news of Pandita Ramabai's conversion to Christianity.

Owing to the failure of the rainfall in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, it is feared that scarcity may prevail.

A movement is on foot in Madras for the establishment of a hospital for the accommodation of females belonging to those sections of native society which, by custom and habit, do not appear in public. The Local Government have accorded their approval to the scheme.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned the formation of annual standing camps at Roorkee, for the purpose of carrying out combined artillery and engineer practice, on the same lines as the course of instruction in siege operations carried on at Chatham and Dungeness.

A frontier report states that one Maizulla Khan, of the Ghilzai tribe, has been put to death in Turkestan by order of Abdul Rahman.

A merchant of Umritsur, suspected of being a spy, has been ordered to leave Cabul.

The troops forming the garrison of Poona were paraded in review order on the 19th ult., when the Afghan Campaign medals were presented to those entitled thereto by Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., commanding the division.

A telegram from Sir E. Baring, Cairo, states that quarantine against Bombay was removed for all departures after Nov. 6.

The exact site of the Black Hole at Calcutta has been discovered by Mr. R. R. Bayne, C.E., of that city.

The Salvationists "bombarded" Colombo on the 20th ult. The P. & O. s.s. *Pekin*, which is shortly expected, brings four more "officers" to Bombay. In Madras a large brass band is being organised "to wake up hundreds of sleeping sinners."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Nov. 18:—

"The Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association met on Thursday last and passed the following resolutions:—

"1. With reference to the announcement made by Lord Northbrook at Bristol, it is resolved that the kindred association in London be informed that the united opinion of the communities affected by the Ilbert Bill, as expressed at numerous public meetings, is opposed to the measure in any form, and protests strenuously against the vicious principles which would subject Europeans to the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates.

"2. That a public meeting be convened to protest against the apparent determination of the Government to proceed with the Bill, in defiance and contempt of collective public opinion, and to consider and decide regarding future action; and that all classes throughout India be invited to attend."

"The European residents in the Sibsaigar district, in Assam, held a large and influential meeting on Thursday last, and adopted unanimously a series of resolutions condemning the Bill. The anxiety shown by the Europeans of Assam on the subject of the Ilbert Bill does not appear unnatural when we recollect the fact mentioned by Mr. Muspratt, Judge of Sylhet, in his report—namely, that 2,436 false cases were detected in Assam in 1880, and 2,185 in 1881; or, in other words, that nearly 10 per cent. of the charges brought were rejected.

"The zemindars seem to be at last shaking off their extraordinary apathy on the subject of the Rent Bill. A largely-attended meeting of native and European gentlemen interested in land was held in the Calcutta Town-hall yesterday, Dr. Rajendra-Lala Mitter presiding. The following resolutions were carried:—

"1. That a committee submit a memorial to the Viceroy in Council with reference to the official opinions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

"2. That a memorial be submitted to the Secretary of State, with reference to the despatch of the Indian Government upon which his sanction to the Bill was accorded, praying that he will direct that no further proceedings in the matter be taken, until he has had an opportunity of reconsidering his decision with reference to the facts stated in the memorial; and, further, that a memorial be addressed to the Viceroy praying for a postponement of the Bill till the Secretary of State's orders on the above representation shall have been received.

"3. That it be respectfully brought to the notice of the Government that the Bill will seriously depreciate the value of the property of the zemindars, and will consequently reduce their means of maintaining or contributing to the support of institutions and objects of public utility.

"4. That arrangements be made for a general meeting in Calcutta of the zemindars of Bengal and Behar during December for further discussion of the steps to be taken in the matter of the Bill."

"Among the speakers were Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, Mr. Keswick (representing the great landholding firm of Watson and Co.), Mr. C. P. Hill, a zemindar of the Sunderbunds, and Mr. Henry Bell, late Legal Remembrancer to the Government.

"The annual administrative report of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division furnishes some further evidence regarding native feeling with reference to the topics of the day. The only district, he says, in which interest is displayed in the Rent Bill is Mymensing, where the hopes of the ryots are extravagant, and the anticipations of the zemindars unduly gloomy. Interest in the Ilbert Bill is said to exist only in the larger towns. Regarding local self-government, he states that the enthusiasm has died out. It began to talk, and ended in talk, and now there is not even languid curiosity to know when the new scheme will be introduced. On the subject of the Press, he states that the newspapers of Mymensing have been infected with a growing estrangement from and bitterness towards Europeans, and that this feeling has developed itself out of the Criminal Procedure Bill.

"The harvest prospects in Bengal continue to be gloomy. The last official report describes the general outlook in the province as serious, save in the eastern and north-eastern districts. The rice on the high lands has mostly been destroyed, while that on the low lands has suffered more or less. It is now too late to hope for anything except a very deficient return from the winter crops, but some rain would still do good by facilitating sowing. Prices have risen throughout the province. There are apparently good stocks in hand, but probably relief works will be required in some districts.

"The Akhas tribe on the Assam frontier is reported to have made a raid on Baliparahat, eighteen miles north of Tezapore, and to have carried off the forest ranger and his clerk. A party of police is preparing to start in pursuit.

"During a recent visit to Darjeeling I was much impressed

by the great advance in the prosperity of the station and district since they were brought into connection with the Indian Railway system, visible two years ago. The advance already made, however, seems but an earnest of a still more prosperous future. I do not so much refer to the prospects of Darjeeling as a health or pleasure resort as to the chance of it becoming, at no distant date, the centre of an important trans frontier trade."

"Within a few days' march of the terminus of the mountain railway lines is the richest and most populous part of Tibet, inhabited, not like the trans-frontier districts of the Punjab, by Mahomedan cut-throats, but by a peaceable and trade-loving people. At present the bulk of the trade between India and Tibet is obliged to follow a most circuitous route, through Nepal, and it is charged duty on entering and leaving that country. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the trade continues to increase. The direct route lies unquestionably through Darjeeling, and goods can now be conveyed by rail to within a week's journey from the frontier. The removal of the existing restrictions would open new and enormous markets for tea, indigo, tobacco, and other Indian products, as well as for hardware and the cotton goods of Manchester. This market would supply us in return with inexhaustible quantities of the finest wool, and with musk, borax, &c.

"There is abundant evidence that both rulers and people would welcome the opening of trade, in spite of the difficulties raised by the Chinese authorities. An occasional Tibetan trader even now manages to find his way to Darjeeling. The Llama at Shigatze is now a child; but his Prime Minister is said to be a most intelligent man, a great admirer of the English, and most anxious to establish friendly relations with them. The other day he sent to Darjeeling for a supply of English books, photographic, and other scientific instruments. It is clear that he would welcome the removal of the present difficulties. That these difficulties continue to exist is due mainly to the supineness of the English Government, which neglects to use the right, acquired under the Chefoo Convention, of sending Residents to Tibet. Such Residents would be received by the Tibetans as cordially as were the emissaries sent by Warren Hastings a century ago. The British Minister at Peking would probably find little difficulty in persuading the Chinese Government to issue such an order to its Ampas, or Residents, at Lhasa as would put an end to the obstacles which now meet traders at the frontier. The subject seems well worthy the attention of the Chambers of Commerce at the manufacturing centres at home. A little judicious pressure brought by them to bear upon the Government would probably have the result of opening to British commerce a country which has been a sealed book to Europeans for over 100 years.

"From a report published in the *Official Gazette*, it appears that the total number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in India last year was 22,125, against 21,427 in the previous year, and of cattle 46,707, against 44,669. Of the human beings destroyed, 2,606 were killed by wild animals, and 19,519 by snakes. Of the deaths occasioned by the attacks of wild animals, 805 were caused by tigers, 278 by wolves, 207 by leopards, 359 by jackals, and 202 by alligators; 18,591 wild animals and 322,421 snakes were destroyed, for which the Government paid rewards amounting to 1,41,653 rupees.

"A merchant just returned from Cabul furnishes the following items of news to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"The Ameer has executed a number of persons suspected of favouring the cause of Ayoub Khan, and has also expelled a large number from his territories. Many of the Ameer Sheer Ali's servants have been sent to Peshawur. The Persian Envoy having recovered from his illness, has left for Meshed, having failed, it is said, to secure the object of his mission. The Russian merchants who were in Turkestan have made purchases and left the country. The Russian survey expedition which visited the borders of Badakshan has finished its work and recrossed the Oxus. The ruler of Candahar has written to the Ameer for additional troops and money. The Ameer has built himself a new palace at Cabul."

THE same correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

"CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.—The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Balipara:—"Akhas raids are causing great uneasiness in the district. The Akhas in the surrounding jungle are receiving supplies from the villagers. A planter, resident eight miles from Balipara, reports that Akhas have appeared there, and he writes for arms and police to be sent. Ten police have gone to his assistance, leaving eighteen to hold the outpost. There are no officials at present on the spot, and the planters are taking measures to defend their gardens."

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Calcutta, Nov. 17, states:—

"A large and influential meeting of zemindars has been held at the Town Hall to protest against the Bengal Rent Bill. It was resolved to send a memorial to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. Much excitement prevails among the landed proprietors on this subject."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## GEMS OF CHINESE LITERATURE.\*

EVERY writer interested in China finds it a heavy task to impart any fraction of that interest to the dwellers in Europe. A war with China raises for a time a languid curiosity; but, as everybody makes up his mind beforehand that the Chinese are sure to be beaten, the real interest begotten of uncertainty is not awakened even in that case. No one, however, can become even partially acquainted with the Chinese without being amazed at this apathy; for their history, literature, polity, trade, manufactures, customs, and ideas, present a series of topics addressing themselves strongly to the sympathies of Western nations. Many reasons have been suggested for this want of attractiveness in Chinese affairs; but it seems to us that the real reason is to be found in the even excellence of all that the Celestials do, or have done. Europeans can sympathise with the benighted savage; they can feel an odd curiosity in the skin dresses and rude ornaments of the uncivilised; they can puzzle their minds for years over absurdities in the extravagant mythologies of the heathen; but they find it impossible to take interest in a people not so far beneath them as to be the objects of pity, nor so far above them as to be the objects of wonder. The misfortune of China, then, seems to be that she is always at her level best.

This fact is well illustrated in the book before us. Mr. Giles has selected passages from Chinese literature which well deserve to be classed as gems; and had only a few of them been met with in savage traditions, they would have aroused the admiration of Europe. We find the whole of them clear and straightforward in their statements, and full of good sense and practical wisdom; indeed, they are marvellously like the best kind of Western writing. Each topic is treated much in the way in which we ourselves would treat it, or expect to find it treated by a polished and polite people. The inference is that for thousands of years the Chinese have been intellectually, morally, and socially, on the level to which we have recently attained. Now people read foreign literature to find something different from what they have been accustomed to at home, not to find the stranger thinking and acting much as we should have thought and acted under similar circumstances.

We can, however, confidently recommend Mr. Giles's little book to all those who have any wish to ascertain what sort of people the Chinese really are. We are afraid that it will take the conceit out of those who fancy that Europeans are vastly superior to the inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom. The defect of the Chinese has hitherto been simply their exclusiveness. Highly intellectual themselves, and being surrounded by the sea on one side and nations far beneath themselves on the other, they have had their minds turned inwards, and have necessarily come to regard themselves with a large amount of complacency. The events of the last half century have taught them that there are things worth knowing, of which they were perfectly ignorant; and they are not the people to neglect the warnings they have received. Those who deal with them in the future will have to learn that the Chinese are a progressive people, that they profit by experience, and that each attempt to deal with them in a high-handed manner will become increasingly difficult. The French may rely upon it that they will not "walk over the course" as the English did forty years ago.

The selections in Mr. Giles's book cover a period extending from B.C. 550 to A.D. 1650, and treat on a great variety of subjects. One anecdote is well worth quoting; for, although written in the eighth century, it is singularly applicable to our own country at the present time, or to any other time when reform runs mad. A gardener is asked why his trees thrive while those of others are sickly; and he replies that it has become the custom for gardeners to worry their plants by too much attention and amendment, whereas he simply plants his properly, in good mould, and leaves them to develop naturally. He then applies his answer to the Government of the country, by adding:—"In the village where I live, the officials are for ever issuing all kinds of orders, as if greatly compassionating the people, though really to their utter injury. Morning and night the underlings come round and say, 'His Honour bids us urge on your ploughing, hasten your planting, and superintend your harvest. Do not delay with your spinning and weaving. Take care of your children. Rear poultry and pigs. Come together when the drum beats. Be ready at the sound of the rattle. Thus we poor people are badgered from morn till eve. We have not a moment to ourselves. How could anyone flourish and develop under such conditions? It is this that brought about my illness. And so it is with those who carry on the gardening business.'"

A better satire on the present pottering legislation cannot easily be penned. We would advise Mr. Giles to omit, in any

reprint of his book, the note on p. 171, relative to India. The authority there cited on the subject is not worth a straw, and the remark itself is worth about as much as the authority.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE BENGAL ENANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I was extremely sorry to have been prevented from attending the meeting held at the East India Association, on the 1st inst., as I take a great interest in the question which was then discussed. The able and exhaustive lecture read by Mr. Lethbridge, which I have since perused with great satisfaction, has left nothing unexplained, and I have no desire to add any further arguments or remarks on the general subject.

But there is one point on which I am anxious to offer a few remarks, not only because I consider it of vast importance, but also because peculiar circumstances during my long career in India have afforded me exceptional opportunities of forming a sound opinion on it.

The subject to which I specially refer, is the condition of the peasantry of Behar, and the general character of the larger landholders of that Province, especially as regards their relations with the ryots.

During a service of twenty-five years, I had frequent opportunities of observing the general character of these relations, especially in the Province of Outtaok, where, when yet a youth, I was employed in the re-settlement of the Province; but it was from the year 1850 to 1867, that I enjoyed special and altogether unusual means of maturing my former sentiments, and ascertaining with greater accuracy the real condition of the agricultural population, and the character of the leading Rajahs and Landlords.

For five years I was Judge of Shahabad, one of the leading districts of the Patna Province, and was in constant communication with both landlords and cultivators, not only through the vast number of cases which it fell to my lot to decide, but also from various other extra official opportunities, when I endeavoured, in conjunction with the leading Zemindars, to organise schools, dispensaries, and other important measures connected with popular education.

The result of this lengthened experience and observation, was, and still is, that, making all allowance for occasional disputes, isolated instances of oppression, violence, or wrong, the general relation of the two parties was one of mutual harmony and reasonable concord, brought about by the obvious fact that their interests were, in all important points, the same.

In 1855 I was promoted to the commissionership of Patna when the same familiar communication was kept up with the leading landholders, not of one district only, but of the entire province.

Throughout the whole of these several periods my observations were carefully extended in the same direction, and invariably with the same result.

But my experience did not end even here.

In 1857 I entered on a new career, and obtaining a diploma from the High Court (which enabled me to plead throughout India) established a general Law Agency.

This sudden change of position, I need hardly say, effected a corresponding change in my relations, and led, after a very short time, to an unreserved and intimate communication with the leading landholders of the several districts, among whom I may specially mention the Rajahs of Darbhunga, Bettiah, Hutwa, Doomraon, the celebrated Baboo Koer Singh, who was subsequently driven into rebellion by the infatuation of the Government, Syad Wilayat Ali Khan, Nujsem-ood-deem, and many others of the higher class, both Mahomedan and Hindoo.

Cases and suits of every description were incessantly brought before me for professional aid, all restraint was removed from our communications, and there was hardly any case of violence, abuse, oppression, or ill-treatment, which did not come under my cognisance, untrammelled by officialism, or the intervention of interested subordinates.

I can now say conscientiously and truly, that the general result of my inquiries and investigation as a Law agent was precisely what it had been during my earlier days as an official, whether Assistant, Collector, Magistrate, or Commissioner, viz., that making due allowance for the infirmity of human nature, the intervention of disputes, and occasional tyranny, the condition of the tenantry generally, was, as far as the landlords were concerned, one of contentment, good feeling, and cordiality.

As regards the general claims of the higher classes—I cannot conclude these remarks without pointing to the admirable behaviour and special services so nobly rendered by all of them, by the noble and magnificent assistance they afforded me in each and all of the schemes which I organised, and the intelligent interest which in all of those undertakings, they in-

\* "Gems of Chinese Literature." By HERBERT A. GILES, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Shanghai. London: Bernard Quaritch. 1883.

variably exhibited—while their conduct during the Mutiny, when the province was trembling in the balance, is beyond all praise.

Patna, indeed, owes to a great extent its preservation to the noble and patriotic action of several independent landholders, and more especially of Syad Wilayat Ali Khan, who has since, after years of defamation, been twice honoured by Her Majesty, and now rejoices in the title of Nawab—a man of high family, who sacrificed everything to his ardent and unflinching loyalty.

I do not for a moment doubt that those who have originated the Bill under discussion, have done so with the benevolent idea of protecting the cultivators from oppression, but I am under the strongest conviction that the motives which have led to its introduction, are based on mistaken assumptions not unreasonable in themselves, but in the present instance altogether unfounded.

I feel, therefore, strongly convinced that the Radical change which the Bill will introduce, while unjust in itself, will be fraught with future mischief.—I am, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM TAYLER, Late Commissioner of Patna.

#### THE STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—From the last annual report of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Africans, and South Sea Islanders, it appears that its supporters are mainly resident in England; yet I cannot but feel that this excellent institution merits the warm sympathy and active support of both European and native communities throughout our Eastern Empire.

There are doubtless very many in India who are unaware of the existence of the "Home," or at all events of the real nature and extent of its work, which, if known, would induce them to become supporters of this admirable national institution.

In the hope then of inducing my fellow-countrymen, and the native princes and merchants, in India, to take an interest in the work, and to recognise the claims of this great charity, I venture to solicit that you will do me the favour to publish the following observations:—

The "Strangers' Home" was established in the year 1856, and is located in a spacious and suitable range of building in the West India Dock-road, Limehouse, London. His Highness the Maharajah Dhulip Singh, G.C.S.I., was amongst the original contributors to a large amount, and he has since given several very handsome donations to it, as have also the Rajah of Cochin, and others, but for some years past H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore has been the only regular contributor from among the Native Princes of India.

The "Home" offers to every class of Orientals, Africans, and Polynesians, who come to England, comfortable and respectable lodgings and food at a cost which renders the Institution in a measure self-supporting. The inmates are allowed to deposit great their money and other property in safe custody; remittances are made on their behalf to their families and friends; they are afforded such advice and information as they may require; they are protected from imposition; and employment on board ship is secured for those not under contract who wish to work their way back to their homes; nor are there wanting excellent opportunities for religious instruction to those who are willing to be taught the truths of the Gospel.

But there are rates, taxes, insurance, establishment, and petty expenses to be paid, besides which many destitute cases are provided for gratuitously in the "Home," and many outstay the time which their means enable them to pay for. It is to meet such outlay that the help of the public is needed in support of the institution.

Nearly 8,000 strangers (of whom about 1,750 were destitute), natives of India, China, the Malay Peninsula, Africa, and the South Sea Islands, have been admitted into the "Home" since its foundation, and from individuals amongst these there has been received in the course of twenty-five years, for safe custody during the sojourn, cash to the aggregate value of about £26,000, besides a large amount in watches, chains, and other property. But for the intervention of the authorities at the "Home," great part of the sums and property thus deposited would have fallen into the hands of crimps and harpies, ever on the look out to plunder Asiatics and other foreigners on their arrival.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a progressive advance annually made in the numbers admitted into the "Home." Thus in 1880 there were 601 cases in all, being thirty-one in excess of the number in any previous year, and the number of depositors has also increased. The widening field of operations and the certainty that the benefits conferred affect not only the social, industrial, and financial well-being of increasing numbers, but also their moral and spiritual prosperity, strengthen the claims of the Institution for increased support from the public, especially from all connected with India.

Illustrative of the benefits of the "Home," and as showing the services rendered to its inmates, I give a brief outline of a few cases.

1. A crew of Lascars just arrived at the docks, who had

drawn a portion of their wages, were enticed into the house of a Chinese crimp, and some of their number detained, their ship in the meanwhile having sailed for Glasgow. It was evidently the intention of the crimp, having plundered them of all they brought on shore, to try and ship them in another vessel, drawing and appropriating the bulk of their advance wages. Through the intervention of the officials at the Home, these men were discovered and rescued, and sent to join their ship at Glasgow, and returned in her to India. Had they missed the ship, they would have lost all the clothes they left on board, as well as the balance of their wages; and this is one only of similar cases.

2. A native gentleman, engaged as a medical student, was passing through London on the eve of embarkation for India, when he was robbed and left penniless and friendless. Directed to the Strangers' Home, he sought and obtained admittance. During two months' residence there his case was inquired into, his friends communicated with, remittances received from them, and he was sent back to India.

3. A respectable young native, coming to England on some commercial enterprise, was robbed of his all on the eve of embarkation at Bombay, and arrived in this country penniless and friendless. Admitted to the Home, his friends in India were communicated with, and funds have been received, though not as yet sufficient to clear him of all debt to the "Home," where he still remains, but is expecting soon to receive a remittance in full.

4. Some months ago a young Seikh Sowar cut his name from a Bengal Cavalry Regiment, in the belief that a contingent of native troops was employed in the Mediterranean, under the command of Maharajah Dhulip Singh, and he conceived the idea of coming to Europe to serve under the Maharajah of his own native land. The trooper paid his own passage from Calcutta to Malta, and on arrival there, discovering the mistake, he came on to England in the hope of paying his respects to the Maharajah. Reaching this country in a helpless and friendless condition, he was received into the "Home," and arrangements made to facilitate his return to India.

Such are examples of cases in which admission to the "Home" has saved Asiatics, and others from Turkey, Egypt, and the coast of Africa, from much suffering and inevitable ruin. Before closing these observations, it may not be out of place if I offer some account of my first visit to the "Strangers' Home," a visit which led me to feel the interest I now take in the institution.

Landing from a Thames river steamer at the Limehouse Pier, five minutes' walk brought me to the "Strangers' Home," when, though an unknown visitor, I was courteously received by the superintendent, Mr. Freeman, and allowed to inspect the whole premises. Entering the large hall I found a group of Asiatics of various nationalities comfortably seated round a blazing fire, all smoking and talking. Passing on to the office, I noticed several Lascars engaging themselves to captains of ships for employment on the voyage to India, and in the next room were shelves of religious and other books for the use of the inmates who could read. In the dining hall I saw two or three groups enjoying their midday meal, and partaking of savoury curries that only Asiatics can make. In the kitchen were boilers, and ovens, and an ample supply of cooking apparatus, and the men employed as cooks were such that no religious prejudices were offended. In the lavatories there are hot and cold baths, and arrangements to enable every man to wash his own clothes, while each paying inmate is entitled to have seven pieces washed for him weekly. Ascending to the dormitories I found them all clean and well ventilated, with a supply of warm bedding for every cot, and there were separate sleeping compartments for those who were disposed to pay for the same. Cleanliness, order, and regularity were apparent throughout the whole establishment. I conversed freely with many of the inmates, among others with the Seikh Sowar, and all expressed themselves as thoroughly contented, and all spoke with gratitude of the kindness and attention of the superintendent and other officials.

In conclusion I may appropriately invite attention to the Scriptural injunction inscribed as the motto of the Home. "Be not forgetful to entertain Strangers."—Your obedient servant,

EDWARD PASKE,

Colonel, Retired List, Bengal Staff Corps.

Guildford, Nov. 7, 1881.

P.S.—I have ascertained from the Hon. Secretary that donations and subscriptions may be paid to Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, or to J. H. Fergusson, Esq., at the Strangers' Home, Limehouse, London, E. And by those who would prefer making payments in India, any sums can be paid to the branches of the Agra Bank, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Agra, which bank will account for the same to the Hon. Secretary in this country.

#### THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—May I be permitted to make one or two observa-

tions upon that portion of Lord Northbrook's speech at Bristol which refers to certain charges made by me against the Government of India in connection with the *Libert Bill*?

It appears to me, however, that Lord Northbrook's admissions are at least as remarkable as his attempted contradictions. He admits that the *Bill* was sent home by Lord Ripon, accompanied by a number of opinions from local Governments, which had no real connection with it. These opinions were certainly used in England by the supporters of the *Bill* to convey the impression to the public that the *Bill* had received the approval of those Governments, and even in the debate in the Calcutta Council they were, I believe, referred to by at least one official speaker as if they recommended the *Bill*.

Lord Northbrook admits that the Government of India sent home the telegraphic summary (No. 1) of the debate in the Indian Council, which everyone knows to have been inaccurate.

As regards the now famous telegram (No. 3) of Sept. 7, giving a summary of the opinions of the local Governments, my statement was that it was clear that it could only have been derived by Reuter's Agency from official sources at Simla. Lord Northbrook's answer amounts to this. The Government of India supplied a copy of the official papers in advance to a selected representative of the Press, and then allowed him to send home a wholly inaccurate summary, in order to influence public opinion in England.

There remains the answer given in the House of Commons as to the official replies from the various local Governments. Until I read Lord Northbrook's speech I was under the belief that the answer was founded upon a telegram received from the Government of India, for which the India Office had been constantly pressed to ask. It now appears that Lord Ripon sent home no telegram on the subject, but that the misleading answer to which I referred, and which Lord Northbrook himself admits to be inaccurate, was only founded upon "information of various kinds which had reached the India Office"—surely an odd way of furnishing a plain answer to a plain question. But in attributing any telegram to Lord Ripon on this point I was clearly in error, and I at once withdraw a statement which was made only under misapprehension, but which I none the less regret.

As to Lord Northbrook's suggestion that I should not have ventured to make such charges in the House of Commons, I hasten to protest against the notion that any member of Parliament is less responsible for the accuracy of his extra-Parliamentary utterances than for his statements in the House of Commons. For my part, I have never made any statement outside the House which I should not be prepared to repeat within it. But in all probability the next opportunity which the Government will give us of discussing any questions connected with India will be at the end of August, 1884.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

Revesby Abbey, Boston, Nov. 15.

## SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### THE MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY OF BENGAL.

[FROM THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."]

THE only plausible excuse which we have seen made for a wholesale change of the land-laws of Bengal is the depressed condition of the peasantry. But what is the real condition of the peasantry of Bengal? On this point the appendix to the last memorial of the British Indian Association contains the most irrefragable evidence. We have not space for the whole of the extracts, but we will cull a few here and there for the satisfaction of the reader:—

#### DACCA DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, September 20, 1876.)

The material condition of the people is reported to be one of steady improvement. Mr. Lyall, the magistrate of Dacca, writes:—"The condition of the ryots is excellent; they pay low wages, and are getting high prices for rice as well as for their other crops; very nearly the whole of the benefit of the rise in price caused by the famine year is enjoyed by them, and the ryots of this part of Bengal are decidedly prosperous." In Furreedpore the people are not quite so well off as they are in Dacca. In Backergunj many of the ryots are said to be in debt, but "that they are so," writes Mr. Peacock, the commissioner, "entirely their own fault; with a soil of such wonderful fertility that it is by no means unusual for a single acre of land, just touched by the ploughshare, to yield thirty maunds of paddy, with a system of rivers and khals and channels that enable them either to sell the produce of their land to traders within a few yards of where it is grown, or to transport it themselves to the nearest market, and lastly, living in a district which by reason of its wonderful water system, is almost independent of the rainfall, and where, consequently, a failure of crops is almost an impossibility, and a bad harvest of the rarest occurrence; the ryot of Backergunj, if he is not well to do, has only himself to thank." The Lieutenant Governor, however, trusts that in fact the indebtedness of the Backergunj peasantry is not so widespread as is stated; no doubt the

system of advances is common, but it is believed that the debts incurred are rapidly paid off, and that the ryots, as a community, are far less involved in Backergunj than they are in less favoured districts nearer Calcutta. In Tipperah it is certain that the people are very well off.

#### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, September 20, 1877.)

Fine crops at home and high prices abroad made the year a prosperous one for the cultivators. The commissioners write:—"The people are advancing, though slowly, in intelligence and wealth, they look happy and contented. Marriages are numerous, and fairs and religious festivals well attended. Coolies cannot be as easily obtained as formerly, and the prices of labour are supposed to be going up." In Purneah the trade in jute and oil-seeds has added largely to the ryots' means, while Malda has especially benefited, though it is to be feared only temporarily, by the higher prices of silk-cocoons.

#### BURDWAN DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, November 28, 1877.)

To the cultivators generally the year was one of remarkable prosperity. The full crops attended with high prices owing to the scarcity in Madras, enabled them to pay off most of their debts and to satisfy the demands of their landlords. In Burdwan the grain advances made during the famine of 1874, amounting to Rs.2,35,000, have been all repaid save Rs.10,000. Even in the tracts which suffered from inundation the ryots made such profits from mulberry as almost made up for any losses on rice.

#### RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, September 19, 1877.)

The reports of the district officers confirm the fact already noticed by the Lieutenant Governor, that a marked amelioration in the material condition of the people is to be observed in most of the districts of Bengal. The effects of the famine have, in this division, already passed away. Good harvests and high prices have enabled the ryots to pay up their arrears of rent, of famine advances, and the only fear now is that the improved condition of the peasantry, and their consequent independence, may make them act unfairly towards their landlords.

#### DACCA DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, September 26, 1877.)

Generally, Mr. Peacock holds, there can be no doubt that the material condition of the agricultural portion of the population is one of great and increasing prosperity, and, as a consequence, of rapidly advancing independence. The growth of the jute cultivation is assigned as the chief cause of this. The magistrate of Dacca states that the amount of jute grows in that district alone and sold at Narayangunj, put a sum into the ryots' hands enough to pay the whole rental of the district, and leave a surplus over of 8 to 13 lacs. A similar state of things is found in Furreedpore, Mymensing, and Tipperah. "The style of living of the peasantry has quite changed. They are well housed, well fed, and well clothed; their women and children wear ornaments; their utensils are of metal instead of, as formerly, earthenware; they sleep on platforms instead of mats, and are covered with quilts well stuffed with cotton in place of the rags of cloth that in former years sufficed for the purpose." It is said that the professional and petty trading classes have not shared in this prosperity, and felt the higher prices of necessaries. They will probably, however, be able in time to raise the rate of their own remuneration.

#### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, September 19, 1877.)

The magistrates of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore concur in testifying to a general improvement in the material condition of the lower classes. Mr. Smith, who has had long experience of Jessore, declares that he sees a gradual and steady improvement. "The peasantry are now better fed, better clothed and better housed than they were ten years ago. Almost every ryot now bears a cloth umbrella and a carpet bag—articles which were formerly considered as luxuries for people in the higher grades of life." Mr. Stevens, of Nuddea, thinks that, while the lower classes are improving, the overstocking of the professions and of Government service has affected injuriously the status of the better classes, and believes that in many families there is really a struggle for subsistence. The Lieutenant Governor fears that there is much truth in this. The undue attention paid to the teaching of very bad English in our middle class schools, and the natural tendencies of all Bengalees of the writer and higher classes to despise manual labour, have no doubt tended to create a large class of discontented, half-educated men who cannot find word, but are not, as Mr. Stevens says, ashamed to beg from their wealthier relatives. The evil must to a great extent work its own cure. As the idlers increase, they will eventually be driven to work; and the difficulty of finding work may in time have the effect of postponing marriage and effecting other great social reforms. There are symptoms that the time is approaching when these classes will take to mechanical pursuits. Any disposition of this sort will be encouraged by Government, and when a real demand exists for teaching of a practical kind, it will be given.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, October 2, 1878.)

The material condition of the people was good. The outturn of the crop was fair, and this, added to the large harvest of 1876-77, enabled the agriculturists to profit to the full by the high prices that ruled owing to the great demand for export to Madras and Bombay. In most of the districts the labouring classes were able also to share in the prosperity and secure a rise in wages.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, October 2, 1878.)

It was remarked in the resolution on last year's report that the fact of the people having tided over the distress following on the cyclone, without any assistance from Government, was of itself striking evidence of their generally prosperous condition. In the tracts actually devastated by the cyclone, there was some decrease in cultivation owing to the difficulty of obtaining seed grain, and partly also from the idea that the salt-water has destroyed the fertility of the soil. The high prices of food must have pressed severely on the lower classes, but the cultivators in general have made few complaints. There have also been some complaints of the pressure of recent taxation—the Road Cess, Public Works Cess, and License Tax, all having come into operation in Chittagong about the same time; but the grumbling appears to have proceeded for the most part from the zemindars. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting labourers for road and embankment works, while there has been only a slight falling off in the institution of criminal charges, which is the favourite, though somewhat costly amusement of the Chittagong ryot. On the whole, there is no reason to believe that the material condition of the people in the greater part of the district was worse than in other parts of Bengal. No doubt the people suffered from the effects of high prices the more because Chittagong is an importing district. In the part affected by the cyclone there was certainly much distress felt. But after another good harvest, the condition of the district will, it may be hoped, be entirely satisfactory.

## DACCA DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, September 25, 1878.)

The year was to the cultivating classes, who in Eastern Bengal form the bulk of the people, a season of extraordinary prosperity. They had good crops both of rice and jute, and realised extremely high prices. The non-agricultural classes and the small landlords may have suffered to some extent (for with the rise in the price of rice all other articles of food went up), but the fact that they have been able to stand such a dear market so long, proves that they too are not without resources. The enormous amount of money which has been poured into the country for the purchase of grain must indeed have percolated through nearly all grades of society in one way or other. The district of Furreedpore was perhaps the worst off, the crop there having been rather short, but even here the collector describes the people as fairly prosperous, well clothed and well housed. The Mahomedan sub-divisional officer at Kishoregunge points to the improved houses, better clothes, and richer jewellery, but especially the greater number of wives of the peasantry, as incontestible proofs of their material well-being. In Dukhin Shabazpore, devastated as it was by the cyclone and storm-wave, the people were able to support themselves by the sale of their ornaments until the crop was ripe; and from the time that the early rice began to be out in August, 1877, they continued steadily to improve. Mr. Gupta, the assistant magistrate in charge of Perozapore, himself a native of Bengal, shows that, but for his recklessness and prodigality in times of plenty, the Backergunj ryot would be even better off than he is. In proof of this he refers to the increase in the number of fairs held in the ryots' idle season between January and May. "At these fairs," he says, "everything that can be wanted, either as a necessity or a luxury, can be found, from earthen pots to Keating's Cough Lozenges. The ryots spend a lot of money on useless things, instead of laying it up for a rainy day; but in spite of this and similar extravagances, it is clear they have laid by enough to keep them for some months, after the great calamity of 1876, and I do not know that much more can be expected. They live in great comfort, in homesteads, of 5 to 4-Bigas, surrounded by a moat and ridge, the only approach to which is a raised road leading to the river, lined on both sides by cocoanut, date, and other fruit trees; they have an outer house where the ryot transacts his business, receive visitors, and puts up his guests for the night, and as many inner houses as the wants of his family require; the whole being surrounded by a thick plantation of betel and cocoanut trees, which not only gives seclusion, but is also a source of great profit, so much so that many families support themselves on the produce of their homestead gardens."

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, October 2, 1878)

The year was one of progress and increased prosperity, especially in regard to the lower classes, whether ryots or artisans. The latter are able apparently in districts near the Presidency to share in the growing prosperity and gains of the

former. The best proof of the generally improved condition of all classes is, as Mr. Peacock remarks, the way in which they have stood the high prices of the past year—prices actually higher than those assumed in 1874, as famine rates. Moorshedabad is, perhaps, the most backward district in the division, but even here as elsewhere, the ryot is in a much more independent and well-to-do condition than could have been hoped for twenty years ago. He is everywhere, however reckless and improvident, ready to sell off all his grains while prices are high, and to squander the proceeds, and never getting out of debt to his Mahajun and zemindar. There is a general agreement among the district officers as the depressed condition of the middle classes on moderate incomes. "Too proud," writes one officer, "to soil their respectable hands with manual labour, but not too proud to live a life of dependence on others, their field of occupation remains limited in extent while their numbers increase. What their future will be it is difficult to foresee; but even now their existence is so precarious that they feel the pressure of high prices of food more than their humble, but more useful, brethren." The Commissioner hopes that these classes are beginning themselves to recognise their own position, and to turn their attention to trades and other means of earning a livelihood opposite to their traditions of caste and family.

## PATNA DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, October 27, 1882.)

Under this head the Commissioner gives, on the whole, a fairly satisfactory account. The experienced collector of Mozufferpore, Mr. Worseley, considers that the material condition of the people improved visibly during the year, and he appeals to the number and character of weddings and the comparatively well-fed appearance of the lower classes in support of this statement. The Commissioner is doubtful how far these circumstances can be taken as evidence of permanent improvement in the condition of the classes referred to, but they at all events indicate some present advance; and if fixity of tenure and fair rents will give stability to the well-being of the agricultural classes, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes these measures will shortly be attained. The collector of Sarun thinks that people of his district are well off, better off in fact, than their neighbours in some districts of the North-Western Provinces. They are indeed in debt, but Mr. Quinn is not prepared to say that the evils of indebtedness may not be exaggerated; and to this opinion the Commissioner is apparently disposed to agree. The Lieutenant-Governor prefers to retain the old belief, that a load of debt does handicap a ryot in the struggle for existence in an overcrowded Indian district, and weakens the springs of industry. The people of Durbhanga have, in Mr. Boxwell's opinion, reached "a respectable average of rustic comfort," and the sub-divisional officer of Tajpore has observed, that granaries are everywhere well filled, that houses are being improved, and tanks and wells excavated. Such assurances of progress from a portion of Behar, where progress was needed, are especially gratifying. From Chumparun Mr. Edgar reports that, when he first visited the district in 1880, the contrast between its inhabitants and the people of Shahabad and Sarun "struck him painfully." It is therefore well to learn, that within the short time that Mr. Edgar held charge of the district "the material condition of the people had been greatly improved." The construction of the railway to Motihari had some effect in raising wages, and fair harvests also helped to better the condition of all classes. Still Mr. Edgar, who has now left the district, does not think things as satisfactory as they might be, and this he attributes more to defects in the land laws than to other causes. The Lieutenant Governor fears that the Chumparun ryot is in a depressed condition, but he trusts that the extension of railway communication to the district will now stimulate trade, and that the energy, tact, and watchfulness of the district officers will check agrarian abuses to which Mr. Edgar alludes, until an amendment in the Rent Law shall supply the true remedy.

## RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

(Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 18, 1882.)

While the causes at work to affect the condition of the agriculturing classes, the rich harvest of previous years, and the rather scanty outturn of the rice crop in the year under report, were much the same in all districts; there is still a considerable diversity in the accounts given of the general prosperity by the different district officers. From Dinagapore and Rajshahye, it is reported that no change has taken place. Apparently the agricultural population have plenty to eat, but cannot get rid of their surplus produce. The opening of the railway to Dinagapore next year should supply a remedy for the state of things. As regards Serajgunge the sub-divisional officer states (and the collector is of opinion that the statement is true of the whole Pubna district) that the peasantry are in particularly good condition. The ryots have repaired, and in some cases enlarged their dwelling houses, they have provided themselves with better clothing, and the judging from the purchases they may be seen making at the bazaars and hauts, I should say that they have throughout the year been able to provide themselves with an abundance of food. The same opinion is expressed by the district officer of Bogra. In many places in this district the fall of prices in paddy has led to a wider breadth

of jute cultivation. Of Rungpore, on the other hand, it is stated that the incomes of the people have been seriously contracted by the fall in the price of produce, and that their power of indulging in luxuries has diminished, though the peasants are plentifully supplied with food. In Julpigoorie also the condition of the people is said to have deteriorated, but this is ascribed in part to the prevalence of cattle plague. The demand for labour and produce in Darjeeling has rendered both labourers and cultivators in that district prosperous, the only exception to the general affluence, being found among the sub-tenants of the Jotedars of the Terai.

(Speech of Sir Ashley Eden on the condition of the peasantry of Bengal, delivered at Dacca, 1877.)

"Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remember them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

(Speech of Sir Ashley Eden on the condition of the peasantry of Behar, delivered at Bankipore, 1881, in reply to an address of the Behar Landholders' Association.)

"I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation."

"This improvement is due to various causes; first and foremost are the full harvest beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a general awakening of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your Association."

What better proofs are needed to attest the material prosperity of the peasantry of Bengal! And if there has been so much increase of prosperity among them, how can the existing land-laws be said to hamper their prosperity? And if the land-laws do not obstruct their prosperity, where is the necessity for radical innovations, subversive of old and cherished rights and positive justice? We pause for a reply.

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

ON Friday night, at the ordinary meeting of the Medical Officers of Health, at Adam-street, Adelphi; Dr. T. O. Duffield presiding; Mr. Edward Nicholson, Brigade Surgeon Army Medical Department (Retired List), read a paper on the "Water Supply of Troops in India." The speaker described the mode in which water was conveyed to the European troops—the native troops living with their families—at certain stations in leathern bags, and the primitive mode in which water, which was always free from drainage, was raised from wells—namely, by the filling of the bags at the tanks, and he remarked that there could not be a use of pumps, inasmuch as there were no means of repairing European machinery. He described the method of filtering the water in the barracks in olden time through triple earthen vessels (the three-chatty filter), and said that this system was effective as well as simple, and had an advantage to the soldiers over a later filter, inasmuch as the water in the third vessel was cooled down to a dew temperature. With regard to the diseases attributed to water in India, he said that many were attributed to it, but few had been proved to arise from it. Goitre, for instance, had been attributed to water, but this disease was by no means endemic in Southern India, which afforded every variety of water containing mineral substances. Calculus was most rare in Southern India. Elephantiasis was also attributed to water at Cochin, and residents in that part sent long distances for water, when simple boiling would have been effective. Diseases engendered by parasitic worms had indeed been proved to arise from water, and no filtering would prevent this, while boiling would prevent the evil. He denied that water from the rice fields engendered ague. He then traced out the course of an army corps on the march, and accounted for much of the diseases, such as cholera and enteric fever, and pointed out that the existence of true enteric fever in India had been denied. It happened that the demonstration of the cause of fever in each case was not always easy even in Europe, and it was very difficult in India. In the vast number of cases the Indians had no European medical attendance, and

there were few opportunities for the study of native diseases. Hence the Indian medical officers could not speak with certainty of the extent of enteric fever among the population, and it would follow that if the disease did not exist among the natives it must have been generated *de novo* among the Europeans. But it was now admitted that enteric fever did occur among the Indians, and it was certain that a large proportion of their mortality, even in the non-malarious districts, was due to fevers. The habits of the native population were highly conducive to the spread of enteric fever. Soldiers, especially the fresh arrivals, were addicted to roaming about the bazaars, and as the inhabitants of these places lived in a particularly dirty way, the water with which the soldiers quenched their thirst was so polluted that there was no difficulty in accounting for outbreaks of fever among troops. The propagation of cholera by drinking water was generally accepted in India, and though he had never been able to trace any case to this cause, yet he had seen many instances of the manner in which the disease could be spread by the pollution of drinking water on the march. The mortality from cholera was largely connected with travelling by road, and the facility, he remarked with which the railways carried the natives at low fares appeared to have had a material effect in checking the epidemic form of the disease. He remarked upon the difficulty for providing for troops upon the march, the marches being necessary to give the troops experience, and he gave the results of the experiment with newly constructed filter carts in the place of the old "pukhal" system, these results being a good supply of water and the preservation of the troops' health. An interesting discussion followed. Thanks to Mr. Nicholson closed the meeting.

#### THE HACKNEY MEETING AGAINST THE ILBERT BILL.

A MEETING to protest against the Ilbert Bill was held on Tuesday evening at the Morley Hall, Hackney. Sir HARDINGE GIFFARD, Q.C., M.P., presided over a large gathering composed mainly of working men. An organised attempt to disturb the meeting was defeated by the bulk of those present insisting upon giving the speakers a hearing. The chairman was supported by Mr. A. R. Scroble, Q.C., (late Advocate-General for Bombay), Mr. J. M. Maclean (formerly of Bombay), Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Mr. F. T. Atkins, of Allahabad (the delegate of the working men of India on this Bill), and a number of ladies.

The CHAIRMAN, in his introductory speech, said that in view of the overwhelming importance of the measure to our countrymen and countrywomen in India, removal from the immediate protection of our system of jurisprudence, he hoped that the discussion would be removed from the sphere of party politics. (Cheers.) It had united a large body of opinion drawn from both sides of politics, and the matter as a whole ought to be regarded as one of abstract justice. It affected in the highest possible degree those who were without other protection than that which English law and privilege gave them—English men and women sparsely scattered over a country of vast extent and with a population of 250 millions. It much more nearly affected working men engaged in the various industries of the country than the rich and powerful. This was not a question of getting rid of all privilege or the peculiar rights of one set of people or the other, secured by statute to the natives of India and to Europeans respectively. He denied that it was a movement directed against the natives of India. If it was proposed to do away with their rights, he would be as much against such a bill as against the present one; and surely it was not unreasonable to say that that which they would oppose if it sought to deprive the Indian of his rights, they ought also to oppose if it sought to deprive the European of his rights. (Cheers.)

Mr. ATKINS said it was twenty years since he had last been in England, and he was pleased to observe the improved political status of the working men. He then went on to compare their position at home with that of their brethren in India, and pointed out that the children of English subjects were denied the privilege of competing on equal terms with the natives for appointments in the public service. Now, the crowning act of injustice was that of attempting to deprive our countrymen in India of the right they possessed in common with people at home. Mr. ATKINS went on, amid some interruption from the opposition section of the meeting, to speak of the tendency among the natives of India to trump up false charges, and quoted Lord Northbrook in support of his assertion. He was not opposed to the people of India, but this he would say, that those whose temples and priesthood were maintained in a sense by the wages of the social evil could not be regarded as fit persons to sit on the bench and exercise jurisdiction. (Hisses and Cheers.) People in India did not forget that the author of the Cawnpore massacre was a man who had received an English education and who, three weeks before that massacre, was the honoured guest of an Englishman. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. MACLEAN moved—"That this meeting condemns the Ilbert Bill, as, in addition to being unnecessary and uncalled for, it deprives British-born subjects of a constitutional

right, and is therefore injurious to the best interests of our Indian Empire." (Cheers.) Many Englishmen, no doubt, supported the Ilbert Bill from a sentiment most honourable to them, because they were under the false impression that Anglo-Indians in India possessed powers and privileges which they abused by oppressing the natives. That, however, was an entire misconception of the position, for, far from having exceptional privileges they were a small minority who had had nearly every one of their privileges taken away from them. The concessions promised by Lord Northbrook were insufficient, they had come too late, and, moreover, Lord Ripon could not be trusted. He was the most conspicuous failure in the history of India. (Cheers and disturbance.) All that Anglo-Indians claimed was to be put on a fair footing with their fellow-countrymen.

Mr. SCOBLE, Q.C., seconded the resolution, controverting Lord Northbrook's statement at Bristol, that not one jot or tittle of the principle of the Bill had been given up.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority amid disturbance from the Liberal opposition, and after Mr. PICKERSGILL had been afforded a hearing in favour of the Bill, another resolution, deciding that the opinion of the meeting should be made known to Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Holms, the members for Hackney, was also agreed to, and a vote of thanks to Sir Hardinge Giffard for presiding, closed the meeting.

#### THE AKHAS.

THE Akhas, who as will be seen from our Calcutta telegrams, have just committed a raid on Balibarahat, the border station and a forest reserve of the British district of Durrung in the province of Assam, are a small tribe which has latterly been well behaved. They are divided into two clans, the Hazari-Khoas or "eaters of a thousand hearths," and the Kapas-chors, or "thieves who lurk about the cotton plants." Their names indicate with sufficient accuracy their calling. Their homes lie on the eastern borders of Bhutan, and they hold several of the valleys sloping from some of the loftiest altitudes of the Himalaya. For twenty years at the beginning of the century, as well as for an indefinite period in remoter times, they ravaged the district of Durrung, which stretches south of their villages to the banks of the Brahmapootra. Under a chief known as the Thangi Rajah they carried terror and destruction among the people of the plains, and it was only four years after the conquest of Assam by the English that their raids were stopped by the capture of their leader. Thangi Rajah was then sent to prison at Gowhatti to learn ways of peace; but in 1832 he was released and allowed to return to his people in the hope that he would thenceforth set them a good example. His temper had been misjudged, however, for no sooner did he cross the British frontier than he resumed his depredations with greater vigour than ever before. During ten years he continued these hostilities without being checked, and it is said that during that period he massacred every man, woman, and child who fell into his hands. But in 1842 he gave himself up, and induced his followers to swear that they would keep the peace. An oath was taken to that effect—"the chiefs holding the skins of a tiger, a bear, and some elephants' dung, and killing a fowl"—and in return they were granted a small allowance. From that time to the present they have faithfully kept their promises, and showed no inclination to resume their old robber life. In 1873 a small strip of land in the plains was granted to them for tillage, and their chief subsequently sent two of his younger brothers to Tezpor, the chief town of the Durrung district to be educated. Apparently the good conduct and praiseworthy protestations of forty years have not availed to eradicate the savage instincts of their origin and worldly circumstances.

#### ANALYSIS OF OFFICIAL OPINION ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

LAST Saturday's *Gazette of India* contains the papers received by the Government of India relating to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We give below an analysis of the opinions:—

##### FOR THE BILL GENERALLY.

Mr. Livesay, collector, Bogra; Mr. Newberry, collector, Rungpore; Babu Shyamadhub Roy, deputy collector, Jessore; Mr. W. G. Deare, sub-divisional officer, Jhemda.

##### AGAINST THE BILL.

Lord Ulick Browne, commissioner, Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division; Mr. E. W. Westmacott, officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah; Mr. J. O'B. Seales, zemindari manager, Bankura for Messrs. Gisbourn and Co., Calcutta; Mr. E. E. Lewis, commissioner, Chittagong Division, is against the Bill as regards its application to the Chittagong District; Mr. A. W. Paul, collector, Dacca, opposed to the Bill as regards its application to East Bengal; Mr. Herbert Mosley, collector, Murshedabad; W. Shirreff, Sindoori Concern, Nuddea; Raja Promothobhusun Deb Roy, Nuldanga, Mouli Syed Moazzim; Hossain Khan Bahadur, judge, Small Cause Court, Nurrail; Mr. Harry Oattes, Hazrapore Concern, Jessore; Mr. E. Tweedie, Porehatti Concern, Jessore; Babus Girindranath, Mookerjee, zemindar, Ula; Judoonath Roy, Rai Bahadur, zemindar, Krishnuggur, Bedhubhusun Bose,

zemindar, Katdha, and Nufferchunder Pal Chowdhry, zemindar, Nattudea, Nuddea; Mr. J. Monro, commissioner; Presidency Division; Babu Pearymohun Mookerjee, Otterpara, British Indian Association, Calcutta; Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, Calcutta; Behar Landholders' Association, Bankipore; East Bengal Landholders' Association, Dacca.

##### IN FAVOUR OF THE BILL, WITH SOME MODIFICATIONS OF DETAILS.

Messrs. E. G. Glazie, magistrate and collector, Pubna; A. C. Tute, magistrate and collector, Dinagepore; A. A. Wace, deputy commissioner, Darjeeling; Honourable Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; Mr. C. A. Samuells, collector, Bankura; Mr. N. S. Alexander, officiating commissioner, Dacca; Babu Ramchurn Ghose, sub-divisional officer, Ranaghat; Mr. W. W. E. Taylor, collector, Nuddea; Babu Kalikanund Roy, zemindar, Subarnapur; Messrs. F. M. Halliday, commissioner, Patna Division; T. Norman, collector, Mozufferpore; J. Boxwell, collector, Durbhanga; C. C. Quinn, collector, Sarun; P. Nolan, collector, Shahabad; G. A. Grierson, collector, Patna; E. R. Henry, collector, Champarnum; and J. P. Grant, judge, Hooghly. Babus Bhugwan Chunder Chakravarti, sub-judge, Khulna; Amritlal Chatterjee, sub-judge, Nuddea; Mohendernath Bose, judge, Small Cause Court, Sealdeah, and Brojendra Coomar Seal, judge, Bankoora; Messrs. A. G. Brett, judge, Tirhoot; J. F. Bradbury, judge, Blackergunge; W. F. Meares, judge, Midnapore; J. F. Stevens, judge, Saran; G. N. Barlow, commissioner, Bhagalpore; W. H. D'Oyly, collector, Bhagalpore; C. F. Worsley, collector, Monghyr; A. Weekes, collector, Purneahi and R. Porch, collector, Malda.

##### AGAINST THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BILL, BUT NOT AGAINST MODIFICATIONS.

Mr. E. J. Barton, collector, Jessore; Babu Prosunna Chunder Roy, zemindar, Krishnaghar; Messrs. F. Wyer, collector, Hooghly, and John Beames, commissioner, Burdwan Division; Babus Nuffer Chunder Bhatta, sub-judge, 24-Pergunnahs; Mohendranath Mitter, judge, Small Cause Court, Murshedabad; Mr. C. B. Garrett, officiating judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

We observe that the reports of the meetings held in different districts are not given. We propose to notice the opinions hereafter.

#### THE "UNFORTUNATE TELEGRAM."

THE *Times of India* says:—Reuter's Simla agent drops the ingenious theory about an "ought having dropped out" of his figures, and now simply says that "205" became "26" at Bushire. In future he should, like other business men, telegraph his figures in cypher. We must, however, take exception to the complacent tone in which he congratulates himself upon having been supplied with an advance copy of the opinions. It was grossly unfair to the correspondents of the English papers, and grossly unfair to the whole Anglo-Indian Press, that Reuter's Simla agent should have been specially favoured. It was known that the opinions would be published at Calcutta in the *Gazette of India* on the evening of the 7th September. Reuter has an agent at Calcutta as well as at Simla, and this gentleman must have been perfectly competent to deal with the opinions when they were available to the correspondents of all the English and all the Anglo-Indian papers. It should, perhaps, be remembered that the Simla authorities had been most jealously guarding these opinions. They had even sent round a notice to the local Governments requesting them not to allow their opinion to transpire until they had been published in the *Gazette of India* at Calcutta, and yet some one or other in connection somehow or other with the Government of India felt himself justified in supplying Reuter's Simla agent with documents which even the provincial Governments were enjoined to treat as strictly confidential. The result of the experiment has been so extremely disagreeable that we may hope it will never be repeated. Reuter's figures, even as they are now given, are still in a muddle, and afford no sort of idea of the opinions.

The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—This is the land of jests after all. Let me give you two humorous instances. The first is that of a judge—am I right, I wonder, in assuming he must be an Irishman?—who in passing sentence of death upon a murderer, added to the usual formula as follows:—"The sentence of the court is that you be suspended by your neck till you be dead. May the Lord have mercy upon your soul subject to appeal to the High Court." The second is that of a magistrate and collector whose administration of the Salem district has been most peculiarly unfortunate. The gentleman in question was visiting the gaol at Salem the day before he left the district for England. Seeing a woman in prison whose appearance or story interested him, he asked the gaoler what her offence and sentence were, and how much of her time she had served. On hearing the reply, the kindly-hearted civilian ordered the woman's immediate release, and added "it doesn't matter, I'm going home to-morrow." The woman was discharged. The humanity of the proceeding excites my profoundest admiration.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

THE LATEST MOVE OF THE GOVERNMENT  
ON THE ILBERT BILL QUESTION.

Two important facts are made clear by the elaborate speech of Lord Northbrook on the Ilbert Bill at Bristol, last week, and by his announcement in that speech that Government is prepared to sacrifice the whole of the principle of the Bill, and most of its details, if only Lord Ripon be allowed with impunity to pass so much of it as may be sufficient to wreak his vengeance on some portion, at least, of the Anglo-Indian non-official community. The two facts we refer to are these:—*First*, that the home Government is so terrified by Lord Ripon's threats of resignation, and by apprehensions of possible danger to the *prestige* of the present Ministry in this country in case those threats were carried out, that it is prepared to defend in theory every act of the Viceroy—even those acts which in practice it is compelled to check and disavow. And *secondly*, that Lord Ripon's weakness of mind and vanity so entirely overbear all considerations of statesmanship and prudence, that he is prepared deliberately to risk all the anarchy and confusion that is unanimously predicted for even the eviscerated measure announced by Lord Northbrook by those best qualified to judge of its probable effects, rather than frankly and honestly to admit the blunder he has committed.

Mr. Ilbert, in his *Statement of Objects and Reasons*, declared that the *only* object of the Bill was "to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." How will this apply to the emasculated Bill? All native joint magistrates, and judicial officers of similar position with first-class powers—all native judicial officers of all ranks and classes in Assam, and other non-regulation provinces—will be disqualified merely because of their race! We quite allow the value to the European community—and especially to the very important English community of Assam—of the emasculation of

the Bill. But, the very magnitude of the surrender made by the Government, especially in regard to Assam, utterly stultifies the partial disfranchisement of the European community in Bengal, Behar, and the other regulation provinces; and, as a matter of fact, makes the whole of the proposed arrangement so monstrously absurd and anomalous, as to render it impossible that it should last, even for a few years. Moreover, when once the principle has been laid down, and accepted by the Government, that the privilege of jurisdiction is the privilege of the judge, not solely that of the accused, and that the dignity of the native judge depends on the possession of like jurisdiction over European British subjects with his English colleagues; what an intolerable slur will thereby be cast on the native joint magistrates with first-class powers, on the native deputy commissioners and assistant commissioners, and, indeed, on all the native judicial officers of rank who are still deprived of the jurisdiction!

It has been widely assumed that Lord Northbrook's proposals exclude the "statutory civilians" from the jurisdiction; but a careful examination of Lord Northbrook's words shows clearly that this is not the case, and that no distinction is to be made between native civilians selected by competition in England, and "statutory civilians." We are inclined entirely to agree with the Government, that no distinction can fairly or properly be made between these two classes; any such distinction, not being founded on the intelligible ground of the birthright of Englishmen to be tried by their own countrymen, would be obnoxious to Mr. Justice Stephen's criticism in regard to a *personal* disqualification of a judge, and would fatally lower the position of the statutory civilians. But still, as a matter of fact, not a single Indian authority, whether for or against the Bill as a whole, has advocated the extension of the jurisdiction to these untried, unproven "statutory civilians;" and this very dilemma affords, perhaps, one of the strongest proofs of the general unwisdom of the Bill, and of the whole theory of the Government. For in this, as in every other point, Lord Ripon's love of abstract theory draws him almost imperceptibly into positions that are utterly absurd from a practical point of view.

The experience the English community in India has had, in the recent controversy, of the power of the "thin end of the wedge" argument, by the ungenerous use made of former concessions of principle in regard to native presidency magistrates, would probably, in any case, make it averse from accepting meekly a set of proposals that evidently are only designed as "a step in advance." But the ridiculous absurdity of the arrangement proposed by Lord Northbrook is so patent on the face of it, that its suggestion can hardly fail still further to exasperate the feeling with which Anglo-Indians regard the crooked courses of the Government in regard to this measure. We tremble to think of the effect that will be produced on the minds of the non-official Anglo-Indians, already abused and spurned almost beyond endurance, by this fresh proof of Lord Ripon's determination to insult and injure them. We can only trust that they will not lose hope altogether. Let them take heart; and remember that, in the whole course of our history as a nation, no class of Englishmen has ever been permanently deprived of its just rights, if it possesses the wisdom to determine to assert those rights only by

constitutional means, as well as the tenacity (which certainly will not be wanting in India) never to rest till those rights are restored to them.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 27.)

**TOKER**—The services of Lieut. Col. A. C. Toker, B.I. Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 13th inst.

**STONE**—The services of the Rev. A. E. Stone, B.A., domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Governor of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

**PEARSON**—The Rev. A. C., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, with effect from Nov. 4.

**PONSONBY**—Mr. C. J., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, in the North West Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservators, with effect from the date on which Mr. I. E. O'Callaghan, deputy conservator of the 1st grade, assumed charge of the central circle in those provinces from Mr. G. Greig, conservator of forests, when the latter officer availed himself of three months' privilege leave, and until the return from furlough of Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, deputy conservator of the second grade in the North West Provinces and Oudh, or until the issue of further orders.

**O'CALLAGHAN**—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. I. E. O'Callaghan, deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the North West Provinces and Oudh, Capt. C. W. Losack, deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in the Central Provinces, and officiating in the 1st grade of deputy conservators, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from Sept. 28.

**EDWARDS**, Lieutenant J. B., will, on appointment as squadron officer, continue to officiate as squadron commander of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, in addition to his own duties.

**BANCROFT**—It is hereby notified that Mr. C. C. Bancroft, vice and deputy Consul-General for the United States of America, at Calcutta, has assumed charge of the duties of the Consul-General at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. Mattson.

**SCULLY**—The services of Surgeon J. Scully, medical officer of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from Nov. 24.

**DOBIE**, Mr. W. H., having been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, Punjab, assumed charge of the duties of the office on Oct. 20.

**WILLES**, Mr. G. S., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani by the 1st or lower standard.

**HEWETT**, Lieut. Col. G. L. K., commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, returned to duty on Oct. 11.

**BENSON**, Surgeon P. H., M.B., officiating civil surgeon, Mysore, and chemical examiner to the Government of Mysore, is appointed chemical examiner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, except in regard to cases likely to be committed to the Madras High Court.

**SCOTT**, Captain B., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Hurnai Road Works.

**MICHELL**, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Rajpata Malwa Railway.

**DUTHY**, Mr. J. W. B., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from Oct. 8, and until further orders.

**MACGEORGE**, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, railway branch, is, on his return from furlough, appointed deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned temporary promotion to executive engineer, 4th grade, with effect from the date specified:—

**COODE**, Mr. M. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, from Sept. 20.

**CONWAY-GORDON**, Major L., R.E., deputy accountant general and ex-officio under secretary to the Government of India, was relieved on Oct. 22 of the special duty on which he was placed.

**WOOLCOMBE**, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is transferred to the State Railway Establishment, and his services are placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

**NELSON**—The services of Mr. R. E. Nelson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the director general of railways.

**FURLOUGHS.**

**SAMPSON**, Mr. A. B., B.A., under secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. Department, has been granted four months' furlough by the Secretary of State, in extension of that granted to him.

**MILITARY.**

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps,

with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

**MIDDLETON**, Lieut. H. J. J., East Kent Regiment, squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1880.

**MACARTHEY**, Lieut. H. F. T., Yorkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, Oct. 2, 1880.

**STEWART**, Lieut. W. H. M., Oxfordshire L.I., officiating squadron officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, May 21, 1881.

**OMMANNEY**, Lieut. G. S., Norfolk Regiment, wing officer, 10th N.I., July 3, 1882.

**HILL**, Lieut. W. E., Northumberland Fusiliers, wing officer, 18th N.I., July 31, 1882.

**O'DONNELL**, Lieut. A. C., Somersetshire L.I., wing officer, 10th N.I., Aug. 17, 1882.

**MORTON**, Brevet Lieut. Col. G. de C., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general on the establishment, vice Col. M. C. Farrington, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

**BRIND**, Major E. A., Connaught Rangers, officiating deputy assistant Adjutant General, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general on the establishment, vice Lieut. Col. G. de C. Morton, appointed an assistant adjutant general, dated Oct. 28.

To be Captains Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut. W. J. Gardiner; Lieut. W. B. Rutledge; Mr. S. M. Gregory; and Mr. H. B. Kiddell.

**BOMWATCH**—To be Lieut.—Color-Sergeant S. Bomwatch.

**CORDELL**, C., 1st class apothecary, is promoted to the grade of senior apothecary for services in the field during the Afghan campaigns, with effect from May 28.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**MACDONALD**—**BARTLEMAN**—Brevet—To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. D. Macdonald, Bengal S.C., Oct. 20; and Lieut.-Col. J. Bartleman, Bengal S.C., Oct. 20.

**STOKES**—Capt. A. A., late of the East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, who resigned his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**BARRON**, Major W., Bengal S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Survey of India, private affairs, for two years.

**HALLETT**, Capt. W. G. C., Bengal S.C., wing commander, 30th N.I., private affairs, for one year.

**OLDHAM**, Surg. Major C. F., 1st Ghoorka Regiment, private affairs, for one year and eight days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

**BISSETT**—**LA TOUCHE**—Major W. S. S. Bissett, R.E., private affairs, for thirty-one days; Major E. N. D. La Touche, General List Infantry, medical certificate, for six months.

**SORRELL**, Lieut. F. S., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for one month.

**STRAHAN**, Surg. Major A. B., medical certificate, for six months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Oct. 20.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BAYLISS**, Lieut. E. G., 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, having passed in the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, dated Sept. 3.

**ELLISON**, Lieut. G. F., 19th N.I., 2nd battalion North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Sept. 28.

**FENTON**, Lieut. A. B., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed paid attaché, Intelligence Branch, quartermaster general's department, from Sept. 29, vice Captain A. Howlett, vacated.

**BRABAZON**—The name of Captain and Brevet Major J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, is to be removed from the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

**HAWKSHAW**, Captain E. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Ceylon, and join No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, into which he has been promoted.

**BAILLIE**, Lieut. A. C., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, and to join H Battery, 2nd Brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

**GOWAN**, Lieut. J. L., Norfolk Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is attached to the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief as to his final disposal.

**BLACKBURN**, Lieut. H., East Kent Regiment, is under instructions from the Horse Guards directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

**GRIFFIN**, Lieut. F. G. G., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

**WILKINSON**, Major W. E., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

**WEBB**, Lieut. D. J. N., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**TAYLOR**, Lieut. E. T., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

**DAWSON**, H., Army Veterinary department, veterinary surgeon (1st class) for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**VIVIAN**, Capt. J. H., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, in India, on medical certificate, for five months, and then to England, for six months.

BURTON, Lieut. R. de H. Middlesex Regiment, to Bombay, for six months, to study the native languages.

### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

BADSHAH, Mr. K. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Goalundo, Furreedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Madarai-pore sub-division of that district.

MARTIN, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jamut, Monghyr, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district.

KELLEHER, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Gay on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of that district. This cancels the order of the 6th inst., appointing Mr. Kelleher to act as district and sessions judge of Backergunge.

GODFREY, Mr. G., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, in the district of Burdwan, from the 18th inst. Mr. Godfrey is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the first class.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is appointed to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. H. Grimley, or until further orders.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector and commissioner of the Sunderbuns, is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, until relieved by Mr. J. C. Veasey.

INGLIS, Mr. T., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Raneeunge sub-division of the Bardwan district, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act 10 of 1870 in that sub-division.

REES, Mr. F. W. J., judge, Noakholly, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Tipperah, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. M. Towers, or until further orders.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the financial department of this Government, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, officiating magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, from Oct. 20; and Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., officiating commissioner of Dacca, from Nov. 9.

KAYE—Mr. E. St. G., assistant superintendent of police, Hazaribah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of assistant superintendents of police, from Sept. 3.

WARD—The transfer of Mr. K. Ward, officiating assistant superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hills, to Cuttack, is cancelled.

PECK—Surgeon F. S., is appointed to be resident surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, vice Surgeon J. French-Mullen, but will continue to act, until further orders, as civil surgeon of Midnapore.

LYON—Mr. G. K., officiating joint-magistrate of Chupra, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, and 154 of Act 10 of 1882.

KELLEHER—Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class, and with power to try summary offences mentioned in Section 290 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

### FURLOUGHS.

TOWERS—Mr. R. M., district sessions judge, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for one year, from Jan. 2, 1884.

### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 25.)

TEMPLE, Capt. R. C., cantonment magistrate, resumed charge of his duties at Umballa on Oct. 15, on return from privilege leave of absence, relieving Lieut. F. G. Delamain.

MILLER, Mr. J. A. E., officiating judicial assistant, resumed charge of his duties at Rawalpindi on Oct. 11, on return from leave on medical certificate, relieving Mr. S. Clifford.

CLIFFORD, Mr. S. Le P. T., on return from Rawalpindi, resumed charge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, on Oct. 18, relieving Mr. G. Lewis.

ROBINSON, Mr. J. A., extra assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Lahore, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him.

BIRCH—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to exempt Mr. F. W. Birch, officiating extra assistant commissioner, from further departmental examination.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., officiating district superintendent of police, in charge of the central police office, is transferred in his substantive capacity to the Lahore district.

DUNSFORD, Mr. H. S., assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of the acting charge of the police of the Hissar district, transferred to the Delhi district.

FORSTER, Mr. A. R., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved by Mr. Dunsford, transferred from the Delhi to the Gurgaon district.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

HENNESSY—TAWNEY—Messrs. S. H. Hennessy and J. W. Tawney, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Narsinghpur, on the 20th current.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., made over the charge of the offices of commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector general of registration, Central Provinces, to Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., on the 20th current.

DUTT, Mr. B., extra assistant commissioner, made over charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to Mr. S. H. Hennessy, assistant commissioner, on the 22nd current.

NEWTON, Mr. W. G., assistant engineer, reported his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Central Provinces,

and assumed charge of his duties as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, P.W. Depot, from Mr. J. B. Leventhorpe, assistant engineer, on the 20th inst. LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, availed himself of the three weeks' privilege leave granted to him in the Central Provinces on 22nd idem.

### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, who has reported his return from special leave, to be district and sessions judge, Bijnor, Budaun Division, and additional (civil) judge of Moradabad.

HARDY, the Rev. A. O., who has reported his return from furlough on Oct. 14, to be civil chaplain of Allahabad.

MACMILLAN, Mr. A. C.S., who has reported his return from furlough on Oct. 17, is transferred to the Allahabad District, as joint magistrate.

HOEY, Mr. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, on being relieved, is posted to the charge of the Karwi Sub Division in the Banda District.

BRAMLEY, Col. A. H., district superintendent of police, on return from medical leave, is posted to the Dehra Dun district.

BIRD, Mr. H. M., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Cawnpore to Agra.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate 2nd grade, is transferred from Hamirpur to Cawnpore.

PEASE, Mr. H. G., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Muzaffnagar, to Bulandshahr, on return of Mr. W. M. Tidy from leave.

BROWNIGG, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Fatehpur to Bareilly, on being relieved by Mr. T. R. Weyer.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Allahabad to Azamgarh.

HOLT, Mr. J. R., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, on being relieved by Mr. Steel.

WYER, Mr. T. R., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred from Gorakhpur to Fatehpur, on return from leave of Mr. McLeod, or on being relieved by Mr. Holt.

GAISFORD, Surgeon M., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Bahraich to Azamgarh, on being relieved by Surgeon S. J. Thomson.

SWEENEY, Surgeon T. H., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Naini Tal to Budaun, from the forenoon of Oct. 6, consequent on the return of Surgeon Major A. Deane, M.D.

WIGGINS, Major F. E., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Dehra Dun to Mainpuri, on being relieved by Col. Bramley.

SMYTHE, Mr. G. C., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Mainpuri to Jaunpur, on being relieved by Major Wiggins.

SHARPE, Mr. J. W., officiating district superintendent of police, Jaunpur, is transferred to the Allahabad district as assistant superintendent of police, on being relieved by Mr. Smythe.

DEEDES—The services of the Rev. Brook Deedes, civil chaplain, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SWETENHAM, Lieut. Col. E., Bengal Staff Corps, superintending engineer, 2nd class, *sub pro tem.*, Provincial Works, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, who reported his return from furlough is posted to the charge of the 3rd circle, Provincial Works, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, which he joined on the 24th idem.

The following reversions and postings are ordered from the date on which Lieut. Col. Swetenham assumed charge of the 3rd circle Provincial Works, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

CRASTER, Col. G. A., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, Provincial Works, on relief by Lieut. Col. Swetenham, is transferred to the 2nd circle, Provincial Works.

BROCKMAN, Mr. W. D., temporary superintending engineer, 3rd class, will, subject to the orders of the Government of India, and from the date Lieut. Col. Swetenham assumed charge of the 3rd circle, revert to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, and hold the position of superintendent of works during the period he continues in charge of the 1st circle of superintendence or till further orders.

BROWN, Lieut. Col. F. D. M., superintendent of works, 2nd circle, will, from the date Lieut. Col. Swetenham assumed charge of the 3rd circle, cease to hold the position of superintendent of works, and be temporarily appointed to the charge of the Rohilkund Provincial Division.

WRIGHT, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, Rohilkund Executive Division, will, on relief by Lieut. Col. Brown, be temporarily attached on special duty to the office of the chief engineer, buildings and roads branch.

### FURLOUGHS.

TAYLOR, the Rev. J. H., chaplain of Chakrata, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 1.

BUTTS, Mr. H. H., deputy commissioner, Hardoi, has been granted leave, on urgent private affairs, for four months, from Nov. 15.

STOUT, Mr. C. B., probationary deputy collector, Etawah, is allowed six months' leave, without pay, from Oct. 1.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Oct. 13.)

CUMMINGS—The Chief Commissioner appoints Major W. G. Cummings, R.E., to be a commissioner for the port of Rangoon.

STREET—The period of his continuance in office under the provisions of section 5 of the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, having expired, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Street retires from the Board of Commissioners.

**MOULTRIE**, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, made over charge of the North Tharrawaddy District, to Maung Hme, extra assistant commissioner, on Sept. 27, 1880.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointments in the Rangoon Rifle Volunteers :—

**JENNINGS**—Mr. N., to be captain, vice Captain Rule, resigned.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the following appointments in the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

**WHELDON**—Mr. C. A., to be lieutenant, vice Mr. H. G. Batten, resigned, and Mr. J. F. Beatson, vice Mr. W. L. E. Robertson, resigned.

**KELLY**—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. F. W. Kelly, assistant superintendent of survey, to be a demarcation officer, and to exercise and perform, within the limits of the Prome District, the powers conferred and the duties imposed on demarcation officers by the said Act.

**CORRIGAN**—Mr. S. A. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, joined the Rangoon division on Oct. 8.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 23.)

**BIRD**, Mr. C. A., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Burrows, on other duty, or until further orders.

**RICE**, Mr. R., B.A., LL.D., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely during the employment of Mr. Hardinge on other duty, or until further orders.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of 2nd class on Oct. 7 :—

Mr. J. Grose, M.A.; Mr. W. Wilson, M.A.; and W. S. Foster, M.A. **MURDOCH**, Mr. D. D., assistant to the collector and district magistrate of Chingleput, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class.

The following reversion is ordered :—

**SMITH**, Mr. G. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Sept. 27, 1873.

**FOORD**, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

The following transfers and postings are ordered :—

**DORWARD**, Capt. A. R. F., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the Godavari central division to the Rushikulay division.

**BURLTON**, Mr. C. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Godavari eastern division to the Godavari central division.

**ALLEN**, Mr. P. R., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from the Sungum project division to the Kistna eastern division.

**SPAN**, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 2nd grade (temporarily lent to this Presidency), is posted to the 1st Circle for charge of the A project division.

**CLARK**, Mr. G. F. L., manager, stationery office, Madras, returned to duty on Oct. 15.

**LAYBOURN**, Mr. E. D., assistant inspector, is transferred from the Konada to the Calingapatam Circle.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**HOOPER**, Major W. W., 1st Regiment L.C., 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, to be officiating second in command from the date of Col. Cherry's departure on furlough.

**THRING**—Lieut. R. H. D., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Oct. 12.

**PRYCE**, Capt. D. D., 9th N.I., from the 21st N.I., to be wing officer, vice Strettell, deceased, and to be graded regimentally next below Major Gausson.

**COX**, Lieut. H. V., 21st N.I., from the 10th N.I., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Pryce, transferred.

The undermentioned officer is reported as qualified by the Lower Standard Test in Persian :—

**MARETT**—Lieut. E. U., Royal Artillery, No. 3 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sept. 19, by the officer commanding 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, detailing as a committee of paymastership the undermentioned officers :—President—Major M. C. Seton; members—Captain R. F. Atkinson and Lieut. J. R. Dyas. Major M. C. Seton will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**GREENWOOD**—By the officer commanding Raipur, appointing Lieut. J. F. Greenwood, 16th Regiment N. I., station staff officer, Raipur, from Oct. 1, vice Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall, relieved.

By the officer commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, detailing as a committee of paymastership, the undermentioned officers, vice Major F. G. F. Moore, deceased :—President, Major W. E. Roberts; members, Captain E. A. Mostyn and Lieut. G. S. Nicholson. Major Roberts will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**UNDERWOOD**—Mr. W. G., acting sub-collector, Tinnevely, furlough for one year, from Nov. 15.

**GIBSON**—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. E. Gibson, acting secretary to the Board of Revenue, is cancelled.

**GOUDIE**—One year's furlough is granted to Mr. A. Goudie, temporary

forest ranger, Godavari district, with effect from Sept. 6, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

#### MILITARY.

The following order by the Commandant Wellington Depot, is confirmed :—

**CHERRY**, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) E. M., Cavalry, Commandant, 1st Regiment L.C., is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for one year and 231 days, with necessary subsidiary leave.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

**HAY-MILLER**, Major E. W. C., Madras Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieutenant Colonel, dated Oct. 20.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 25.)

**BRERETON**, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, is, on his recent promotion, appointed to do general duty at Vizagapatam.

**BROADWOOD**—In G. O. C. No. 494, of 1883, detailing officers to attend the next garrison class at Bangalore, the name of Lieut. R. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers, is substituted for that of Lieut. Christie, of the same regiment.

**ELLIS**, Captain G. R., Essex Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has been promoted.

**STANTON**—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards of the transfer Lieut. H. E. Stanton from No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division, to A Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, that officer is directed to proceed to Kirkee, to join the latter battery.

**WALLACE**—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major R. H. Wallace, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, and Major C. Empson, No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division, Royal Artillery.

**GORDON**, Also that Lieut. L. A. C., a young officer, has been temporarily posted to S. Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

**YOUNGERMAN**, Surgeon E. P., on arrival at Sumbulpore, to take medical charge of the 7th Regiment N.I. and accompany it on its march to Kamptee, and to return to Madras on expiration of this duty.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 1.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**HOSKING**, Mr. E., to be 1st grade senior assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Dr. Pollen appointed special judge.

**DRUITT**, Mr. G., to be 2nd grade senior assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. Hosking promoted.

**UNWIN**, Mr. A. H., to be 1st grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. Drutt promoted.

**MOSCARDI**, Mr. E. H., to be 2nd grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. Unwin promoted.

**WALKER**, Mr. J. W., senior assistant judge and sessions judge at Sholapur, in the Poona District, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

**MADDEN**—**LAWRENCE**—Majors J. M. Madden and J. B. Lawrence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the cantonment magistrate of Ahmedabad on the 4th inst.

**MIRZA**, Mr. S. F., B.A., is appointed to act as head master, Hyderabad High School, during the absence of Mr. D. R. Tarkhadkar, or till further orders, but to continue to act as deputy educational inspector, Karachi, until relieved by Rao Sahab A. T. Bhojvani, B.A.

**BHENDGE**, Mr. R. K., is appointed to act as head master, Hyderabad High School, until relieved by Mr. S. F. Mirza.

**WHITWORTH**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate for the district of Surat, and district registrar and agent for the governor, Surat, during the absence of Mr. White or until further orders.

**GRANT**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., to act as collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery during the absence of Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S., on special duty at Calcutta, or till further orders.

**WOODBURN**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S., to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Ahmednagar District.

H.E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Ahmednagar to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer.

**MACLAREN**, Mr. F. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, on return from furlough, is appointed executive engineer, Ratnagiri.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**SILCOCK**, Mr. H. F., C.S., forest settlement officer, Nassick, is allowed furlough for one year from Nov. 1, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

**WHITE**, Mr. J. G., C.S., collector of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days.

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. F. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year from date of relief.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 1.)

**JERVIS—PHILLIPS**—Surgeon H. P. Jervis and Major J. Phillips Staff Corps, have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

**WATSON**.—The following promotion in the P. W. Department is made, with effect from Oct. 11, in succession to Sub Condr. J. Cogan, pensioned:—Sergt. J. T. Watson, to be sub conductor.

**MELLISS**—The services of Major H. Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

**WAPSHARE**—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps, Lieut. A. Wapshare, Oct. 28.

**RODRIGUES**—The undermentioned passed hospital apprentice is promoted to the rank of assistant apothecary, 2nd class, with effect from Sept. 26:—Albin Rodrigues.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Oct. 26.)

With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**ROBINSON**, Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to officiate as assistant adjutant general, Northern Division, vice Lieut. Col. Cunningham proceeding on leave in India.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**MAITLAND**, Surgeon C. B., 2nd Bombay Lancers, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Major Barry, on furlough, or until further orders.

**CARTER**, Lieut. R. L. B., 2nd N.I., S.C., wing officer, 7th N.I., to be wing officer.

**DOVETON—WILLIAMS**—Lieuts. R. T. Doveton and R. Williams, 4th N.I., officiating wing officers, 5th N.I. (attached to 21st N.I.), to officiate as wing officers, on probation.

**WILMAN**, Lieut. H., 13th N.I., officiating wing officer, 1st N.I., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

**CARTER**, Lieut. E. J., officiating wing officer, 16th N.I., is attached to the 9th N.I., as a temporary measure.

**ANDERSON**, Surgeon A. V., I.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Quetta District.

**MCMANARA**, Surgeon Major J., M.D., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

**FOWELL**, Captain N. P., I.I., has been appointed to L.A., R.H.A., and will proceed forthwith to Sialkote.

**ELLIOTT**, Lieut. L. H., L.B., R.H.A., has been promoted to captaincy, and posted to I.I. R.A., vice Powell.

**ALLEN**, Lieut. J. R. H., M.I., R.A., has been promoted to captaincy and posted to 4-1 N.D., and will proceed to England.

**KEENE—BIRDWOOD**—Capt. A. Keene and Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, R.A., have been placed upon the seconded list, on being appointed to the Bombay Native Mountain Batteries.

**FLOOD**, Lieut. H. H., has been posted to No. 5-1 N.I. Division.

The leave granted in G.O.C., dated June 29, to Major F. A. Carey, R.W., is cancelled.

## FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

**DALY**—Lieut. G. K. Daly, Staff Corps, one month, urgent private affairs, without pay.

**JACOB**—Lieut. Col. J., Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

**WELSH**, Surgeon Major J. T., M.D., six months, medical certificate.

**MACKEN**, Conductor T., Ordnance Department, three months, medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 15.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. P. B. Lindsell.

*Madras Estab.*—B. H. Young.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. J. Flynn, W. W. M'Nair, S.C., W. A. Symons, C. L. Tupper (Cov.), H. Carson, F. Giles (Cov.).

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. F. B. Norman, C.B., S.C., one month; Surg. Major W. A. C. Roe, thirty-one days; Major D. W. Inglis, Inf., three months; Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, S.C., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. F. J. W. Ross, S.C., three months; Col. C. S. Sturt, Inf., six months.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Walter Cooke, S.C., Lieut. A. A. Barratt, S.C., Major A. N. Sandilands, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. R. Chapman, S.C., Major F. Currie, Cav., Capt. H. M. Briscoe, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. W. Osbour, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Deputy Surg. Gen. D. A. C. Fraser, A.M.D.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. W. Cruickshank (Cov.), W. N. Toulmin, A. F. D. Cunningham (Cov.), R. A. Steradale, T. D. Diwidie, F. J. Johnston.

*Madras Estab.*—R. Davidson (Cov.), R. W. Brown (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—H. Weay, T. R. Fernandez, J. B. Richey (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Syud Mohammad Israil, extraordinary, three months; R. H. Hamilton, S.C., six months; F. Kinsman (return cancelled), seven weeks; F. T. Rickards, one week.

*Madras Estab.*—C. J. Weir (Cov.), S.C., three months; R. Davidson (Cov.), six weeks.

*Bombay Estab.*—T. Moore, extraordinary, five months; A. F. Young, extraordinary, two months; W. Webb, to Feb. 7, 1884.

## HOME NEWS.

**ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.**—The report of the directors for the twelve months ended on the 30th of June last, states that the extension of public lighting during the twelve months has been as follows:—Eighty-eight lamps erected in the town of Calcutta, eight in the suburbs, &c., and fifteen at Howrah, making a total of 111. An order has been received for fixing forty-two lamps in the grounds of Government House. The adverse state of the exchange between India and Europe continues to exercise a most unfavourable effect upon the profits of the company. The balance of general revenue (after paying debenture interest and crediting £2,500 to reserve account) is £21,079 3s. 5d., out of which the directors recommend a distribution of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, payable on the 4th day of December next, making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the 4th of June last, a total of 9 per cent. for the year.

**BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Thursday, at the offices, Drapers'-gardens, Throgmorton-avenue. Mr. D. T. Evans presided, and in moving the adoption of the report observed that they maintained the usual dividend, and they were able to carry £2,700 to the reserve fund, £2,300 to the exchange equalisation account, and to carry forward nearly £200. There has been a small decrease in the revenue from gas and meter rent, owing to less consumption by theatres, hotels, and clubs. The cost of working showed a reduction. They have saved over £500 in the expenses of carbonisation. The cost of their coal had been £1 12s. 6d. a ton, as compared with £1 13s. 4d. Their stock of coal amounted to 10,000 tons, but by the beginning of December this quantity would be reduced to 6,000 tons, or about seven months' supply. Their loss on exchange had been small, as they had brought home little in the half-year under review. The loss must be expected to be much larger in the current half-year. They had now to contend with the electric light. They had been and were most anxious to keep faith with the municipality and to conciliate public opinion. They had raised their standard of illuminating power from twelve candles—which was all they agreed to by the contract—to fifteen candles. The report was eventually adopted.

**SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.**—A special meeting is convened for the 27th inst., for the purpose of passing a resolution authorising the directors to conclude an agreement with the Secretary of State for India with regard to the construction by the company of a railway from Poona to Belgaum, known as the West Deccan line. The Government is to extend from June, 1887, to June, 1889, the guarantee of 4 per cent. upon the company's share capital. It is proposed to increase the capital of the company from £3,000,000 to 5,000,000.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—The opening meeting of the sixtieth session of this society was held at No. 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, on Monday afternoon. The chair was occupied by Sir Bartle Frere, President of the society, and among those present were Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B. (director), Sir Thomas Colebrooke, M.P., Sir H. Barrow Ellis, General MacLagan, Sir E. Clive Bayley, Sir W. Rose Robinson, Major-General Sir Lewis Pelly, Colonel Malcolm Haig, Colonel Keatinge, and Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.B.

**TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST.**—The cables of the Indian Government in the Persian Gulf being now restored, the Indo-European Telegraph Company is prepared to accept messages for transmission between this country and India, Penang, Singapore, China, Java, Australia, New Zealand, Persia, and Turkey. Telegrams may be handed in as usual at the company's offices. Telegrams handed in at postal telegraph stations, should be marked "via Indo," for which words no charge is made.

**INDIAN STUDENTS.**—At Oxford, on Tuesday, Congregation passed by fifty-four votes to sixteen the preamble of an important statute to enable natives of India to offer an Oriental language—namely, either Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian—in the place of either Greek or Latin at Responses and Moderations. The reasons for this measure, which are very obvious, were detailed by Dr. Markby, while the Principal of St. Edmund Hall objected that it conceded living or spoken languages as a subject of examination, and that if this were conceded to natives of India, it would be demanded logically for Englishmen. He, therefore, gave notice of an amendment for the omission of Arabic and Persian as subjects of examination.

**THE SILVER MARKET** was flat on Wednesday on the unfavourable allotment of Indian Council drafts. A small business

was done in bars in the morning at 50½d., but the market was very weak at this figure later on. The quotation for Mexican Dollars was also quite nominal at 49½d., the coins being unsaleable at this price. Rupee Four per Cent. Paper declined to 79¾ to 80¼ and the Four-and-a-half per Cents. closed at 82½ to 82¾.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £300,000 in Government bills and Telegraphic Transfers on India. The amounts in bills allotted were:—On Calcutta £21,000, and on Bombay £1,000. Allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made as under:—On Calcutta £70,000, and on Madras £10,000. Tenders for bills and for Telegraphic Transfers at 1.7 7-16d. and above, will receive in full. The same amount will be offered for tender next Wednesday. According to a statement issued by the India Office the amount of bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold is as follows:—From the 14th to the 20th of November the amount sold was Rs.19,99,000, realising £162,484, making a total since the 1st of April of Rs.1,125,92,150 realising £9,132,742.

#### LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Messrs W. J. and H. Thompson state that business remains quiet, and the low quotations of produce do not lead to much speculation. Coffee, however, attracts some attention. Brazil and other common kinds again meet with an active demand at 2s. per cwt. above last week's prices, in response to the advance on the Continent and New York. Fine East India has realised full prices. Other descriptions are firmer. The last public sale this year on account of the Netherlands Trading Company is declared for the 21st inst., when 113,737 bags, 458 cases will be offered. Good ordinary Java valued at about 33 cents. In the sugar market a dull tone prevails. Crystallised Demerara of the new crop has been freely sold on arrival at 6d. to 9d. per cwt. under previous quotations. In other cane sugar the only feature is a demand for Jaggery, with sales of fair extent at current low rates. Beet shows a further slight decline. Estimates of the yield in Germany has been increased. Refined is quiet here, while a better inquiry has prevailed in the Clyde upon last week's terms. Burmah rice attracts rather more attention. There has been no feature to notice in China tea. Common to fair Congous are steady at the recent improvement; other grades selling slowly. A strong market for India, prices being in some cases rather dearer. Resolutions were passed at the spice sales yesterday with reference to the periods of selling cinnamon after the next quarterly sales, and copies await the signature of all interested in the trade, which it is hoped will bring about a settlement of this vexed question. Black and white pepper, Cochin ginger, and Zanzibar cloves have declined, the markets being very dull.

**COFFEE.**—At the public sales the small quantity of Plantation Ceylon—viz., 203 casks, sixty-eight barrels and bags went 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer: small, 65s. 6d. to 68s.; middling, 74s. 6d. to 78s.; good middling to bold, 82s. 6d. to 90s. Forty casks, thirty-four cases, fifty-six bags East India sold at steady rates.

**RICE.**—Cargoes of Burmah are rather dearer this week. No sales to-day.

**JUTE.**—8,000 to 10,000 bales sold, to arrive, at firmer rates.

TUESDAY EVENING.

**TEA.**—The attention of the trade is almost exclusively devoted to the public auctions which are very large this week—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday's catalogues comprising about 37,000 packages "without reserve." 20,000 packages passed to-day. They consisted chiefly of Congous—fair to medium black leaf brought 7½d. to 1s. per lb.; common to fair red leaf, 6¼d. to 8d.; medium, 9d. to 10d. per lb. Some parcels of fine fancy scented capers sold at full rates.

**COFFEE.**—A strong market, and common sorts of foreign have in some cases brought further advance. The public sales of plantation Ceylon to-day went rather higher and included a few lots of the new crop. 105 casks, 71 barrels and bags sold, middling, 73s. 6d. to 79s. 6d.; good to fine ditto, 85s.; bold, 90s. to 95s. and 100s. 122 casks, 607 bags East India low to good medium, 68s. to 79s. 6d.; bold 82s. 6d.

**RICE.**—Business has been done in Rangoon on the spot at 8s. 6d. A cargo of 1,000 tons Necranzie has sold at 8s. open charter, being rather dearer; also one of Rangoon by steamer, at 8s. 9d. per charter.

#### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BAUMGARTNER.**—Nov. 17, at Nettlebed, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of H. P. Baumgartner, Ceylon Civil Service, a son.

**KILGOUR.**—Nov. 13, at his residence, Tulloch, the wife of William Thornborrow Kilgour, Esq., of Tulloch, and Balgavenny, Aberdeenshire, a son.

**SAUNDERS.**—Nov. 14, at Lynn House, Bolton-road, N.W., the wife of Alfred Dann Saunders (late of Bombay), a daughter.

**KITCHING.**—Nov. 11, at Upper Walmer, Kent, the wife of Captain C. W. R. Kitching, Royal Marine Light Infantry, a son.

**WAWN.**—Nov. 16, at No. 9, Chawringhee-road, Calcutta, the wife of W. T. Wawn, Esq., H.M.B.P.S., a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

**GIRDLER-PAGE.**—Nov. 14, at St. Paul's, Old Charlton, Thomas S. Girdler, only son of the late T. S. Girdler, of Rockfield House, Croydon, to Alice, eldest daughter of Edward Page, of The Limes, Old Charlton, and H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich.

**JONES-GARDNER.**—Nov. 21, at the parish church, Northallerton,

Frederick Malcolm Hurdie Jones, of 166, Oakley-street, S.W., younger son of the late Benjamin Jones, H.E.I.C.S., of Cheyne-walk, S.W., and Eastbourne, Sussex, to Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of Captain George Dudley Gardner, late 13th Hussars, Governor of H.M. Prison, Northallerton.

**WILLIS-HUTTON.**—Sept. 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Kew, Nowell D'Orville, eldest son of Edward Willis, Esq., of Koolomurt, Victoria, Australia, to Alice Katherine, third daughter of Lieut. Col. W. Forbes Hutton, H.M. Indian Army.

##### DEATHS.

**ARMSTRONG.**—Nov. 18, suddenly, at his residence, No. 49, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Henry Armstrong, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 77.

**GLEN-MILLAR.**—Nov. 14, at 51, Lancaster-road, Westbourne-park, Captain James Glen-Millar, late of the 22nd Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, aged 64.

**KEEN.**—Sept. 2, at Port Patrick, Scotland, James Archibald, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Keen, 1st Punjab Infantry, aged 12.

**LAKE.**—Nov. 8, at 85, Manor-road, Brockley, Kent, Charles Lake, late of the Bombay U.C.S., aged 68.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BAYLEY.**—Oct. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles Stuart Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

**BARKER.**—Oct. 31, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon Major F. C. Barker, M.D., a daughter.

**BEYTS.**—Oct. 24, at Asansol, the wife of G. F. Beyts, Assistant Engineer, E.I. Railway, a daughter.

**BIRD.**—Oct. 24, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, B.S.C., a daughter.

**BIRCH.**—Oct. 24, at Kohat, the wife of Lieutenant F. H. J. Birch, R.A., a daughter.

**BRIGGS.**—Oct. 27, at Karwar, the wife of Surgeon H. B. Briggs, M.B., I.M.D., a son.

**COSTELLO.**—Oct. 21, at Mysore, the wife of James A. Costello, a son.

**CURSETJEE.**—Oct. 31, at Gowalia Tank House, the wife of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee (Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad), a daughter.

**DRING.**—Oct. 25, at Cotgrave House, Vepery, the wife of Mr. James Simon Dring, of the High Court, Madras, a son.

**DICKIE.**—Oct. 16, at Chakrata, N.W.P., the wife of J. E. Dickie, Royal Engineers, a son.

**FULLERTON.**—Oct. 20, at Burrial, the wife of F. A. Fullerton, Bengal Police, a son.

**HENDERSON.**—Oct. 22, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon W. R. Henderson, M.D., Army Medical Department, a daughter.

**HILL.**—Oct. 21, at No. 9, Camac-street, Calcutta, the wife of C. P. Hill, a son.

**JACOB.**—Oct. 24, at Ratnagiri, the wife of George Jacob, C.S., a daughter.

**LIDBETTER.**—Oct. 25, at Mazagon, the wife of Thomas Lidbetter, Esq., a daughter.

**M'CLINTOCK.**—Nov. 16, at Bellary, Madras, the wife of Captain L. A. M'Clintock, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

**MACKINNON.**—Oct. 7, at Calcutta, the wife of D. MacKinnon, a son.

**MACMILLAN.**—Oct. 19, in the Balasore District, at Loteepore, the wife of R. W. M. Macmillan, a son.

**MORANT.**—Oct. 23, at Puna, the wife of E. W. L. Morant (Revenue Survey), a son.

**OSTREHAN.**—Oct. 26, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Lieut. Col. Ostrehan, a daughter.

**RAWSON.**—Oct. 22, at Coimbatore, the wife of Edward Creswell Rawson, Madras Civil Service, a son.

**RUTHERFORD.**—Oct. 26, at Melegaon, the wife of J. D. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, a son.

**SHANNON.**—Oct. 17, at Kolhapur, India, the wife of R. J. Shannon, B.A., C.E., a son.

**SANDYS.**—Oct. 18, at Sialkot, the wife of Lieut. E. Sandys, B.S.C., a daughter.

**SAUPIN.**—Oct. 25, at Chandernagore, the wife of E. Saupin, a daughter.

**SIQUEIRA.**—Oct. 29, at Goa, the wife of C. P. Siqueira, Medical Attendant B.B. and C.I. Railway, a son.

**WATT.**—Oct. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr. George Watt, Bengal Educational Department, a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

**BROUGH-TEWSON.**—Nov. 5, at Tetaghur, Calcutta, James Murray Brough, M.B., to Emma Hurd, eldest daughter of Edward Tewson, of Woodlands, Harrow Weald.

**FINCH-CHRISTIE.**—Oct. 22, at Christ Church, Simla, Herbert Finch, of Mewnah, Shahjehanpore, to Sophie, daughter of Mr. James T. Christie.

**FLOYD-JENKINS.**—Oct. 20, at Lahore, Olivia Hermione, daughter of Mr. G. R. Jenkins, retired list, to Charles Floyd, assistant engineer, Lahore Waterworks.

**HAYDON-HAM.**—Oct. 20, at Kidderpore, Francis Edward Haydon, M.B., of Kurseong to Madgie, daughter of H. J. Ham, of Plymouth.

**HENDRICK-FORBES.**—Oct. 29, at Madras, James Richard Hendrick, D.P.W., to Edith Gertrude, daughter of Mr. James Forbes, Madras.

**HENDRICK-MUNIS.**—Oct. 24, at Madras, Charles Augustus Hendrick, to Henrietta Beatrice, daughter of the late J. A. Munis, of Madras.

**KAY-FORGAN.**—Oct. 22, at Calcutta, Alfred Goodwyn Kay, A.M.D., to Barbara Rait, eldest daughter of Charles Forgan, of Springvale, and Towerhill, Ayrshire, N.B.

**MULLALY-HAYMAN.**—Nov. 13, at the Cathedral, Madras, Frederick Selby, son of the late John Mullaly, Esq., of Bombay, and Neilgherry

Hills, Madras, to Sarah Dorothea Perham (Dora), younger daughter of the late Charles C. Hayman, M.D., of Eastbourne, Sussex.

MORRIS—BRYAN—Oct. 22, at Anarkulli, by the Rev. J. McDuff, M. Morris, District Superintendent of Police, to Maud, daughter of Mr. C. Bryan.

PICKEN—TABRAHAM—Oct. 18, at Bangalore, India, the Rev. William Henry Jackson Picken, son of Mr. J. Picken, of Lincoln, to Mary A. (Pollie), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tabraham, of Woodgreen, London.

POGSON—SIBLEY—Oct. 25, at Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Warlow, Norman Robert Pogson, C.I.E., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer, Madras, to Edith Louisa Stopford, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Charles William Sibley, 1st Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment (H.M. 64th Regiment).

RENNY—NOAD—Oct. 9, at Chaubuttia, Kumaon, by the Rev. W. C. Bell, George Blakiston Renny, B.S.C., eldest son of Major General G. A. Renny, V.C., Retired List, R.A., to Harriett Charlotte, widow of the late George Henry Carden Noad, Esq., and daughter of J. R. Burlton-Bennet, of Whitnair, Upper Norwood (late H.E.I.C.S.).

REEVES—DYMOND—Oct. 24, at Vepery, Thomas Reeves (paymaster sergeant, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment), to Louisa Annie Dymond.

SEAMAN—SCOTT—Oct. 23, at All Saints' Church, Sitapur, Oudh, Albert Baird Seaman, Surgeon Major 2nd Queen's Own Regiment, Bengal Light Infantry, son of the late Rev. S. Seaman, M.A. (Cantab.), of Northwood, Isle of Wight, to Elsie, eldest daughter of Horatio Scott, M.P., Army Medical Department.

WHITE—GIBBS—Oct. 29, at St. Saviour's, Mount Abou, Rajputana, by the Rev. E. Jenkins-Bowen, M.A., chaplain, Surgeon Major Charles White, A.M.D., to Constance May, third daughter of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., and C.I.E., member of H.E. the Viceroy's Council.

WILLCOCKS—MARTIN—Oct. 16, at Azamgarh, John Willcocks, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, to Effie Sinclair Stewart Martin.

## DEATHS.

DUNLOP—Nov. 12, at Colombo, Ceylon, James Vetch Dunlop, son of the late Archibald Dunlop, Esq., of St. George's-road, London, S.W.

EMMETT—Oct. 19, at Lish, Dehra Ismail Khan District, Florence Henrietta Renwick, daughter of A. W. and Mrs. Charlotte Emmett, aged 2.

HEATHCOTE—Oct. 22, at Lahore, Colonel Mark Heathcote, C.B., Commanding 14th Bengal Lancers.

PETRIE—Oct. 22, at Calcutta, Walter Macgregor Petrie, son of the late James Petrie, of Liverpool, aged 28.

WHEELER—Oct. 20, at Cawnpore, Rev. Charles Edward Wheeler, aged 42.

WILLMOT—Oct. 17, at Ajmere, Annie Maria, wife of Robert Willmot, M.D., F.R.C.S.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 2.)

The Commander in Chief in India (Sir D. Stewart), accompanied by the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General and Captain Stuart, aide de camp, left Simla for Subathu at 7 a.m. on Wednesday week. His Excellency is expected to reach his camp, now being formed at Banda, to-day, where he will be joined by the rest of his staff, consisting of Colonel Gossett, Military Secretary; Major Ford, assistant adjutant general; Colonel Moore, Persian interpreter; Surgeon Major Davies, Captain Haines, aide de camp, and Lieutenants Grierson and Wheeler.

H.E. the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army (General Hardinge) left Poona on Monday by the twelve o'clock train, with the Military Secretary (Colonel Rivett-Carnac) and the Quartermaster General of the Army. His Excellency goes to Mhow and Nuserabad, and will return to Bombay about the middle of November. In December, General Hardinge will visit the stations in the southern districts of his command.

Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts left Ootacamund on Oct. 29, for Trichinopoly and other stations, and will be absent from Ooty till Dec. 22 next.

It is reported from Simla that it is not unlikely that Brigadier General Dandridge will be compelled shortly to take sick leave to England, and that Sir Hugh Gough, commanding 12th Bengal Cavalry, will officiate for him in the command of Peshawur District.

Captain A. Keene and Lieutenant F. W. L. Birdwood, R.A., have been placed on the second list on being appointed to the Bombay Native Mountain Batteries.

According to present arrangements, the Hon. General Wilson, military member of the Viceroy's Council, will arrive in Bombay from Kurrachee on Nov. 28, and will leave for Pachmari on Dec. 1.

Colonel Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., who has just returned to India, has resumed command of the 13th Hussars at Muttra.

Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., Royal Engineers, Inspector General of Military Works, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from Nov. 30. Colonel G. P. de P. Falconnet will take over the duties at Bombay, and Colonel McLeod Innes will rejoin at Aden.

Colonel A. T. Baldwin, Madras Staff Corps, 7th Native Infantry, has been granted furlough out of India for two years.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Temple, Officiating Commandant,

Meywar Bheel Corps, is about proceeding on furlough to Europe shortly.

Lieutenant Colonel Sartorius resigns his appointment as officiating second in command of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, and is posted to Rawalpindi for general duty.

Colonel C. W. Chester, Commandant, 26th Punjab Native Infantry, has rejoined at Peshawur from furlough in England, taking over the command from Major Fitzgerald, who has been officiating since his return from Staff employ, and who will now hold the officiating appointment of Second in Command, until the return of Colonel Tulloch, in 1885. Colonel R. C. Brook, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, also rejoined, from leave to England, on the 25th instant, and resumed command of the battalion (late 40th), which had been held during his absence by Lieutenant Colonel White.

Lieutenant Colonel Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs, and Lieutenant Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, will represent the Punjab Frontier Force at the Bangalore camp of exercise.

A farewell dinner was given by the members of the N.W.P. Club to Colonel Bevan and the officers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on Friday evening.

Major R. H. Wallace, No. 5 Battalion 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, and Major C. A. Empson, No. 1 Battalion, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, are permitted to exchange.

Major W. W. Hooper, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed second in command of the 1st Madras L.C., vice Colonel Cherry, on furlough.

Major C. D. Swete, wing commander 10th Bengal Native Infantry, intends proceeding on furlough out of India shortly.

Major C. W. Robinson, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant general of the Northern Division, Bombay Army, vice Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, who goes on leave in India.

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, of the Bengal Staff Corps and Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as military secretary to the Hyderabad Residency for Colonel Hastings Fraser, who is proceeding to England.

Captain Pryce, 21st M.N.I., has been appointed wing commander in the 9th M.N.I.

Captain G. R. Ellis, Essex Regiment, is ordered to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has been promoted.

Captain Harward, 2nd Royal Warwickshire, and Lieutenant Broughton, 2nd Dorsetshire, are to be placed on probation for the Army Pay Department.

Lieutenants Russell, Cowie, Capper, Dixon, Stothert, Petrie, and Thackwell, Royal Engineers, lately arrived from England, have been attached to the Sappers and Miners for work on the Hurnai road. Captain Geldie, R.E., joins the Sappers at Roorkee.

Lieutenants Savage and Atkin, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, have been appointed to the 1st and 25th N.I., respectively, as Staff Corps probationers.

The following medical officers on arrival from England will do duty at the stations specified:—Surgeon Major T. O'Farrell, Peshawur; Surgeons A. E. Haves, Umballa; J. M. Young, Allahabad; and G. Jameson, Meer.

The following appointments of permanent wing officers have been made:—Lieutenant Reid, from the 30th to the 27th N.I.; Lieutenant Beaver, from the 9th to the 4th N.I.; Lieutenant Anderson, from the 5th to the 3rd N.I.; Lieutenants Tulloch and Grey, to the 38th N.I.; and Lieutenant Pritchard, from the 39th to the 8th N.I.

Lieutenant Dobbie is appointed adjutant of the 30th N.I., vice Maisy, who vacates on promotion.

Lieutenant F. B. Johnstone, R.A., proceeds from Morar to Meerut to join A Battery 4th Brigade, into which he has been transferred.

The following removals have been made:—Lieutenant Giles, East Lancashire; Morris, Royal Irish; Sillery, Tombe, Isham, and Wittington, Suffolk Regiment, all to the first battalions of their regiments; and Major Kinloch, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Lieutenant Gayer, Lincolnshire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

Surgeon Major D. C. G. Bonerus and Lieutenant Colonel Charlie, King's Royal Rifle Corps, have been granted extensions of leave in England to April 11, 1884, and Dec. 21 next respectively.

Surgeon J. B. Gibbons is transferred from Dinapore to Umballa for officiating medical charge of the 11th B.L., vice Crofts, who goes to Sialkote in similar charge of the 10th B.L.

The Madras Government proposed recently that, in lieu of the present emoluments of the appointment of commandant of the Body Guard of H.E. the Governor of Madras, a staff salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem for stationery and repairs of arms, be assigned to his command. This proposal was seconded by the Government of India, and forwarded to the Home Government for orders. In reply, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India informed the Government of India that this staff salary would be admissible with Staff Corps pay only; and during the furlough of the incumbent of the appointment it would be divisible between him and his *locum tenens* under the conditions of the furlough regulations.

of 1868 and 1875; the allowance for stationery and for the repair of arms being drawn by the officer actually performing the duties of the command. Observing that no additional cost will be entailed upon the State by the adoption of this proposal, the Home Government approve of its being brought into effect.

The Madras doctors, following the example of their confrères in the North West, decided at a meeting held on Oct. 7 to form a Madras branch of the British Medical Association. Drs. Sibthorpe and Branfoot were appointed the local honorary secretaries.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 8. Lealta, Rangoon; Friedrich Hartwig, Singapore.—9. Carmel, Rangoon; N. B. Lewis, Calcutta; Mairi Bhan, Bimlipatam; Corona (s), Samarang; Duchess of Argyll, Calcutta; Edinburgh, Calcutta; West Australian, Karachi; Otto, Bassin; Fratellanzi, Akyab.—10. Paolina R., Rangoon; Prince Regent, Calcutta; Beppino Accame, Akyab; Preston (s), Bombay; Gilroy, Calcutta; Waroonga (s) Batavia; Geo. Gordon (s), Calcutta; Vellore, Calcutta.—11. Aurora, Akyab; Paolina R., Rangoon; Preston (s), Bombay.—12. Corby, Calcutta; Gateacre, Calcutta; Teheran (s), China; Magdala, Calcutta; Duilio, Akyab; Britannia, Akyab; County of Selkirk, Calcutta; Nedjed (s), Calcutta; Adele Accame, Rangoon; Dolbadern Castle, Rangoon; Speke Hall (s), Karachi; Lisnacrieve (s), Karachi.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 26. Helmsley (s), Cardiff; Oriental (s), Bus-orah; Brenda (s), Aden; H.M.S. Euphrates, Portsmouth.—27. Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; Atrato (s), Sunderland; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.—28. Inchmaree (s), Newport; Angers (s), London; Armenia (s), Liverpool.—29. Euphrates (s), Karachi.—30. Scindia (s), Calcutta; Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.—31. Lord Warwick (s), Moulmein; C. of Carthage (s), Liverpool.—Nov. 1. Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 22. Calcutta (s), Rangoon; Madura (s), Moulmein; Clan Gordon (s), Liverpool; Cormorant (s), London; George Skolfeld, New York; Victoria Cross, Middlesborough.—23. Giava (s), Genoa; Futtul Moobaruck, Muscat.—24. Chindwara (s), Bombay.—25. Afghan (s), Moulmein.

MADRAS.—Oct. 24. Chanda (s), Bombay.—28. C. Mackenzie (s), Colombo; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.—30. Siam (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 8. Kwng Lee (s), China; Ville de Strasbourg (s), China; Nunshan (s), Singapore.—9. Lord of the Isles (s), Penang; Grantully Castle (s), Capetown; Cameo (s), Singapore; Cornet, Capetown.—10. City of Canterbury (s), Calcutta; Britannia (s), Bombay; Clan MacGregor (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Stolz n-fels (s), Singapore; Persian Empire (s), Singapore; Muriel (s), Cochin; Royal Sovereign, Calcutta; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Bombay; Engineer (s), Calcutta; Glucksberg (s), Singapore; Altair, Mauritius; Africa (s), Karachi; Triton (s), Ceylon; Royal Sovereign, Calcutta.—12. Europa (s), Singapore; Behrend, Capetown; Earl of Jersey, Rangoon; Figlia Filde, Rangoon; Horton (s), Rangoon; Figaro, Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 26. Father Issilamo, Damaun; Rosetta (s), London.—27. Pachamba (s), Karachi; Medusa (s), China; Pandora (s), Trieste.—28. Lady Dalhousie (s), Dunkirk; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—30. Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; Herat, Calcutta; H.M.S. Arab, Rangoon.—31. H.M.S. Malabar, England; Huzara (s), Calcutta; Principia (s), London.—Nov. 1. Florida (s), Antwerp; Manila (s), Genoa; Mozart (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 22. Steamers Nerbudda and Newcomen.—23. Nizam and Clan Mackintosh.—24. City of Manchester, Tyrone, Curlew, Medina, and Shahjehan.—28. Calcutta and Ellora.

MADRAS.—Oct. 24. Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Himalaya (s), Rangoon.—25. Clan Macintosh (s), London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Oct. 30.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Bisset, Mr. Tonque, Mr. R. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Ravenhaw, Mrs. Walker and infant, Mrs. R. M. and Miss Thomas, Miss Mathias, Brigadier General and Mrs. and Miss Edwards, Mr. B. Howard and three children, Lady Arbuthnot, Dr. and Mrs. Eveson, Mr. S. E. Wilmot, Miss Robinson, Miss Waiser, Mrs. A. L. Campbell, Mrs. S. Acklow, Mrs. Gracey, Col. B. Alderson, Mr. T. McAndrew, Mrs. and two Misses Price, Mr. and Mrs. Nutter, Miss Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Bergmann, Miss Cramer, Mr. Hadyn, Miss Lamock, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Clay and two children, Miss Clay, Mrs. Maughan, Miss Backhouse, Mr. P. Alliston, Mrs. Irwin and two infants, Mr. Angus, Capt. and Mrs. Kunhardt, Mr. and Miss Page, Mr. and Mrs. Helbert, Mr. Fox, Mrs. and Miss Macnaughten and infant, Mr. R. Capell, Miss E. Harris, Mr. R. Summers, Mr. S. Bond, Mr. Harwood, Mrs. D. Wilde, Mrs. Smythe, Miss Ostrechan, Mrs. and Miss Woodhall, Capt. Cockburn, Mr. B. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Durrant, Mr. J. F. Pinto. From Brindisi: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. F. Whitney, Mrs. McGregor, child, and infant, Mr. S. Parsons, Mr. G. Scott, Mr. C. H. Reilly, Mr. Parker, Mr. H. W. Gordon, Mr. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Rooke, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. M. Furnivall, Mr. H. Aitchison, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. E. L. Lewellyn, Mr. G. D. Dalgleish, Mr. May, Mr. M. Lawrence, Mr. H. Hastings, Colonel and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. L. LeMesurier, Col. Bird, Col. Grant, Dr. Maloney, Col. Lance, Mr. R. Clayton, Major Pearson, Mr. Maclean, Major Harrison, Mr. Mason, Mr. Deane, Mr. West, Mr. G. Grant, Mrs. Walters, Mr. Robb, Surgeon Bellaw, Mr. Watson.

AT VENICE.—Per *Gwalior*.—From Bombay: Rev. C. S. Rivington,

Mr. G. Ruggles, Col. W. W. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Logan and child, Mr. S. Redfear, Mr. Striscia, Mr. L. Kaufmann, Miss Marsfield, Mr. R. L. Hammond.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Rosetta*, Oct. 26.—For London: Mr. G. Ashley.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, Nov. 2.—For London: Mr. and Mrs. D. Logan and child, Col. W. W. Goodfellow, Mr. John Travis, Mr. S. Redfern.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Palna*, to sail from London, Nov. 28.

For Algiers: Mr. and Miss Inman.

Per s.s. *Navarino*, to sail from London, Nov. 27.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Gee and three children.

For Madras: Mr. S. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. D. Made.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Mason, Mr. W. M. Vipan, Mr. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and two children.

For Tuticoin: Mr. P. Somerville, Mr. G. A. Murray.

Per s.s. *Canara*, to sail from London, Dec. 5.

For Karachi: Miss Fowler.

For Bombay: Miss Foster.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, Dec. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. Hancock.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. Barrow, Miss Sansom, Capt. A. B. Cane, Mrs. and Miss Humphreys, Mr. C. H. Hitchcock.

Per s.s. *Roma*, to sail from London, Dec. 17.

For Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

Per s.s. *Arco*, to sail from London, Dec. 19.

For Karachi: Rev. J. and Mrs. Consterdine.

For Beypore: Rev. E. Le Mare.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, to sail from London, Jan. 2.

For Bombay: Rev. A. D. C. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke.

Writing with reference to Reuter's telegram announcing Ayub Khan's intention to visit Bokhara, the Lahore paper says:—Ayub will not be the first Afghan Prince who has enjoyed the hospitality of Mozuffar-ud-din, the Ameer of Bokhara. Abdul Rahman himself lived for some time in Bokhara, and received substantial help, on various occasions, from the Ameer. When Abdul Rahman invaded Afghan Turkestan, in 1865, and drove Shere Ali from Cabul, he had depended largely on the aid given by the Ameer of Bokhara, who will very likely befriend Ayub in much the same way. It is certain, at any rate, that if Ayub does go to Bokhara, it will be with a view to renewing his attempts to regain the throne occupied by his father; and as the Ameer of Bokhara is a dependent on Russia, it is not difficult to see in this matter—if the facts as stated by Reuter are correct—Russian intrigue. The preparations which are being made by the Russians for an advance in the direction of Herat, the presence of Russian agents in Afghanistan and in the semi-independent States about the Upper Oxus, as well as the rumours, it may be added, which reach India from Central Asia—all tend to show that Russia is preparing to re-adjust her frontier. That, at present, this frontier is highly unscientific, can be seen by a glance at the map. Sooner or later, it must be brought nearer to the boundary of British dominions. There are signs just now—some of which we have indicated—to show that the attempt will be made soon; and the question remains whether English interests will be affected. Mr. Gladstone's Government evidently thinks that its interests would suffer; for it has reaffirmed the principle that England will oppose any Russian interference in Afghanistan. The time is rapidly approaching when that principle will either have to be acted on—or surrendered.

ANTICIPATING AN UNPLEASANT EXPLANATION.—It has been generally, and perhaps not unnaturally, concluded that Sir Auckland Colvin was offered his present post in India with the understanding that he was prepared to accept, if not to advocate, the views of the Government on such questions as the Ilbert Bill and local autonomy. As a matter of fact—and the fact is one that in justice to the Government both here and at home should be widely known—Sir Auckland was not even asked his opinion on these momentous subjects either before or after his nomination. His opinion has yet to be declared. Of course, if the confidential ruling of the Secretary of State, which leaves the members of the Executive Council no alternative course between voting with the Viceroy and resignation of office really exists, as has also been categorically asserted in our columns, the omission of any form of "squaring" the new Financial Minister might be attributed to the operation of a less lofty view of the situation than the one apparently adopted. But be the case as it may, the bare circumstance is absolutely as we have stated. It will be interesting to observe, when the time comes, in what way a man equally sagacious and independent will reconcile himself to an even subordinate share in imposing legislation of which, reasoning from some general knowledge of his views about Indian administration, we should have no hesitation in concluding he would be unlikely to approve.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 9.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Oct. 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 98½ to 99 |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent. ..     | 102½ to 103   |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —             |
| Ten years ..                     | —             |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107           |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up | Rates |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| INDIAN BANKS.                   | Rs.     | Rs.   |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 748½  |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 830   |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 640   |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India ..            | 12½     | 93    |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES.

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 780 |
| Frere ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 390 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 495   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1,170 |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 380   |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 570   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 600   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 210   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,250 |
| Dholera Ginning ..        | 300   | 220   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,500 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 625   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 580   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 405   |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 570   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 800   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 138   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 500   | 540   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 700   | 870   |
| Bhowmuggur Mills ..               | 100   | 43    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1010  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 500   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 690   |
| Coorla Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 810   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 520   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,030 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,175 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 2,850 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 235   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1000  |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1030  |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 700   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 300   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,510 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 785   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 420 Shares ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 22-11-1  | —   |
| Do. New 41 Shares ..                 | 106-15-5 | 352 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..     | 100   | 170   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 4,425 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | 130   |
| Treacher and Co. ..             | 500   | 1,230 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 170   |

## CALCUTTA.—Oct. 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 4% Promissory Notes ..                    | Rs. 98 10 to 98 11 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100 8 to —         |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                  |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 2 to 103 4     |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 2 to 103 4     |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off            |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 101 0 to —  |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 101 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 8 to —      |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 8 to 103 12 |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 12 to —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1898) .. | 108 12 to —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.      |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Agra ..                        | 100   | 125 to      |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 127 to 128  |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 180 to      |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to      |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 815 to 817½ |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to      |
| Delhi and London ..            | 100   | 120 to 121  |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to      |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to      |
| National of India ..           | 100   | 90 to       |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 515 to      |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 92 to 93    |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |         |
|----------------------|------|---------|
| Alatic Jute ..       | 100  | 18 to   |
| Bally Pape Mills ..  | 100  | 164 to  |
| Barnagore Jute ..    | 100  | 87 to   |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 1000 | 1500 to |
| Bengal Iron works .. | 100  | — to    |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 100  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to        |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 395 to       |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 38 to 40     |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 91 to 92     |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to       |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | — to         |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 171 to       |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to       |
| Chitnore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 118 to       |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 95 to        |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 65 to        |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 100  | 300 to       |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 100  | — to         |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 210 to       |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 50 to        |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 220 to       |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 84 to 85     |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 114 to       |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 150 to       |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 88 to        |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1620 to      |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..          | 50   | 130 to 135   |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to         |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 112 to 114   |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to         |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to       |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 83 to        |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 99 to        |
| Nanthore Indigo ..                | 30   | — to         |
| New Beerhoom Coal ..              | 100  | 98 to        |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to         |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | 100  | 150 to       |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 78 to        |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 92 to        |
| Raneengunge Coal Association ..   | 100  | 62 to        |
| Riverside Press ..                | 70   | 88 to        |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | 100  | 257½ to      |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co ..        | 55   | par          |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 100  | 54 to        |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | 95 to        |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 104 to       |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | — to         |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..     | 100 | 70 to      |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100 | 70 to      |
| Amulckie ..                       | 100 | 95 to      |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 96 to      |
| Assam ..                          | 100 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 95 to      |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 60 to      |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80  | 45 to 50   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200 | 240 to     |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100 | 120 to     |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | 100 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100 | — to       |
| Burkholah (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 200 | 130 to     |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 95 to      |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100 | 67 to      |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100 | — to       |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to      |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 78 to      |
| Cutchehra (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 100 to     |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100 | 115 to     |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to      |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90  | 57 to      |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100 | 30 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100 | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100 | 65 to      |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100 | 72 to      |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 50 to      |
| Gielie (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 76 to 80   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100 | 50 to      |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100 | 50 to      |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 75 to      |
| Hoolmarce (Assam) ..              | 100 | 90 to      |
| Hoolgongrie (Assam) ..            | 100 | 52 to      |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500 | 550 to     |
| Jellapore (Cachar) ..             | 250 | 200 to     |
| Jheer Ghat (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to      |
| Kalacchera (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 68 to      |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..         | 100 | 50 to      |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to      |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 250 | 145 to     |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200 | 130 to     |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100 | — to       |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 80 to      |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100 | 105 to     |
| Loobah ..                         | 100 | 150 to     |
| Lower Assam ..                    | 100 | 23 to      |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | 100 | 60 to      |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 60 to      |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100 | 80 to      |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 40 to      |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 30 to      |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80  | 30 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100 | 80 to      |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 71 to      |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | 100 | — to       |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200 | 100 to     |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125 | 73 to      |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..       | 100 | — to       |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | 100 | 50 to      |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 120 to     |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200 | 100 to     |
| Phoenix (Cacha) ..                | 85  | 78 to      |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 95 to      |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100 | 55 to      |
| Rajabare (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to      |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100 | 130 to     |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah ..                         | 100 | — to       |
| Singbulli and Murnah ..           | 100 | 107 to     |
| Singell (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 100 to     |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 97 to      |
| Springdale (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 100 to     |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100 | 50 to      |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 96 to      |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 125 to     |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 95  | 114 to     |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 900 | 185 to     |
| Upper Assam ..                    | 100 | 25 to 35   |

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| Bank of Madras Shares ..                 | 28 to 29 do.     |

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| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —             | —             | 1s. 7 15-16d. |
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   | Price.       |
|---|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..           | 103 to 103½  |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..                 | 103 to 103½  |
| 4 India Enfranch Paper ..                 | 79½ to 80½   |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 ..                         | — to —       |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 ..                         | 82½ to 83    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..              | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..     | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..    | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..                | — to —       |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 101 to 103   |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 ..                      | 102 to 104   |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                          | 115 to 120   |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 100 to 102   |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government ..       | 100 to 102   |

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|------------------------------------|-------|------------|
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| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | 100   | 110 to 121 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 100   | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. .. | 100   | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..      | 100   | 116 to 118 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                       |     |            |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 100 | 141 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..  | 100 | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..   | —   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B 1½ p. ann. (less 1/4) ..   | —   | 24½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..        | —   | 135 to 137 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..     | 100 | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..     | 100 | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                      | all | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 100 | 119 to 121 |
| Do. do. 4 do. ..                      | 100 | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ..     | 100 | 126 to 128 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. ..  | 100 | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..             | 5   | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. ..     | 100 | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | —   | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..  | 100 | 123 to 126 |

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|                                     |     |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
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| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100 | — to —     |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100 | 101 to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 10  | 13 to 13½  |
| Eastern Exten., Austria, & China .. | 10  | 11½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. 8c., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | —   | 103 to 107 |
| Indo-European ..                    | 25  | 31 to 32   |

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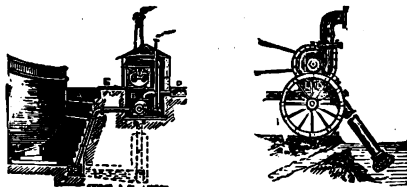
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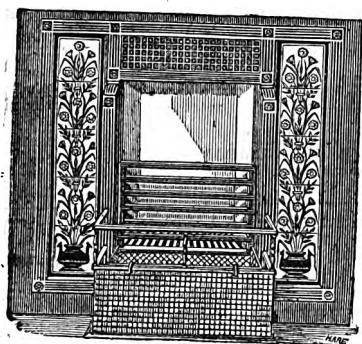
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay Nov. 9; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 7; Calcutta Nov. 6.

ON Monday last, Mr. F. T. Atkins, the delegate of the English working-men of India, addressed a large meeting of working-men at Margate on the Ilbert Bill; and a resolution was passed, with only three dissentients, strongly condemning the Bill. Mr. Branson will address a meeting to-night on the same subject at Derby, which is expected to be an important one; and on Saturday Mr. Atkins will speak at Oldham, with Mr. J. M. Maclean in the chair.

THE "Kensington Parliament" is perhaps the most influential debating-club in England. It is certainly one of the most cultured; and as its President is Sir Charles Dilke, it may be taken for granted that educated Liberalism is well represented there. The first four weeks of the Session have been virtually devoted to the Ilbert Bill; and on Monday last the debate was concluded by the proposition to withdraw the Bill, being affirmed *without a division*—so hopeless was the chance of those who supported the Bill, who were deserted by large numbers who habitually sit on the Liberal side of the House. And yet the Bill had been defended in the House by some of the very ablest of its supporters elsewhere—notably by the Rev. Malcolm Maccoll, Mr. Rowe Bennett, and Mr. Abdul Majid. Among the speakers against the Bill were Mr. Branson, Mr. J. D. Mayne, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. George Batten, and Mr. Horne-Payne.

MUCH interest, a great deal of amusement, and still more disgust, have been felt by Anglo-Indians at home during the past week, by the spicy details which are gradually leaking out, of Lord Kimberley's artful attempt to turn the flank of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill by "nobbling" Mr. Atkins. Fortunately, Mr. Atkins has shown himself too honest an Englishman to be awed by the condescension of even the Earl of Kimberley. We give the letters that have appeared on the subject up to date; but, of course, we have not yet heard the last of this attempt at an Indian "Kilmainham Treaty"; indeed, we feel that we owe an apology to the sturdy English working-man who has so nobly earned the gratitude of his compatriots in India, for comparing the unsuccessful attempt at "nobbling" him to the more successful business of Kilmainham.

THE letter from Lord Kimberley's private secretary, which appears in to-day's *Times*, is so transparently at variance with the letter from the other private secretary which appeared in Saturday's *Times*, that we imagine little doubt can be felt by any impartial reader as to what really took place at the secret, mysterious meeting in the India Office to which Mr. Atkins was summoned by the "special invitation" of the Secretary of State. In Saturday's letter, Lord Kimberley stated that he had not intended to *lay any stress* on certain words used by his lordship; in to-day's letter, he *appears* to say that he did not use those words at all. We presume that there must be some verbal differences or inaccuracies that justify this palpable, flagrant self-contradiction. But that the self-contradiction exists, for all practical purposes, is as clear as daylight. We have had too much of these verbal quibbles in the various telegrams, in the parliamentary utterances founded on "information in the possession of the India Office," and in the other similar dodges, which have been such an unusual and such a deplorable feature in the Government de-

fence of the Ilbert Bill. We entirely agree—though possibly with different expectations in regard to the issue—with our clever Radical contemporary, the *Western Morning News*, in declaring that Lord Kimberley, after so much hopeless self-entanglement, is now bound in honour to put before the public a plain, unvarnished account of what really did take place at the mysterious interview of Wednesday last. The *Western Morning News* says:—

"Lord Kimberley is behaving after his own manner in regard to the Ilbert Bill. He called Mr. Atkins, the representative of Indian working men, to his side to beg him to calm the minds of his clients and to stop the agitation. To induce him to undertake the calumet work, he made a communication to Mr. Atkins which he told that gentleman he was on no account to make public, so Mr. Atkins goes about

"Pronouncing of some doubtful phrase As 'Well, well, we know,' or 'We could an if we would,' Or 'If we list to speak,' or 'There be an if they might,' Or such ambiguous giving out."

leading the public to understand that Lord Kimberley being in England the special guardian of Lord Ripon's policy and the defender of his integrity, does not approve of Lord Ripon's policy and is ready to overturn it. This is how Mr. Atkins writes to the *Times*: 'Lord Kimberley replied to a certain question I took the liberty of asking, and I requested his permission to make known that reply to the working-men I represent. This his lordship would not grant, but he said, "You may tell the people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish *particularly that it should be clearly understood* the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon; and I hope efforts will now be made to soothe the minds of the people and stop the agitation." Lord Kimberley emphasised the words in italics. I have respected his lordship's wishes and have not informed the working-men in India of the reply which he desired should not be published, nor have I made known the remark that accompanied that desire, but I have communicated to my constituents as nearly as possible the intimations which Lord Kimberley gave me of the general policy of the Government towards them.' Now it is absolutely necessary for Lord Kimberley to tell us what he did say. He has already denied that in throwing the responsibility entirely on Lord Ripon's shoulders he represented the Government. Perhaps, he will now say, in regard to the Ilbert Bill, what his feelings really are, and whether what he told Mr. Atkins was that, after all, it is not intended to establish equality as regards the magistracy, but only to keep the measure alive until the agitation being cooled down it can be abandoned without discredit. It is necessary for him to speak because this construction has been put upon his words."

Now, that *something* was said (as Mr. Atkins asserts) by Lord Kimberley about the responsibility for the measure lying with the Government of our great and good Viceroy, is clear from Lord Kimberley's own words last Saturday. To-day, Lord Kimberley's private secretary tells us, somewhat coarsely, that Mr. Atkins's account of what was said is not true—though Mr. Atkins says he committed the words to paper immediately after leaving the sacred presence chamber. But Lord Kimberley does not vouchsafe to tell us what *his* idea is of what he really did say; nor does he even condescend to say what proof he can adduce of the foul charge he virtually makes against Mr. Atkins of misrepresenting him. Of course we do not for a moment doubt that Lord Kimberley entertains the impression in regard to what took place, which Mr. Bickersteth to-day makes public. Nor, on the other hand, do we for a moment doubt the substantial accuracy of Mr. Atkins's impression on the same point. But what the public wants to know is, which is right? Mr. Atkins has told us the ground on which *he* bases his impression—that he "committed to paper" the conversation directly after it took place—and he gives us the *ipsissima verba* of his notes. Lord Kimberley might surely show equal consideration to the public? At present we have simply a bare statement of his lordship's general impression that something was *not* said, which Mr. Atkins's notes show to have been said. A solemn message to "the people in India"—Lord Kimberley's own words—was surely not given without some record of its purport being preserved, if only in justice to the intermediary employed to communicate the message. The public will await

with interest and anxiety the publication of Lord Kimberley's own version of this message.

THE remarks of the *Times of India* (as telegraphed by the *Times* Calcutta correspondent) on the compromise proposed by Lord Northbrook, bring out very clearly the point on which we insisted last week, that the proposals so entirely stultify the original position of Lord Ripon's Government in the matter, as to be utterly untenable on any ground whatever. For in every official justification of the original Bill, it was expressly stated that no legislation could be either *satisfactory* or *stable*—Mr. Ilbert's own words—that did not go beyond Lord Northbrook's proposals.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore has arrived at the conclusion, long ago stated also by the *Pioneer* and virtually the whole Anglo-Indian Press, that there is only one way out of the *impasse* in which the Government of India finds itself placed by Lord Ripon's magnificent statesmanship. Curiously enough, the very same conclusion was stated last week, with epigrammatic conciseness, by Sir Richard Cross at Workington—"Withdraw the Viceroy, and withdraw the Bill."

WE are glad to see that the admirable letters of Sir James Stephen to the *Times* on the subject, have been republished in pamphlet-form by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., with some further remarks condemnatory of Lord Northbrook's proposals. We shall notice these in our next issue.

A VERY powerful pamphlet on the same lines has just appeared from the pen of "An Anglo-Indian," and is entitled, "Anglo-Indian Opinion on the Ilbert Bill." We shall take an early opportunity of putting its points before our readers; meanwhile, we recommend the purchase of the pamphlet itself, which is published by Messrs. Dorrell and Son, 15, Charing-cross.

WE learn, on very high authority, that one very beneficial, if somewhat indirect, result of Lord Ripon's failure as a Viceroy, will probably be the abolition of the Simla migration. It is whispered that Lord Ripon's best friends—having failed in their successive attempts to throw the blame on Sir Ashley Eden, on Sir Alfred Lyall, and other scapegoats—have at last decided that the Viceroy's amazing ignorance is mainly due to the "pernicious seclusion" of Simla.

THE meetings in India against the Bill are more crowded and enthusiastic than ever. That held at Silchar shows that the tea-planters are as resolute as ever. And they do well; for it is already rumoured that Lord Ripon has repented him of his idea of letting off the non-regulation Provinces altogether—and that, for the purposes of this hateful Bill, a "Deputy Commissioner" is to be held to be either a "District Magistrate," or a "Sessions Judge," or both. Of course. And next?

TUESDAY's telegrams are more hopeful than those of Monday, in regard to the condition of the crops in Bengal. Still it is clear that there is much cause for anxiety. Fortunately, the province is in good strong hands, and universal confidence is felt. The English public may be trusted to take good care that Bengal is not hampered and ruined by Simla ineptitude.

WE take from the *Englishman* the following report on the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending Nov. 6:—

"During the past week there has been a little more desire on the part of shipowners to accept current rates. They seem now to see the apparent hopelessness of holding longer off the market; several vessels have been fixed during the week, and had there been more cargo offering at last prices more would have accepted employment. By canal there has been a little more enquiry for dead weight, and two steamers obtained charters for grain. The market closes quiet with little demand. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 86,463 tons."

Messrs. W. Moran and Co. give the following

account of the Calcutta Tea Market for the same week:—

"The market re-opened on the 24th ultimo, when 15,453 packages were offered, and 14,798 changed hands. In consequence of unfavourable reports from the Home side, prices were decidedly easier, but there was a good demand at the decline. Finest sorts were from one to two annas lower. 'Mediums' about one anna, and 'Commons' under eight annas, half an anna lower. Further auctions were held on the 1st instant, when 19,969 packages were brought forward, and of these 19,325 found buyers. The demand was brisk, but though prices showed a downward tendency, there was no material change to note, fine and finest classes, however, being most inquired for."

AND the same authorities furnish the following report on the opening of the Indigo Season:—

"The season opened yesterday, when 779 chests were offered at public sale, of which quantity 528 chests were sold, and the remainder bought in. Prices were generally about Rs. 10 per maund below those paid by private contract before the sales, and are very nearly on a par with the opening rates of last season. The indigo offered consisted entirely of Native Oudes, the quality of which was most ordinary to middling, a few parcels only being of good and desirable quality. Compared to London rates, prices may be quoted par to 3d. advance on July. No European marks from Bengal or Behar are yet arriving in the market, and it seems probable that the sales for the next fortnight will consist entirely of Native Indigo."

THE *Times of India* gives the following obituary for the week ending Feb. 9:—

"Major B. Frend, King's Royal Rifles; Mr. Elliott Colvin, Commissioner of Meerut; General John Cleveland Wheeler, of Bangalore; The Rev. William Martin, of Nusseerabad; Mr. Purtaba Ram Rao, Accountant General to the Nizam's Government; Mr. Thomas William Knowles, late Executive Engineer, P.W.D.; Pundit Loharam Shirorutna, an eminent grammarian."

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Oct. 30:—

"The rainfall has moderated in Southern India, and agricultural prospects are fair in Madras, Mysore, and Bombay, but the river remains low in Sind, and there is a scarcity of water. In Berar cotton has suffered from the late excessive rains, but other crops are doing well. Rain is wanted in parts of Central India and Rajputana for the rabi, otherwise prospects are favourable. Very little rain has fallen in British Burma; some damage has already been done to rice on high lands and serious fears entertained for the latter sown crop if the break continues. There has been practically no rain during the week throughout the whole of Northern India. Rain is wanted for rice in Upper Assam, and the prospects of the rice harvest are growing worse in Bengal, where rabi operations are also being seriously delayed. In the Central Provinces the weather is seasonable and prospects are excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab the rabi sowings are in need of rain, but prospects are on the whole fair. Harvesting of the kharif is still in general progress. In Madras the yield of oholum, ragi, &c., is reported below the average in several districts, and in the North-Western Provinces the kharif crops have suffered from the comparatively deficient rainfall. Fever is prevalent in parts of Bengal, otherwise the public health is satisfactory. Prices continue to rise in Bengal, and are steady elsewhere."

The following is the report for Bengal:—

"The rains have apparently ceased, and the cold weather is setting in. No rain fell in any of the reporting districts during the week. The rain of the preceding week in Behar and in certain other parts was very slight, and did no appreciable good to the withering rice crops; on the other hand, it somewhat improved the prospects of the rabi cultivation, which is also being seriously affected by the drought. Prices are steadily rising in most districts, owing to the bad prospects of the rice harvest. The reports from the eastern districts and from Julpai-gorie and Cooch Behar are favourable. In these parts only the rice harvest is expected to turn out pretty fair. Fever is prevalent in some districts; elsewhere the general health is reported to be satisfactory."

THE following circular has been addressed by order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the commissioners of divisions in that Presidency:—

"I am desired by the Lieutenant Governor to call your

attention to the state of the crops in your division. The apparently early cessation of the autumnal rains seems to have generally had an injurious effect on the winter or khurreef crops, and there are some grounds for fearing that the dry weather may affect, also injuriously, the rubber sowing. It is possible that timely rain may still remove all cause for anxiety; but if such rain does not fall before you are satisfied that the north-east monsoon has become established, or, at any rate, before the end of the first week of November, you are requested to submit to Government, with as little delay as possible, a full account of the outturn of the last bhadoi and prospects of the coming khurreef and rubber crops in each district of your division. Your report should consider the amount of grain stocks in hand in each district, and the probable range of prices of food during the coming year. For those districts in which prospects may not be unfavourable, the information need not be detailed; for them a general statement is all that is needed. I am to add that your report should reach the Government before the end of November at the latest."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Nov. 25:—

"The proposed modifications of the Ilbert Bill recently described by Lord Northbrook in his speech at Bristol have now been thoroughly discussed by the Anglo-Indian Press and public; and have met with all but universal disapproval. Among other objections it is felt that the compromise retains one of the worst features of the Bill, by giving jurisdiction over Europeans to statutory civilians—men who have been described by a high authority as 'a caste saturated with prejudice, and entirely ignorant of English habits and ways of thought.' The *Times of India* comments on the compromise thus:—

"Lord Ripon's Government have in effect resolved to recommend only for the sake of saving their own reputation a proposal which, in September, 1882, they declared would not justify special legislation. Writing to the Secretary of State more than a year ago, they stated, in most explicit terms, that if the amendment of the law were confined to conferring the proposed jurisdiction upon district magistrates and sessions judges, then special legislation would not be expedient. The conclusion is inevitable, that the compromise now proposed is only intended to save the *amour propre* of the authors of this deplorable blunder."

"The same newspaper points out that the safeguard suggested by Sir Charles Turner, and adopted by the Government—namely, that of allowing the High Courts to transfer a case from a native to a European magistrate is delusive, as the cost of its application will be prohibitive to the poorer classes."

"The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* asks what will be the effect of the modified Bill, and then answers the question in these words:—

"On paper it works well enough, in practice it will be impossible. Officials who have a practical knowledge of district work would not entertain it for an instant. No good purpose can be gained by disguising what to most Europeans in India is fast becoming, if it has not already become, a settled conviction. There is, in truth, but one solution of the difficulty, which no manipulation, no prevarication, can evade. At the close of every act of this solemn mockery, it becomes more certain that the only course open to the Viceroy, the only compromise possible, is his resignation, and we believe that nothing he has achieved during his Viceroyalty would become him better than quitting it."

"Every day now brings to Calcutta a number of people who left the capital during the earlier stages of the agitation, and have spent the summer in the hills or in England. It is remarkable that after a few days' residence here they all admit that during their absence they had not a conception of the intensity of bitterness which public feeling had reached upon the question. This ignorance well illustrates one of the strongest, if not the very strongest, of the arguments against the migration of the Government of Simla. Perched for eight months of the year on a remote hill top, and surrounded by secretaries, each of whom has spent his official life in the Secretariat, with little chance of acquiring district experience, the Government soon loses touch, not only of its own district officers, but also of the general public. It may be safely affirmed that if the Government were content to spend its whole time in the plains, we should never have heard of the Ilbert Bill, or of many other recent blunders. That the climate of Simla is more pleasant may be readily admitted; but the members of Council, secretaries, and heads of departments are not more delicately constituted than the High Court Judges, lawyers, and merchants of the Presidency towns, or the district officers of the Mofussil, who find it possible to carry on their work efficiently without seeing a hill from one year's end to another."

"Much surprise has been excited here by the news, telegraphed from home last week that Lord Kimberley had informed Mr. Atkins, delegate of the Anglo-Indian working men, that

the responsibility for the initiation and modifications of the measure rested entirely with Lord Ripon's Government. During the last four months the Government of India has given several semi-official assurances that the decision of the matter had passed out of its hands, and that it could not even consent to a postponement of the discussion on the Bill without permission from the Cabinet."

"Crowded and enthusiastic meetings to protest against the Bill have been held at Purneah, Monghyr, and Silchar. A meeting is announced to be held at Allahabad this week, and preparations are being made for a great meeting at Calcutta during next month. The Eurasian Association of Calcutta has resolved to affiliate itself to the Anglo-Indian Defence Association to show that its members regard their interests as identical in general with those of the European community."

"The Duke of Connaught landed in Bombay on Wednesday last, and was received with great enthusiasm. In reply to an address presented by the Corporation, he stated that he looked forward to his sojourn in India with much satisfaction. It was, he said, most interesting to know that he had landed on the very spot where some 80 years ago his illustrious godfather, the Duke of Wellington, took his departure from this country. He was especially pleased to think that the Duchess was the first Princess of the Royal Family that had ever visited India. On the following day he laid the foundation stone of a hospital. Bombay has been *en fete* for three days, a fancy fair and the illuminations forming the chief features of the programme. The Royal party started for Meerut yesterday. They will probably visit Calcutta next week. A committee is now busily engaged in settling the details of their reception here, and a large sum has already been subscribed for the purpose."

"The Royal visit has not been the only source of excitement at Bombay. An unfortunate difference between the Government and the Judges of the High Court has also occupied public attention. The facts are these:—All previous Governors, at their annual Levees, have placed the High Court Judges on their right. The Judges attend in their robes, and so stand out distinct from all others. Opposite the Governor stands a crowd of those who have the privilege of the private *entree*. Last year an aide-de-camp placed the Judges, as usual, on the right, with the Commander in Chief, the Bishop, and the Members of Council. When the Governor entered, he sent an aide-de-camp to tell the Judges to move over to the crowd, which they did. The matter was much discussed, and the Governor was generally blamed. This year, before the Levee was held, the Chief Justice wrote to ask the Governor whether their right by usage would be restored to the Judges. The Governor replied that the Chief Justice would stand on his right hand but the Puisne Judges with the crowd. The Chief Justice refused to dissociate himself from his colleagues; and as the Governor persisted, the Judges in a body absented themselves from his Levee. Thereupon Sir James Fergusson informed them that he could not receive them at any Government House entertainment. It was, however, arranged that they should attend the State banquet in honour of the Duke of Connaught, the invitations to which had been accepted before the difference arose. It is stated that Sir James Fergusson means to refer the matter to the Secretary of State. The general feeling is that he showed a great want of tact, and a deplorable spirit of meddling."

"The preparations for the Calcutta Exhibition continue to make progress; but it is now quite certain that only a small proportion of the exhibits will be in their places by the opening day. There was some rumour of an intention to postpone the opening; but it was unfounded; and the ceremony will be gone through on December 4 as arranged. No programme has yet been issued. It seems clear that the number of visitors to Calcutta will be much smaller than had been anticipated, and the house proprietors and boarding-house keepers, who expected to reap a rich harvest, have already begun to abate the exorbitant terms which they announced some time ago."

"The last district reports for Bengal show no sign of improvement in harvest prospects. It is evident that in the greater part of the province the late rice crop will be almost a total failure; while, unless rain falls soon, the cold weather crops must also prove very deficient. The local Government has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on relief works in some villages already suffering from scarcity, in North Tirhoot; and the Commissioner of Patna has gone to Tirhoot on a tour of inspection, and to organise the works. The Bengal census report, just published, shows that the population of the province on Feb. 17, 1881, was 69,536,851. Of these, 2,845,045 were residents in the feudatory States, the remainder being British subjects. The apparent increase in nine years was 10.89 per cent. Of the four main divisions of the province, Bengal proper comes first, with 35,607,682 souls; then Behar, with 23,127,104; next, Chota-Nagpore, with 4,225,989; and lastly, Orissa, with 3,730,735. The population of Calcutta, including its suburbs and Howrah, which really form part of the capital, was 790,293, and exceeds that of any other town in the British Empire, except London. Patna comes next, with 170,654; then, at a long distance,

Dacca and Gya. The census officer remarks upon the paucity of towns and large villages in Bengal. The entire urban population, including in that term the inhabitants of all towns of 5,000 souls and upwards, was only 3,664,229, or 5·26 per cent. of the provincial population. He pronounces polygamy to be practically non-existent, the number of married females, even among the Mahomedans, being very slightly in excess of the number of married males. The Christians had increased from 91,000, in 1872, to over 128,000.

"The Akha raiders have not yet given up the two Native Forest officers whom they carried away. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has collected 200 frontier police, and sent a message demanding the return of the captives and the surrender of the ringleaders, with an apology. No reply has yet been received. The Akha country is unsurveyed, and little is known of the tribe which is armed only with knives and bows and arrows."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### SIR HENRY DURAND.\*

A MAN, without high rank or much interest, who at the age of thirty or little more has had the opportunity of distinguishing himself in a famous campaign, has been private secretary to the Governor General of India, and finds himself Commissioner, or practically, constitutional monarch, of a province as large as all Scotland, may well be looked on as a fortunate man. If Sir Henry Durand's career had continued at the same rapid rate as it commenced, it is difficult to say what position would have been sufficiently exalted to be suitable for his acceptance at fifty. But the check in his career which occurred when Durand was Commissioner of Tenasserim, seems to have embittered his after life, and to have been acutely felt by a man who was in most things as philosophical as he was amiable.

In truth, it requires a vast amount of philosophy to recognise that, to most men, good fortune, or the opportunity of it, either comes early in life, at middle age, or at a late period of life; but that to very few men can it be continuous, just as to some peculiarly unlucky men it never comes at all. Perhaps the really fortunate men—*si sua bona norint*—are those to whom good fortune comes late, unless, as in the case of the late Lord Clyde, it comes so late that there are none living to share in it, and add to its appreciation.

The memoir of the life of Sir Henry Durand that lies before us has been written by his son, and appears to be fully as impartial as could be expected or be even possible under the circumstances. Whenever Mr. Durand gives a statement of his own on the events or occurrences of the time, he lays before us the facts on which such statement is based, and it is impossible to do more. With regard to Sir Henry's removal from the Commissionership of Tenasserim, considering that no man can occupy honestly the position of private secretary to a Governor General, and especially to such a man as Lord Ellenborough, without having to incur a certain amount of odium, and that, as a comparatively young man in a position which entailed high responsibilities, it would be quite conceivable that high-handed acts might be done in the interests of the public service which would require full explanation; it certainly appears that he received but scant justice and little if any, opportunity of disproving the case made out against him.

But the part in Sir Henry Durand's life that will be of greater interest to the public, is that he played in Central India during the Mutiny. In round terms the charges made against his action by Sir John Kaye were mainly two; that he leaped hastily to the conclusion that Holkar was disloyal, and secondly that he "fled without good cause from Indore." Mr. Durand gives in the body of the book, and, particularly in the appendix, a statement of facts and an argument that can be fairly based on them. A common sense view of the affair leads one to the conclusion that a man would be hardly fit to be a political officer who was so intensely innocent as to suppose a Mahratta chieftain of that time was, in such circumstances, doing anything but "trimming" to see which way affairs would turn best to his own advantage. As to the retreat from the Residency, it is a point the necessity of which could only be judged at the exact moment by a man who was accustomed to read the temper of excited men. The man who, but a few years before, had coolly waited to blow into a steady glow the port fire to the powder hose at Ghazni—an act which in these days would have insured him the V.C.—was not likely to have acted more precipitately than the occasion required, when danger was in the air. That he carried off his party successfully, and with small loss is to say that he did what was required of him at the time. It is now clearly shown that he would have had to wait for the battery of artillery from Mhow for hours, during which it is certain the Indore Residency would have been destroyed, and the refugees—women and children—murdered.

Moreover, a battery of artillery, though most formidable when supported, can of itself have little decisive effect, especially where infantry fire from under cover can be brought to bear upon the gunners and horses. Mr. Durand gives graceful and kindly testimony to the impartiality of Colonel Malleson in his "History of the Mutiny," and he adds fresh information on this debated point, which it is to be hoped may henceforth be considered settled.

That Sir Henry Durand should have made enemies during his career can scarcely be wondered at, for he was a man of great talent and a very wide range of knowledge; moreover, he knew this and cared little, so long as he went on the straight path of duty, whether he showed his superiority or not. But he eventually triumphed over the obstructions in his path, and as Foreign Secretary to Lord Canning, Lord Elgin, and Sir John Lawrence, and as Member of Council, he showed the same clear insight into affairs, and determined straightforwardness of speech and writing that had ever distinguished him. The honours that he had hoped for in early life came to him somewhat late, but he died in harness, as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in the execution of his duty. Of Sir Henry Durand's character his son, of course, says little, but part of Sir Auckland Colvin's opinion on this point appears to sum up the case so concisely as to be well worthy of quotation.

"Every one could see that he held strong opinions, and that, when he had made up his mind, he expressed his conclusions in language as strong as the views he professed. But I do not think those who knew him only as a man of decided convictions, were aware what patience, labour, study and, impartiality he had brought to the forming of his views. He seemed to me in discussion on public affairs eminently a man of sense, (a quality much rarer than is known); and next to sense, of probity, which is inseparable from sense. You could not talk to him five minutes on public affairs without feeling it was not a mere official, however able, but a statesman you were listening to. . . . He would talk to a shoeblack as he talked to His Excellency in Council; only, I think, he would have been most courteous to the shoeblack."

The second volume of the work contains essays and minutes written by Sir Henry Durand; and includes the celebrated article on the Second Sikh War, written for the *Calcutta Review*, which is to this day the best source of historical information regarding that famous campaign. There is also an article on the Burmese War of 1852, written during the period while that war was continuing, and one on "Central India under British Supremacy," a subject on which few men had Sir Henry Durand's special knowledge; besides several other subjects dealt with. Perhaps the most curious is an account of the life of Colonel Gardiner, one of Ranjit Singh's colonels and a wonderful specimen of the Dugald Dalgetty type of that period. The minutes of Sir Henry Durand are also on various subjects, but are always thoroughly well thought out and the views are clearly expressed.

One of these minutes, dated 1866, relates to the proposed establishment in India of a Government newspaper or a species of *Moniteur*. To this Sir H. Durand with characteristic sound sense was steadily opposed. He says:—"On some affairs a Government must be reserved, and it is on such questions that the Press is usually most solicitous of information and irritable at reticence. Silence now means nothing; but the case is different when a *Moniteur* is established with the avowed object of placing the right side of every question before the public. All must then be anticipated, or else explained and defended, otherwise reticence is construed into an admission that Government fears to face public opinion." He points out the difficulty of obtaining a competent editor, but also says: "The supplement of the Gazette appears to me a channel not half enough employed as a means of giving early and even anticipatory information; but the orders of the Secretary of State have to be borne in mind when it is a question of promulgating official papers or information. Still, I think that the utility of the supplement might be greatly developed without exciting the antagonism of the Press." Probably the best solution of this problem, acknowledged to be a difficult one, was that attained by Lord Lytton, himself a literary man, in selecting an officer of Government as a Press Commissioner to give out impartially such information as might and rightly should be made public. During the time that this system was employed, it was, of course, like any other arrangement to meet this point, fiercely assailed, chiefly by those who knew least about it; but it never had to encounter the storm of obloquy and reproach which Sir Henry Durand points out would be the fate of an established Government newspaper; and we believe that even now, though the name is discontinued, a very similar system is carried on in India for necessary reasons.

Mr. Durand apologises in the preface of the book for the fact that it has been hastily written. This may be so, owing no doubt to the pressure of his own duties; but the style is that kind of easy reading that generally implies careful writing, and if there is any slip in the book anywhere it has certainly escaped our notice. There are one or two clear simple plans or sketch maps to accompany the text referring to the campaigns in the Punjab

\*"The Life of Major General Sir Henry Marion Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., of the Royal Engineers." By H. M. Durand, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service. 2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co., London, 1883.

and Central India. The whole book is exceedingly well got up, and will form a most valuable addition to the library.

#### MR HAKE ON THE ALPHABET. \*

THIS is a remarkable effort to re-arrange the alphabet on a scientific basis, according to the varying lengths of the sounds of the letters, beginning at the mutes and ending with the most open and broad sounds. Mr. Hake arrives at the conclusion that the natural order of the alphabet is indicated by the series *c, g, t, d, p, b, m, l, r, y, w*; and he interweaves, with much ingenuity, into this main thread all the other components of the alphabet. It must be unknown to him that what he has diligently evolved from English phonology, had already been done 2,000 or more years ago by ancient Brahmans, who fixed the natural order of their alphabet in a similar manner, their series being, *k, g, ch, j, t, d, p, b, m, y, l, r, v*. Nor does this coincidence of conclusions between Mr. Hake and the Brahmans stop here; for the former, in explaining his views of diphthongism, in a rough sort of way hits upon some of the principles so clearly expounded by the latter under the names of *Sandhi* and *Guna* and *Vridhhi* changes of vocalisation. Mr. Hake cannot do better than study the scientific deductions of these early thinkers; for, by so doing, he may probably find that all he need do is to graft on to their perfect system the sounds which have been developed in more modern times.

It is, however scarcely correct to say, as Mr. Hake does, that the arrangement of the letters in the English alphabet is "arbitrary," for we find that, in three places, a guttural follows a labial, thus, *b* and *c, f* and *g, p* and *q*. We also find the softer tones take precedence (*b, c, d, f, g*); followed by the aspers (spiritus and flatus) *h, k*; then the nasals; then the sharper tones *p, q, s, t*; and finally the nondescripts, *x, y, z*. These facts betoken systematic classification of some kind; and we know that the letters were arranged in this order by the Phœnicians, from whom we, in common with Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Hebrews, and Syrians, derived our alphabetical system. The reasons for the present order of the letters must be sought in the ancient languages.

Mr. Hake truly says that "syllables, however they may be spelt, are concrete symbols;" but he trembles on the verge of a common error by adding, that they "convey to the mind the true sounds which they are intended to call up." It cannot be too often re-iterated that *written* language has to do with sound in only an indirect and subordinate way. The alphabet, which was originally purely hieroglyphic, came to be associated with sound at first from habit, and secondly from convenience. The object of *writing*, however, always was, and always ought to be, to present ideas to the *eye*, not sounds to the ear. The written words of a language are really pictures, which, by being looked at, suggest ideas to the beholder; hence the various ways of spelling words which are similar in sound but different in meaning are of the greatest possible advantage to the reader. At a glance, he sees the difference between *mare* and *mayor*, and between *right*, *rite*, *write*, and *wright*. Nothing can be more unscientific, confusing, and even absurd, than the phonetic spelling which some people have recently clamoured for.

We have said that Mr. Hake's paper is remarkable, and it is so from the circumstance that, by evidently independent processes, he arrives at conclusions in some respects identical with those of Indian grammarians. And this alone is sufficient to show that Mr. Hake has thought deeply on the subject.

\* "On the Powers of the Alphabet." I.—A Tonic Scale of Alphabetic Sounds. By T. GORDON-HAKE. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1883.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

##### I.—OPINIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—MR. MUNRO.

WE will consider the opinions of the Divisional Commissioners. They may be called Sub-Lieutenant Governors; they are the best repositories of local knowledge, and the chief revenue officers in the districts. Their opinions ought therefore to carry great weight. The report of the Presidency Commissioner naturally claims our attention first. Mr. Munro thus begins:—

"I have had many conversations on the subject with officials, zemindars, and others, and have omitted no opportunity of ascertaining the feeling of the people generally in connection with this important measure.

"As was to be expected, the landholding class is most strenuously opposed to the Bill, and there is no doubt that a most uncompromising resistance to its provisions will be manifested. There is a general feeling amongst members of the landholding class that zemindars will practically be effaced and reduced to the position of annuitants or partners with their ryots in the profits of land, and that the Bill, with its manifold provisions in favour of the ryots, constitutes a distinct infringement of the rights which they conceive were guaranteed under the terms of the permanent settlement, and which they have certainly exercised without dispute for nearly a century.

"It is rather curious to notice the different views of the effect

of the Bill as taken by the planters of Lower Bengal and of Behar. The majority of indigo-planters in Lower Bengal, who are often landholders themselves, are opposed to the Bill, although some of them do not think that much harm will be done, especially with reference to the enhancement clauses. In Behar, again, I have noticed a decided feeling arising that the interests of the planters, hitherto identified with those of landlords in consequence of the tikadari system, will now be found to be on the side of the ryots.

"The ryots themselves are, as usual, ignorantly apathetic on the subject. They have heard some rumours of impending changes, and, in some instances, agitators have made them believe that the millennium of the ryots is at hand, when they will pay only nominal rents for and reap all profits from their land, but as a rule they have no intelligent idea on the subject, and it is difficult to define any feeling which they may have on the matter. Had the seasons of late years been unfavourable, no doubt we should have found them in a more complaining mood, but with good harvests they are not disposed to repine, and only wish for scarcity to show itself, in some district other than their own, that they may reap the benefit of increased prices of their crops. Under any circumstances it would be very difficult to convey to the mind of any ryot an accurate impression, or to create in it any definite idea of the meaning of the proposed alterations in the law, with reference to compensation for improvements, compensation for disturbance, or the doctrine of merger.

"It is not open to me now to discuss the principle of the Bill. Upon that question, as connected with the rights of the zemindars under the permanent settlement, I have already expressed an opinion, and, after the authoritative declaration of the Government of India of their views upon that point, it is not for me to re-open the discussion. There is, however, one point on which I venture to think I may still be permitted to make a remark. The Bill is framed for the purpose of carrying out a pledge given by the Government with regard to the rights of ryots, at the time of the permanent settlement. And in pursuance of the effort to fulfil this pledge it is now proposed to give the ryots fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale of their holdings.

"How far these privileges or rights were guaranteed under the terms of the settlement has been disputed; how far the ryot requires fixity of tenure, which he has in Lower Bengal practically got, is also a question upon which there have been differences of opinion; whether freedom of sale will in reality confer on the ryots the boon which it is intended to give them, is also an open question; but there is and can be no difference of opinion as to the ryot being required to pay a fair rent for any holding which he possesses."

Mr. Munro then enters a strong protest against illegal cesses, in which we heartily join. We would only make a distinction between cesses which are really illegal, and those which are a moral adjustment of rent. With regard to khamar lands, Mr. Munro says:—

"I am bound to say that I have not seen in Lower Bengal any manifestation of any tendency on the part of zemindars to bring ryoti into the category of khamar lands. This tendency undoubtedly exists in Behar, and for Behar this chapter is chiefly framed. I have, however, seen indications of a tendency on the part of ryots to filch khamar land when they got a chance, and call it ryoti.

"It seems to me that, acting upon the presumption that all land is ryoti, until the contrary is shown, the zemindars will have, under the circumstances of Lower Bengal, great difficulty in establishing their rights to what really is khamar. When the time comes for a field survey of the province (and until this is done we shall never have any really satisfactory determination of the questions at issue between landlords and tenants), it would be fair to mark off as ryoti the amount of land held by each ryot as ryoti according to jumabundi, leaving the surplus to be adjudicated either as khamar or ryoti according to proof adduced. In many cases I have no doubt that such surplus would represent much khamar land that had originally been filched from the zemindar, owing, I admit, to his own laches, by the ryots."

Mr. Munro thus writes about the extension and transferability of the occupancy holding:—

"I have nothing new to add to the arguments of those who object to the extension of occupancy rights proposed by the Bill. It seems to me, as to them, unjust that the element of residence should not be an essential feature of the status of a settled ryot. I see no reason why a settled ryot having a right of occupancy in certain lands should, as a matter of right, have the same status in lands, which may be miles away from his village, although within the same estate; and the accrual of a right of occupancy to a settled ryot, in any lands subsequently acquired by virtue of his tenancy of lands at the time of his becoming a settled ryot, seems to me an unjust extension of occupancy right. I do not object to the tenures of occupancy ryots being made transferable subject to the consent of the landlord, or even without such consent, because as a matter of fact such transfers of tenures have become a matter of custom (although it may be remarked in passing that the

customary exercise of rights by *zemindars* for a century is not admitted by the framers of the Bill, as a valid argument for arrogating such rights), but I question very much whether this power of transfer will be such a boon as is represented to the ryot. It will undoubtedly enable him to raise money for the purpose of spending it, but that it will, with his improvident habits, convert him into a thrifty peasant, I have very grave doubts.

"There is no doubt that this unfettered power of transfer will encourage the disputes and faction quarrels which have always been a prominent feature in native families, and if in addition to this power of transfer is given the privilege of sub-letting, without consent of the landlord, the latter will very soon find his estate full of occupancy ryots or their dependents in the shape of his bitterest enemies.

"The right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord is good so far as it goes, but the condition of being obliged to let the land as an occupancy holding does away with much of the protection which the right of presumption affords.

"If the tenure is allowed to be transferable, I would, on no account, permit sub-letting, which will simply encourage ryots to let out their tenures, and prey upon the sub-tenants. Such a system will, in the end, lead to sub-tenants or ordinary ryots under occupancy holders being much more rack-rented than they are now."

With regard to freedom of contract, Mr. Munro says:—

"As to the abolition of freedom of contract, I altogether fail to see the justice of the provision. I do not find anything of the kind in any of the settlement regulations, and I fail to see how the ryot is ever to learn how to stand alone, if he is to be rigidly protected against himself. The ryot is to be allowed freedom in every respect, except when he enters into an agreement with his landlord. If this is not setting class against class, and teaching the ryot to look upon the landlord as his natural enemy, words have no meaning. I would certainly leave the parties to contract as they please, and the courts should not, in my opinion, refuse to recognise such contracts. Denial of the right of contract has a distinct tendency to make the landlord resort to illegal cesses, and the ryot acquiesces in such improper exactions. For if the tenant is in need, or wishes in any way to propitiate his landlord, he will agree to pay a *mangan* without much hesitation, seeing that the right to make a legitimate agreement with his *zemindar* is denied to him. I must confess that, according to my experience, the ryot of Lower Bengal is not such a down-trodden or helpless creature, with reference to his own interests, as he is represented to be. I notice that the case of Backergunge is cited as an instance of exceptional prosperity amongst ryots, brought about apparently by the existence of a large number of peasant proprietors in that district. I am not prepared to attribute the prosperity of Backergunge to this cause, but if peasant-proprietorship in that district has caused prosperity, it is undeniable that such a system of land tenure has also brought with it a development of turbulence unknown in any other district. But leaving Backergunge out of the question, I can point to the majority of ryots having occupancy rights in Dacca, Tipperah, Chittagong, Jessore, Noakhally, and other districts, as being men who are eminently calculated to look after their own interests. It seems to me hardly consistent to inculcate upon the people by one enactment their fitness to govern themselves, and in another to provide them with a means of protection against their own acts; to give them power to note with reference to matters about which they express little concern, and to deny them a right to contract with regard to their rent, about which they are supremely interested."

Regarding enhancement of rent, Mr. Munro remarks:—

"With reference to the provisions for enhancement, it seems to me that, considering the difficulties of the subject, the proposals embodied in the Bill are on the whole fair. It might be simpler to eliminate the standard as regards rate of one-fifth of the average annual value of the gross produce of the land, and lay down the principle that the enhanced rent should not exceed so many annas in the rupee of rent, but I am not prepared to suggest any better provisions than those laid down. The general provisions as to the enhanced rent not being more than double the previous rent paid, that it may be ordered to take effect gradually, and that no re-enhancement shall take place for ten years, are, in my opinion, salutary. I do not see that *zemindars* have any reason to complain of these provisions, and I quite admit the necessity for giving the ryot protection against the ever-recurring threats of enhancement which have embittered the relations between landlords and tenants.

"I am not of opinion that it will be practicable to frame tables of rates such as are proposed, without an amount of harassment and expense to both landlords and tenants, which would be ruinous to them, and, even when prepared, I question very much whether it would be fair to either party to keep them in force for even ten years. Whether, when we have a field survey, it may be possible to frame such tables of rates with less expense is another question.

We transcribe below the remarks of Mr. Munro on other important provisions of the Bill:—

#### "ORDINARY RYOTS OR TENANTS-AT-WILL.

"With regard to ordinary ryots, the provisions of the Bill militate against all previous practice under which a tenant-at-will was allowed to hold land in accordance with agreement entered into between him and his landlord. I think it unwise that such a practice should be disturbed, and am not prepared to support those provisions which fix a maximum of rent to be demanded, and which introduce the entirely new system of compensation, for the disturbance of tenancy of a man who has no right to such tenancy except under agreement with his landlord. Throughout Lower Bengal there is no necessity for recognising any other principle than that of mutual interest between landlords and tenants in determining the relations which should exist on the part of landholders to tenants-at-will. No landholder in his senses will now aim at extravagant enhancements, for such a policy will very soon relieve him of his ryots. Most landlords are now anxious to get ryots to settle, and eviction, even of tenants-at-will, is a procedure which is, I imagine, more sparingly resorted to in Lower Bengal than in any country that I know of. The relations, therefore, between landlords and tenants-at-will may safely be left to determine themselves according to the economical laws of supply and demand.

#### "COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

"The chapter upon compensation for improvement seems to me to be based upon an entirely mistaken theory as to the wishes and acts of Bengal ryots with regard to improvements. It seems to be assumed that every ryot who has a holding is wishful to improve it, and that he only requires fixity of tenure to invest capital in developing the latent resources of his land. Hitherto he has been afraid to invest money, owing to the uncertainty of his tenure and the oppressions of his landlord. Once fix the former and restrain the latter, and it is assumed that the ryot will have courage to improve his land, which has hitherto remained less productive than it should have been.

"Now there have been for centuries, and are now, millions of ryots who have had fixity of tenure, and to whom the provisions of the Bill on the subject of the existence of tenant right are no novelty. Have these ryots shown any inclination to invest capital in improving their land; have they evinced any desire to increase the productive powers of the land? Even by the elementary process of manuring have they done anything under the influence of fixity of tenure in the way of constructing for the benefit of their lands any of the numerous works specified in section twenty-six as agricultural improvements.

"I do not know what may be the condition of affairs in this respect in other parts of the province, but in Lower Bengal the ryots with rights of occupancy or fixity of tenure have done nothing to improve their lands, and although, as is proposed, an opportunity of demanding compensation for improvements is given them, they will be only too ready to advance false claims for mythical expenditure in this respect. I say, without hesitation, that ryots with fixity of tenure have evinced no desire to benefit their land or expend any portion of their supposed savings in developing its resources. Any such improvements as have been made have, so far as my experience goes, been carried out by landlords, and not by ryots, and I see no reason to believe that the ryots, when they have more capital, will change their nature or their habits as regards expenditure, which they think ought to be incurred by their *zemindar*.

"If by fixity of tenure the ryot manages to save, he certainly does not spend his profits on his land. He adds to his house, which hardly can be called an agricultural improvement, buys cattle, increases his wife's stock of ornaments, spends somewhat more at marriages and village festivals; but it will not occur to him to improve the land, which, in his opinion, ought to improve itself, which has for ages yielded crops without expenditure on his part, on agricultural improvements, and which ought to continue so to do.

"The ryot, so far as my experience goes, does not want to improve his land or be improved himself, he wants to be let alone. And this chapter on agricultural improvements introduces a system which is perfectly new in the bucolic history of Bengal, which is certainly not needed with reference to the acts or wants of ryots at present, and which will infallibly lead to litigation and false claims of every description. Such a system will also most certainly lead to landlords declining to undertake to give any assistance to villagers in undertaking village improvements; and when villagers with, as is the case in most instances, opposing interests are left to themselves to carry out so-called improvements, the result may be easily imagined.

"I would not object to seeing the whole chapter excised from the Bill; but if it is to be retained, I am not in favour of giving even the occupancy ryot any right to make improvements for which at some time the landlord may be called upon to pay compensation, unless such improvements have been sanctioned by the landlord. It might be left open to the tenant to compel such consent, if, after application made the landlord refused to allow any reasonable improvement to be carried out.

## "RECOVERY OF RENT.

"As to the provisions for recovery of rent, which was the beginning of the legislation which has found its outcome in the present Bill, I am afraid that landlords will hardly feel satisfied as to the relief which has been given them. Distraint has been practically abolished; for very few landlords will avail themselves of the provisions of the Bill, which enable them to apply to a court for permission to distraint, as laid down in the Bill. If a landlord has first to pay fees as for a suit, file an elaborate application duly verified and supported by documentary evidence, and then finds when he comes to execute this process, that, pending operations at court, the crop sought to be distrained has been removed, as it almost certainly will be, such landlord will not be much encouraged to repeat the experiment in many instances.

"So far as Lower Bengal is concerned, the existing provisions of the law as regards distraint may be safely maintained. I have no objections to illegal distraint being sternly put down, and I would visit abetment of such offences even with the punishment provided in section 186. Such a punishment, however, as I have already pointed out, is much more severe than that provided by the code for practical abetment or connivance at a ryot, involving perhaps loss of life on the part of a zemindar. If the lighter punishment for such abetment of a serious offence is to be maintained, it seems all are at one that connivance at an act of illegal distraint should be considered of so aggravated a nature as to demand such severe repression. The further provisions for the speedy realisation of rent go some way towards simplifying present procedure for recovery of rent, and, so far as they go, must be accepted by the zemindars as provisions in their favour. I am bound to say that on the principles on which the Bill is drawn, the zemindars could not expect further relief. I suspect, however, that they expected, and I am not prepared to say that they had not a good right to expect, very much more substantial relief as the outcome of their applications for a summary method of realising rents preferred during the last twelve years."

Mr. Monro thus concludes:—

"Generally, while I am prepared to accept the provisions of the Bill with reference to enhancement, as on the whole such as landlords under present circumstances cannot complain of, I am bound to say that I consider the provisions of the Bill in most respects unfair to zemindars, and one-sided in favour of ryots. This I hold to be the case with reference to (a) the immense extension of the rights of occupancy; (b) the bestowal of large rights on tenants-at-will; (c) the withdrawal of freedom of contract; (d) the provisions with reference to improvements; (e) the introduction of the system of compensation for disturbance; (f) the practical abolition of distraint, while insufficient relief is given in the way of a summary procedure for realisation of rents.

"Under such circumstances, I cannot convince myself that the Bill, if passed into law, will render practicable a satisfactory solution of the difficulties attending the disposal of the questions at issue. On the contrary, I feel constrained to believe that the application of the various provisions of the Bill must result in endless litigation, active hostility between landlords and tenants, and injury to the property of both."

Such is the opinion of one of the ablest and most experienced Revenue officers of Bengal. If anything, he has a bias more in favour of the ryot than of the zemindar, and yet he does not hesitate to say that the Bill, if passed into law, "must result in endless litigation, active hostility between landlords and tenants, and injury to the property of both."

## THE ILBERT BILL.

THE following letter has been sent to the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, by the Anglo-Indian Association (London Committee) formed to protest against the Ilbert Bill:—

"LONDON, Nov. 6.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

"My lord,—On the 26th of July last we presented to your lordship, on behalf of a large body of Anglo-Indians residing in this country, a memorial, praying for reasons which were very fully stated, that Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to order the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill, which for several months has been pending before the Council of the Governor General of India. In that memorial, and in the observations which were addressed to your lordship by the members of our deputation when presenting it, we were able to refer only in general terms to the very strong opposition with which the Bill has been received by a large majority of Englishmen in India, official as well as non-official. The official reports of public servants, both English and native, in every province in India, to whom, in conformity with the assurance given by the Governor General in the debate in the Council in March last, the Bill was referred, were published on the 8th of September last in a voluminous supplement of the

*Gazette of India*, of which only a few copies have been received in this country, and we are informed that, owing to the non-receipt of the reports before the prorogation of Parliament, they cannot be made public here in a complete form until after Parliament reassembles.

"2. In these circumstances we desire to urge upon your lordship that the Government of India should be instructed to postpone further proceedings in this matter until the reports in question shall have been presented to Parliament, and until the members of both Houses of Parliament and the public generally shall have had a full opportunity of deliberately considering the opinions which have been submitted to the Government of India by the various administrative and judicial officers who have been consulted on the Bill. On perusal of the reports, as published in the *Gazette of India*, we find that, whether as regards numbers or as regards weight of experience and authority, there is a very great preponderance of official opinion which is earnest and emphatic in its condemnation of the Bill. We submit that in the face of this large body of adverse opinion emanating from servants of the Crown, most of whom possess long and varied experience of Indian administration, while among them are not a few who have rendered distinguished services to the State, and supporting, as it does, the almost unanimous opinion, not only of the unofficial English community in India, but of all classes of Anglo-Indians in this country, it would be in the last degree impolitic and unwise to press on legislation before the Parliament and the public in this country have had ample time to consider the question with the aid of the further information which has been collected.

"3. We will not occupy your lordship's time by dwelling upon the many remarkable facts and considerations which have been adduced against the Bill in the reports to which we refer, but we would earnestly invite your attention to a passage in the report of Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, where reference is made to a resolution issued by the Government of Lord Lawrence, under date August 19, 1867, directing the local administrations to frame their proposals for opening up to natives of ability and character a more important, and dignified, and lucrative sphere of employment in the administration of British India, 'with due regard to the expediency of providing English officials for all districts in which European settlers or travellers abound,' on the ground that 'natives entrusted with administrative duties have a difficulty in dealing with independent Europeans.' We submit that this injunction, issued by one of the most eminent Indian statesmen of modern times, who was a staunch advocate of a Liberal policy in the matter of advancing natives of India in the public service, at a time when that policy was engaging the serious consideration both of the Home Government and of the Government of India, affords in itself a strong condemnation of Lord Ripon's measure.—We have the honour to be, your lordship's most humble servants, A. J. ARBUTHNOT, J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, J. DACOSTA, ROYER LETHBRIDGE, J. M. MACLEAN, S. B. PARTIDGE, W. S. SETON-KARR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In a paragraph which appears in the *Times* of to-day, giving a short account of an interview between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, it is stated that "his lordship said that he wished it to be particularly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill, which was initiated by Lord Ripon." In order to prevent any possible misapprehension, Lord Kimberley desires me to say that in mentioning to Mr. Atkins that the Bill originated with the Government of India he had no intention of laying any particular stress on that fact, still less to imply, as might perhaps be inferred from the statement in the paragraph, that Her Majesty's Government did not approve the Bill. His lordship will be much obliged if you will have the goodness to insert this in your next impression.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, W. J. MAITLAND.  
India Office, Nov. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The *Times* of to-day contains a letter from Lord Kimberley's private secretary about his lordship's intentions in what he said to me about the Ilbert Bill last Wednesday at the India Office. Mr. Maitland does not deny that "his lordship said that he wished it to be particularly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which was initiated by Lord Ripon." But Mr. Maitland says his lordship had no intention of laying any particular stress on the "fact" to which it refers. I will not venture to express any opinion as to what Lord Kimberley's intentions may have been, but as I have committed to paper the entire conversation immediately after leaving his lordship's presence, and while it was quite fresh in my memory, I am fortunately in a position to quote the exact words made use of, and I hope, in fairness to me, you will be so good as to allow me to state them.

Lord Kimberley replied to a certain question I took the liberty of asking, and I requested his permission to make known that reply to the working men I represent. This his

lordship would not grant, but he said, "You may tell the people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish particularly that it should be clearly understood the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon, and I hope efforts will now be made to soothe the minds of the people and stop the agitation." Lord Kimberley emphasised the words in italics.

I have respected his lordship's wishes, and have not informed the working men in India of the reply which he desired should not be published, nor have I made known the remark that accompanied that desire; but I have communicated to my constituents as nearly as possible the intimations which Lord Kimberley gave me of the general policy of the Government toward them.—Yours obediently,

F. T. ATKINS, Delegate from the Working Men in India.

142, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., Nov. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Lord Kimberley observes that Mr. Atkins, in his letter to you on the 24th inst., on the "Ilbert" Bill, reiterates the statement that his lordship told him he "wished particularly that it should be clearly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill, which had been initiated by Lord Ripon."

I am desired to say that Lord Kimberley regrets to be obliged to contradict Mr. Atkins, who, he is sure, has not intentionally misrepresented him, but that he must emphatically deny that he used any such expressions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT BICKERSTETH.

Nov. 27, 1883.

#### THE ILBERT BILL: SOME FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In preceding letters I have shown that the Bill, besides being introduced on false pretences, and supported by other statements equally unfounded, can be of no possible advantage to the people of India, even admitting the full extent to which its promoters pretend that it will ever operate. It can be of no benefit whatever to the people of India, taking that term in a wide sense, while it is a distinct degradation of Englishmen, and deprives them of a right which they have possessed for centuries. There are few men—I doubt whether there is one—better able to form a judgment on the merits of the Bill or its policy than Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and his letters on the subject utterly "smash and pulverise" the miserable pleas which have been used as arguments for the Bill. It was he who revised the codes of India, and there could be no one better able to do it than he, with his experience of England and India. The policy of the measure may be safely left in his hands. But there are some considerations which have not been touched by me, and upon which I would not lay much stress, except as they serve to illustrate the hollowness of the pretensions as to the necessity of the Bill, and the falsehood by which this pretended necessity has been supported. We are told that the measure is one of a very far-sighted policy, and is merely carrying out that of Lord Mayo, who saw the necessity of admitting natives to office when they were qualified for it. That was no doubt a part of Lord Mayo's policy, only it is carrying it out in a different way from that which he adopted. The friends of the "teeming millions" always say that we have educated the natives to a level with ourselves, and it is only right and proper that they should be admitted to share the Administration. No one that I know of denies this. But some people do deny that, having educated a number of the natives to a considerable extent, the Government of India is bound to provide the men thus educated with lucrative posts in the Administration, any more than the Government here would be bound to provide posts for the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. But that is what seems to be expected. This was not the idea of Lord Mayo. He often complained that the educational policy of the Indian Administration was wrong. The whole country was taxed to provide a collegiate education for a comparatively few people, often the sons of men who could well afford to pay for their education, while the mass of the poor, the real "teeming millions," had their share of the educational advantage by being compelled to pay for it, as they have to pay for their ecclesiastical establishment. His idea was that the people should be educated at least in the three R's, in order that they might be able to keep their own accounts against the usurer, to read their agreements and contracts, so that they should not be cheated by false ones, that they should be able to read and understand the laws and their rights under them. Lord Mayo's was a levelling policy, but it was a policy of levelling up, not like Mr. Ilbert of levelling down. I have said again and again, and I challenge disproof, that the Ilbert Bill does nothing whatever to raise the people of India. It would not probably in a century level up a hundred natives. It would at once level down many thousands of Europeans, without the least necessity existing for the process. One of the chief arguments in favour of the Bill is that, as native magistrates are empowered to exercise criminal jurisdiction in the presidency towns, they are equally competent to do so in the country. This is a very plausible argument. But there is something stronger than plausible arguments, and that is stern facts. Some of the supporters say that the arguments against the Bill are only noisy declamation; let us have facts. Well, we try to meet them in this particular. There is a homely proverb which says that the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. It is not an unreasonable assumption that in trying the experiment of giving this jurisdiction in the presidency

towns, the very best men in the native service would be selected, and they would certainly be selected to work in the capital. Well, what is the result? At a meeting in London, a few weeks ago, this demand for facts was made by Mr. Martin Wood, and seeing a number of Hindoo gentlemen present, including Rajah Ram Pal Sing, I asked if any of them would tell me how many Hindoo magistrates had exercised jurisdiction in Calcutta during the last, say, quarter of a century. They could not tell me. This did not say much for the enlightenment of the "masses of intelligent natives who take an interest in these things," according to Major Baring. I told them that there had been three, and I asked if any of the native gentlemen present could tell me what became of them. They were silent, whether from ignorance or policy it is not for me say. But I answered the question. One still sat on the Bench (Behary Lal Gupta) who had raised the question which gave rise to the Ilbert Bill; the other two had, I believe, been dismissed the service for falsifying their judicial records! I have before me a letter from an ex-Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, giving the facts as to one case, and, indeed, it is within my own experience; the other I have upon authority equally trustworthy. Here, then, are the facts. Three have been tried in the position, and two of them have had to be dismissed for the same offence—falsifying their records. It is to subject Englishmen to such jurisdiction, even out of reach of the Press and of legal assistance, that the Ilbert Bill has been introduced. I also gave the meeting another instance of the fitness of natives for high administrative office, which I cannot refer to without extreme regret. A highly-educated native gentleman was a candidate for a very important and responsible office. He sought it—not, he said, for the sake of the salary, which reached over four figures sterling, for he was a rich man already—but to prove the capacity of his countrymen for administration. Recognising this as a legitimate ambition, and knowing that other native gentlemen looked forward to the experiment with great hopes, I did what lay in my power to obtain the situation for him, and gave him considerable assistance in the way of advice based on English experience. He "did run well for a season," but the old Adam was too strong for him, and notwithstanding that the post was a highly-paid one, and that the pay was no temptation, he had after a time to "send in his resignation," under circumstances which caused his friends much pain, none more than myself. But it was felt as a great blow to his fellow-countrymen who had looked forward to his administration as an argument in favour of a more general employment of natives in administrative work. I believe he deeply regretted his lapse, and I hope yet to see him show his capacity and worth. Of course, it may be replied that there are Englishmen who fail, and that there are natives who pass safely through certain trials. This is doubtless correct; but the doctrine of percentages, as shown by these facts, is not in favour of the Ilbert Bill.

There is another branch of this argument that may be met. There is an "anomaly" still left in the case should the Bill pass into an Act. No native judge has power to try a European British subject for a capital offence, even in the Mofussil, where the "administrative inconvenience" argument is adduced. But this argument may be fairly met by another. The highest moral standard that we raise, the characteristic of our heroes, our noblest men, is, that they hold their honour dearer than life. How often is George Washington held up to the rising generations as a youth who was too honourable to tell a lie? And let us hope that there are thousands of such men. But if so, it may be argued that if a native magistrate is not allowed to have jurisdiction over a man's life, he ought not to have power over his honour, or his liberty. His property may be subject to such jurisdiction, as there is a possibility of that being restored should it be wrongfully taken from him. But his liberty or honour once taken cannot be restored, though his innocence may be proved.

Though it is like slaying the slain, I turn for a moment to the argument that not to give this jurisdiction is a "slur" upon the native magistrates and judges. This discovery comes rather late. There have been several natives appointed as Judges of the High Court, which is composed of civilians of long experience in the country, and of barrister judges. There have been several native judges appointed to this Court; but they have never felt the grievance of not having to preside at criminal sessions. On this point, however, I will give the words of a correspondent intimately familiar with the subject. He says:—"It is a fact that though we all had legally the same powers, no judge except a barrister judge, ever for years, presided at a sessions or criminal trial of the High Court on its original side. I believe that since my departure, civilian judges have presided at these criminal trials, as indeed, from their knowledge of law, procedure, and languages they are quite capable of doing. But owing to the old and established custom that only English lawyers tried Englishmen, no civilian, except in one instance, did ever hold an original sessions tried in Calcutta from 1862 to 1870, and that civilian, it so happened, was a barrister. Nor do I remember any of my civilian colleagues ever making any complaint or disturbance, or being hurt, because we discharged appellate jurisdiction only, both in civil and criminal cases. I can affirm as a fact within my own knowledge that none of the first three native judges ever presided at a sessions trial that was to try an Englishman for the smallest offence known to the law, or ever felt hurt or slighted any more than his civilian colleagues in the High Court at this 'anomaly' or 'exclusiveness.'"

No, it required the super-refinement of the native magistrate of Calcutta and the large experience of Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert to discover what had escaped the penetration of the civilian and native judges of the High Court from its formation. My correspondent thinks that if the advocates of the Bill are not convinced by the letters of Sir Fitzjames Stephen, neither would they be convinced by anything that he could say; and probably, I would add, where party interests are concerned and they are resolved not to be convinced, they would not be so though one rose from the dead.

JAMES WILSON.

Sheffield, Nov. 12, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL: SOME OPINIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Having dealt, I hope fairly, with some of the facts of the Ilbert Bill, I begin to think that I have trespassed sufficiently long upon your courtesy, and hope to conclude in the present letter. Not that the subject is by any means exhausted. Before giving other opinions there is another fact which will serve to illustrate some of the misrepresentations that have been made by the advocates of the Bill. In almost any other case, I should scorn to use such an argument lest it should be misrepresented, as was Mr. Roebuck when someone taunted him with not giving as much money away as his wealthy colleague, Mr. George Haddfield. He said, though it was not a fact, it was not a fault, but an imputation upon his poverty. I do not wish to impute to the poor people of India their poverty as a fault. The whole tenor of my writings is a proof to the contrary. I sympathise with them in their poverty, and deplore that when they need bread they should have offered to them this wretched stone of an Ilbert Bill. "The mass of the natives who take an intelligent interest in politics, and whose number is increasing daily, would regard the withdrawal of the Bill as an outward and visible sign that the moderate views of the best Anglo-Indian statesmen (our noble selves), past and present, were for the future to be subordinated to those of the extreme section of the European community." Such are the words of Major Baring in the *Nineteenth Century* for Oct., 1883. If such are the feelings of the mass of the natives, surely, poor as they are, they would make some little sacrifice for what is represented as of such vast importance to them. What are the facts? On the introduction of the Bill the European community met and proposed a Defence Fund. In a few days this reached £10,000, or a lakh of rupees. The agitators in favour of the Bill said that they would be like Shylock, follow the example of the Europeans, and would "better their instructions." They talked very large as to their numbers and their power, even in a military sense. Some of the more rabid of the native papers showed how easily the English could be driven out of the country, or their bones only be left in it. But without coming to blows, they would show the Europeans how insignificant the sahibs were. The latter were a mere handful, and they were the millions of India. They would beat the sahibs at their own game, and if the gentlemen could raise a lakh of rupees, they would raise six lakhs. There was a good deal of gasconading of this kind, and, after considerable agitation, much speech-making, and sending round of subscription lists, there was raised the magnificent sum of under £400! Again, I say, this is not an imputation upon the poverty of the people, for a subscription of a hundredth part of a farthing from each of the teeming millions would almost have produced this sum. Where then were "the mass of the natives who take an intelligent interest in politics?" They were nowhere, for no such mass exists. Where were the educated, intelligent, and wealthy natives who might, if they had thought proper, have easily found the six lakhs? They knew perfectly well that the agitation was a false one, that it was got up and stimulated by men who would not object to be the Parnells, the Healsys, and the Biggars of the East; and they held and still hold aloof. They know that what they most prize and what they would still hold has been won for them by the non-official English community, and they cannot afford to be alienated from the non-officials, and to furnish the sinews of war to the agitators, in whom they have no confidence. Neither they nor the mass of natives can possibly derive any advantage from the Bill, and hence the magnificent subscription, which was to be six times the sum raised to oppose the Bill, has barely reached one-twentieth part. This is not a bad indication of the estimation in which the Bill is held by the masses of India, and its more wealthy men.

Let us see what is said by some other classes. Here is the opinion of a native soldier:—"When I read in the English and vernacular papers of so many Englishmen of note moving in favour of the Ilbert Bill (this was on the misrepresentation that the opinions of the officials were in favour of it), I cannot avoid entertaining feelings of extreme regret. . . . When I reflect on the manner in which justice was administered in this country by its former rulers, I cannot avoid feeling a sensation of dread as to the consequences which would result to this unhappy land were native agitators to exercise the same powers as their European brethren. . . . It grieves me further to think that Englishmen themselves should be striving to lower the dignity and destroy the prestige of their countrymen in India. They are perhaps misled by the thought that this country has made as great advancement in civilisation and education as their own, and is therefore in a state to receive the same political institutions as those prevailing in European countries. . . . Were this measure passed, the blessing of British rule in India would become a thing of the past. Government will then understand the object of my writing and my loyal intentions when, after self-government has been established all over the country, nothing but complaints are (will be) heard from every direction. If our rulers are desirous of maintaining the people of this country in happiness, peace, and comfort, they will abstain from taking a step so fatal to the interests of the country."

"MAHOMED NOOR KHAN,

Late Ressaidar, 7th Bengal Cavalry."

This sensible and honest old soldier says he knows that he will be disliked for expressing this opinion; and it cannot be to his advantage to oppose the Government. But he writes like one who knows his subject, and says what he thinks. Another native writes:—"The natives have suddenly been roused from a deep sleep—a sleep in which they were dreaming of nothing more than being traitors! Had it not been for the noble-hearted Europeans, India would never have flourished and attained so good a name as being the brightest jewel in the British crown. The natives of this country, instead of being thankful for all the good and freedom enjoyed by them to the Europeans, are just the reverse. If they wish to see the sketch of a veritable Englishman in strong relief, let them refresh their recollections with Walter Scott's "Two Drovers." The Englishman is indeed rough, surly, and a bigot; these are his weak points, but if ever there was a generous, good, and tender heart, it beats within his breast; most placable, he forgets and forgives—forgets not

only the wrongs he has received, but the insults he has inflicted; and notwithstanding these excellent qualities of forgiveness and forgetfulness, the mistaken ideas of the natives are clouded, which do not make them understand that good fellowship is not only commendable, but expedient too."

I have shown that the teeming millions of India take no interest in the Bill, that the wealthy natives distrust the agitators; and I will now adduce the opinion of a sensible native of the middle class. Writing about the Bill, he says:—"The question requires delicate handling. Demagogues, stump-orators, and pseudo-patriots, for motives best known to themselves, have mixed up so many cross-purposes and conflicting interests in the matter, and have so muddled them, that it is difficult to make a fair and satisfactory solution of the problem. The Bill itself can be made harmless by adding another paragraph, which will make it optional with the British-born (would-be) offenders to be tried by their own countrymen, or by the native of this country. . . . The natives are to (should) bear in mind the amount of good done to this country by Englishmen, official and unofficial. They have taught us how to fight constitutionally for our social privileges with the constituted authorities. They have fitted us for the battle of life by liberal education and by the transplantation of Western civilisation into this country. What an amount of gratitude we owe to our benefactors. The flow of their capital has wrought wonders in this country. We ought not to forget so many benefits conferred on us, and take stock in their stead in our minds certain hasty and unparliamentary phrases hurled against us in an angry moment. It behoves all parties to make up all past differences and glide on as we did, peaceably, since the advent of the English merchant princes in this land of fruitfulness."

The above suggestion of optional jurisdiction is one of the most sensible that has been made, and I cannot understand why it has not been adopted, except that, as Mr. Gladstone says, the spirit of European aggression must be checked, which simply means that opposition must be voted down, irrespective of the merits of or the necessity for the Bill. I could multiply these extracts of native opinion, but it is perhaps as useless as it is needless to do so. The passing of the Bill is probably a foregone conclusion in party interests, irrespective of its effects. But there are parties interested whom I have not yet named. The churches and missionary societies in England are concerned about the propagation of the Gospel in India. If they will inquire of their missionaries they will find that the alienation of feeling produced by this wretched Bill will exclude the missionaries from native society and their wives from the zenanas, and that promising field will be closed to their operations. Already the native Press tell their countrymen to keep the missionaries at arm's length, and not admit them to their families. I have seen letters from missionaries and clergymen of the Establishment who have denounced the Bill in far stronger terms than I have thought proper to use, and it is high time that the religious communities understood the bearing of the question. For missions it is almost a vital question. But as to its general bearing it has been shown that it was introduced on grounds that have been proved to be false. It has been supported on various grounds that have been proved to be untenable. Advantages have been claimed for it which it cannot possibly confer on the people of India, while it has been distinctly shown that it inflicts a wrong and an indignity on Englishmen in India; and it is equally clearly demonstrated that should its provisions be carried out to the fullest extent its advocates claim, it could not possibly protect against "European aggressiveness" one-twelfth of the people of India. The whole matter lies in a nutshell so far as argument is concerned. Either the Bill is necessary in the interests of the people of India, or it is not. If it be not necessary, it is a most unstatesmanlike measure to have created needlessly the irritation and race antagonism that have attended its introduction, while it has distinctly thrown India back at least a generation, without doing a fraction's good to anyone. If it be necessary, it is a weak, miserable, contemptible instalment of justice, and an insult to and a cruel mockery of the people of India.

JAMES WILSON.

Sheffield, Nov. 13, 1883.

## MEETING AT RANICHERRA.

At a meeting of Doonars Planters held at Ranicherra, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this meeting opposes by every possible means the passing of the so-called Ilbert Bill, in its present or in a modified form, by which it is proposed to check the ascendancy of Englishmen in India, according to Mr. Gladstone; by which we shall be deprived of our rights as European British subjects, and by which our lives and liberty, as well as those of our wives and female relatives, will be at the mercy of native magistrates and judges. This meeting desires to express its entire concurrence with the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Indigo Planters of Behar, under Mr. Hudson's presidency. It also views with the deepest regret the reckless manner in which Government is acting in not at once withdrawing this most obnoxious Bill after having heard the opinions of those most qualified to give authoritative and unbiased criticisms on that Bill, and who are, with but very few exceptions, entirely against the measure.

The project of removing the Madras Army head quarters permanently to Ootacamund has been submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction by the Government of India, with the following suggestions; that, instead of 40 per cent. allowances, as proposed by Sir Frederick Roberts, the clerks be granted one-third of their salary as batta, and Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 20 for warm clothing for the clerks, annually. It is expected, a local paper says, that the move to Ootacamund will be made during the Christmas holidays.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

THE controversy about the Ilbert Bill has been turned aside greatly from the main and only really important issue.

In all criminal cases the Government is prosecutor. There is a presumption of law also that the accused is innocent until convicted. The parties in a criminal case are therefore the State on the one hand, and its innocent subject on the other. The court is to hold the balance between the parties, and must therefore have the confidence not only of the one party, the State, but of the other, the innocent subject.

The present law in India as regards criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects is the result of the application of this principle, the courts which now have jurisdiction having held the joint confidence of the Government and the European British community. The Ilbert Bill is a proposal to change the nature of these courts, and the important part of this change is that certain persons who have not hitherto possessed the confidence of the European community are to be given criminal jurisdiction over its members.

Now the controversy has raged very much around the issue as to whether these persons are likely to be fit to exercise this jurisdiction, and it may be taken generally that those who are likely to be under that jurisdiction, and those who are likely to be responsible for the management of such persons under it do not believe in the likelihood of fitness, while many who are not at all likely to test that fitness in their own persons have a strong faith in it. We do not find many Europeans betting their own safety on the correctness of their judgment. The question of individual fitness, however, is not the real or only issue.

The Bill was introduced without consulting the European British community, and Government has behaved all through as if the latter had no right to be consulted in the matter at all, beyond a mere power of

petitioning in common say with the natives who are not affected either for good or bad by the Bill.

The Bill is a proposal on the part of one party to appoint tribunals for the decision of issues between it and the other party without the consent of the other party. The tribunals are therefore to be servants of the State, and not umpires between the State and the subject.

The passing of the Bill will be a signal for the breaking away of Government from the public opinion of the European British community.

Now, who are the European British community? The distinction between them and native society in India has been represented as a purely race distinction. That is not so, for the distinction is dropped after the third generation. Compare the distinction of the Brahmin with this. The distinction occurs only in the Criminal Procedure Code of all the laws of India, in the form—not of a special right to any office, or a special exemption from any punishment, but as a special safeguard against miscarriage of justice in any criminal case; and the principle of the distinction is this, that the European British subject is a member of European British society, *not yet naturalised in India*. He is presumed to be naturalised after three generations, and not before. Whether the definition is the best imaginable is another question; but at all events, it includes all those persons, raw from England and the colonies, whom it is most necessary to protect and watch.

Now, the very dearest right of the Briton is his right to an impartial and intelligent tribunal in all criminal cases between himself and the State. His affection for this right dates back to a time when the State was not friendly and benevolent, and is fostered to the present day by that profound distrust of officials, which is the most marked characteristic of the Englishman.

This tribunal he conceives to be secured first by the principle of *trial by peers* which, without doubt, means not by persons who are not inferior, but by persons who are not materially different in manners and customs. This is effected in his own country by the jury system, where a high and learned official lays down the law, and a jury of ordinary men finds a verdict on the facts.

The second safeguard is the right of challenge, by which an accused person may set aside a certain number of the jurymen who are proposed to try him, without reason given. This ensures that the jury shall not be packed with partisans of the opposite side, that is the Crown.

Now, the European British community in India is mainly composed of persons to whom these safeguards are so familiar that they cannot conceive a state of things where such safeguards do not exist, and place an almost superstitiously extravagant value upon them.

In the interior of India, juries could not generally be got, and challenges at the time of trial were not possible. There, therefore, both safeguards are swept away by force of circumstances. The necessity for courts on the one hand, and for safeguards on the other, led to a compromise between the Government and the European British community, by which the former obtained a sufficient number of courts, and the latter what it considered to be a good practical safeguard. The courts were to be such of the European British servants of Government, and such other members of European

British society in India as had the confidence of Government, and the safeguard was a formal admission by the European British community of such persons as their peers, and an admission on the part of Government of their right of challenge which they formally waived.

Now Europeans, plunged as they have been suddenly into what is to them a strange atmosphere of despotism, have, thanks to this arrangement, been neither law-breakers nor suspicious of the law, but have lived free, happy, and orderly, just as they would at home.

The principle of the Ilbert Bill is that their right to trial by peers and their right of challenge are to be abolished for good and all. That principle is so, not merely because the Bill will give jurisdiction to natives, but because it will take away the power of challenge hitherto allowed to the European British community. That community look with alarm on this principle. It is one thing to waive voluntarily the right of challenge to a limited number of persons for well-understood reasons, and another to be forcibly deprived of this right of challenge to an unlimited number of persons of whom nothing is known that inspires confidence. Perhaps the original intention of the promoters of the Ilbert Bill was merely to obtain such a waiver of the right of challenge as was before obtained in 1872, when the European community consented to waive its challenge to many courts not originally confided in. If so, it was introduced in a most injudicious way, and should have been withdrawn as soon as the Government saw, as they must plainly see now, that the European British community was not prepared to meet their views.

The Bill was not withdrawn, but persisted in; threats were made forcibly to pass it in utter disregard of the right of challenge. The right of challenge was to be entirely ignored, and the confidence of the Government, which is prosecutor in every case, was to be the only condition of obtaining the powers of a tribunal to decide between itself and the other side.

As might be expected, the threat of force has decided the matter in the eyes of the European. The knot was loose, and might have been untied; but the hard tugging of the Government has so tightened it that it is hardly possible for mortal man to untie it.

Would it not be wise in the Government to follow the advice of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who advises the Government, though he thinks the measure a just one, to withdraw the Bill on account of the determined opposition it has encountered? Considering the principle on which that opposition is based—the Englishman's right of challenge—would it be anything more than right that the Government should hark back, and seek to gain touch again with its law-abiding and loyal European subjects? Would it not be much more likely to carry them with it by the power of sympathy and reason (for it claims to have reason on its side) than by the much less efficient and more dangerous use of force which at present seems to find favour? Is it not worth a little patience, a little forbearance, a little deference to feeling, whether mistaken or otherwise, to win the confidence and soothe away the opposition of a great and strong community—loyal to the Crown, to the Law, sympathising with the efforts of the Government towards bettering the condition of the Natives, active beyond the Natives themselves in encouraging and doing useful work in the country?

Should they not be bound to the State, as Englishmen, by affection, and not fear?



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 3.)

**DEEDS**—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. Brook Deedes, M.A., to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from Oct. 30.

**ROWLAND**—H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has permitted the Rev. W. J. Rowland, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to resign the service, with effect from the expiry of his leave, Nov. 22.

**DALY**, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as squadron officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from Oct. 4, vice Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner, officiating as cantonment magistrate Nowgong.

**PROCTER**—The investment of Col. M. M. Procter with the powers of magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the limits of the Morar cantonment, is hereby cancelled, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Col. Playfair, cantonment magistrate of Morar.

**STEINER**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. Steiner, as acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**POGLIANI**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. A. Pogliani, as acting vice Consul for Italy, at Aden, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**RADDOK**, Surgeon Major C. E., medical officer, 3rd Regiment, B.L.N.I., is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 16.

**HOUSTON**—It is hereby notified that Brigadier Surgeon J. Houston, M.D., Surgeon to the Mysore Government, officiated as residency surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B.

**BOWYER**, Lieut. W. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the headquarters staff of the Inspector General, Military Works.

The following students of the Royal Indian Engineering College are posted as follow, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—

**JONES**, Mr. H. S., to the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

**MC MILLAN**, Mr. H., to the Jhansi-Manickpore Railway Survey.

**EATON**, Mr. J. N. A., to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

**BOTELER**, Mr. R., superintendent, 4th grade, Indian Telegraph Department is appointed to officiate as superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 6, until further orders.

**FORDHAM**, Mr. J. W., examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, with rank of examiner, 3rd class, during the absence of Colonel Moberly, on special duty.

**BALSTON**, Mr. C. R. T., deputy examiner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, with rank of examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, during the absence of Mr. Quinlan, on special duty.

The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of Madras for employment on the Nellore-Tirupathi Railway Survey:—

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.; Mr. G. A. Anderson, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank; Mr. A. V. Heath, assistant engineer, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

**TICKELL**—The appointment of Major R. P. Tickell, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as superintending engineer during Major Harrison's absence on privilege leave, is cancelled.

**MACIVOR**—The services of Mr. C. V. MacIvor, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, are on his return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The services of the following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations and of the Director General of Railways as noted below:—

Madras—Mr. C. S. Killick and Mr. G. T. Thompson.

North West Provinces and Oudh—Mr. W. J. Weightman; Mr. J. C. Mills; Mr. S. G. Batton and Mr. W. D. Barrow.

Assam—Mr. J. A. A. Wallace.

Director General of Railways—Mr. L. A. Light.

**DAVIDSON**, Mr. J. Y., class 2, State Railway Revenue Establishment, manager of the Nagpur-Chattisgarh and Wardah Coal Railway, is granted seven months' furlough to Europe, with ten days' subsidiary leave.

**CONDOR**, Mr. J., class 2, State Railway Revenue Establishment, traffic department, is, on return from furlough, appointed officiating manager of the Nagpur-Chattisgarh and Wardah Coal State Railway.

**DREW**—The services of Mr. W. Drew, assistant engineer 2nd grade,

are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

HUBBARD, Mr. I. S., deputy examiner, is, on return from furlough posted to the office of examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

BRAND, Mr. W. H., examiner, is transferred from the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the examiner, Public Works Accounts, North West Provinces and Oudh to join after arrival of Mr. Hubbard.

NUTHALL—The services of Lieut. Col. H. J. Nuthall, executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The following promotions are made in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch:—

RENNIE, Mr. W. C., from executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Sept. 21, permanent.

BRACKENBURY, Captain M. C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Sept. 21, permanent.

LESMOND, Mr. W. A., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Sept. 21, permanent.

MILSON, Mr. B. P., from executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, from Sept. 21, permanent.

CHABREL, Mr. M. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from July, temporary.

ROBERTS, Mr. R. W., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Aug. 11, temporary.

COLE, Mr. W. H., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Sept. 6, temporary.

HADDON, Mr. H. E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Sept. 16, temporary.

MONTAGUE, Mr. J. M., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from Sept. 19, temporary.

DENNE, Mr. R. T., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Sept. 19, sub pro tem.

JOHNSON, Mr. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed superintendent of way and works of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

LEDGER, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., attached to the office of the Director General of Railways, is placed in charge of those portions of the offices of the secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, and accountant general, P.W. Department, which will remain at Simla until further orders.

Consequent on the relief from special duty of Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., the following reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

TRAIL, Lieut. Col. D. H., R.E., from examiner, 1st class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 2nd class, with effect from Oct. 23.

LAMBERT, Lieut. Col. P., R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, with effect from Oct. 23.

GORDON, Mr. D. C., from examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 3rd class, with effect from Oct. 23.

MACDONALD, Mr. R. G., from examiner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from Oct. 23.

PALMER, Mr. W., from examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, with effect from Oct. 23.

FORDHAM, Mr. J. W., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 23.

MACPHERSON, Mr. J. L., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, with effect from Oct. 23.

JOHNSON, Mr. S. M., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary, with effect from Oct. 23.

GRAY, Mr. W. B., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., supernumerary, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from Oct. 23.

WOOD, Mr. S. G., from deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 23.

#### FURLOUGHS.

MCGILL, Mr. J., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, survey of India, is granted furlough for one year eleven months and sixteen days, with effect from the 7th inst or any subsequent date.

#### MILITARY.

ANDERSON—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. R. F. H. Anderson, East Surrey Regiment, wing officer, 5th N.I., July 18, 1882.

BIRCH, Senior Apothecary J., is transferred to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Captains—Lieut. A. Daniell, Sept. 23; Lieut. R. F. Jameson, Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen, Lieut. C. Palley, Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, Lieut. P. E. Henderson, Lieut. T. S. Boileau, Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, Lieut. J. Houghton, Lieut. W. G. Dunsford, Lieut. F. S. Sorell, and Lieut. L. J. Browne, Oct. 28.

SEXTON—TOOKEY—Sub Conductors John Sexton and Thomas Tookey on probation, are confirmed in their present grade from March 30.

ANDERSON, Mr. G. McD., Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. E. W. Petley, R.N., resigned.

WALL, Mr. S., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. A. B. Gardiner, promoted.

CRAVEN, Lieut. J., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Capt. A. B., Langham, deceased.

BROWNE—The services of Col. J. Browne, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., superintending engineer, class 2, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P.W. Department.

It is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the date specified, were received in the Military Department:—

HEATHCOTE, Bt. Col. M. H., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 22, Lahore.

FREND, Major B., King's Royal Rifle Corps, Oct. 26, Dalhousie.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

BATTYE, Lieut. Col. A., C.B., Bengal S.C., commandant, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment, private affairs for two years.

MACNAGHTEN, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) W. H., C.B., Cavalry Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for two years.

FASKEN, Lieut. C. G. M., Bengal S. C., wing officer and adjutant, 2nd Sikh Infantry, private affairs, for one year.

MCDERMOTT, Conductor W. J., Ordnance Department, medical certificate.

VENTHAM, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, Manufacturer of Fulminate of Mercury, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, medical certificate, for one year.

MCNEIL, Conductor D., Ordnance Department, overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Fategurb, medical certificate, for one year.

MCRAR, Sub Conductor C. S., Adjutant General's Office, medical certificate, with effect from the date of embarkation.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

PERKINS, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) A., C.B., R.E., private affairs, for six months.

STEAD, Major A. J., General List, Infantry, private affairs, for fifteen days.

KILKELY, Brigade Surgeon C., M.B., medical certificate, for six months.

BROWN, Hon. Captain J., Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for six months.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 30.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DAVIDSON, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to be adjutant vice Lieut. A. C. Christopher, who resigns, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander in Chief, dated Oct. 27.

DOBIE, Lieut. H. H., 30th N.I., wing officer, to be adjutant, vice Maizey, vacated on promotion, dated Sept. 23.

SARTORIUS, Lieut.-Col. R. W., C.M.G., V.C., Bengal Infantry, who has been permitted to resign his appointment of officiating second in command 4th Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Rawal Pindi, for general duty, with effect from Oct. 15.

BAINES, Major J. E., half-pay, is, when relieved of his duties as deputy assistant adjutant general for Musketry, 3rd Circle, directed to proceed to England.

WILLIAMS, Major R. F., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Sialkot to Agra, and join No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, into which he has been promoted.

Under instructions from the War Office, the undermentioned Staff Paymasters are directed to proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season:—

Major R. B. Farwell; Major G. Pumfrett; Major R. G. Craig; and Major J. J. Morris.

The following officers are detailed for Railway Transport duties during the movement season of 1883-4:—

MATURIN, Major F. H., 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to be transport officer at Jubbulpore.

ROSS, Lieut. W. C., 1st Battalion Durham L.I., to be transport officer at Allahabad.

MURPHY, Lieut. W. J., Durham L.I., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is attached to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander in Chief as to his final disposal.

KINLOCH—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. H. A. Kinloch, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been removed.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—The leave granted to Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot (Staff Corps), 12th Bengal Cavalry, for two months to Simla, on private affairs, is hereby cancelled.

M'GEE—The leave granted to Ridingmaster (Hon. Capt.) H. M'Gee, 10th Hussars, to England, on private affairs, is hereby cancelled.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 31.)

BAROOAH, Mr. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Chittagong district.

CORNISH, Mr. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is appointed to act until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, in the district of Madnapore.

DALTON, Mr. G. J. B. T., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, in the district of Hooghly on being relieved of his present appointment as deputy commissioner of Cooch Behar.

POSFORD, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector and sub-judge, is posted to Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Sarun.

GUPTA, Mr. K. G., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in the district of Cuttack, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Poree by Mr. G. M. Currie.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., magistrate and collector, Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Poree during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, until further orders.

WORSLEY, Mr. C. F., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Chumparun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment

as officiating magistrate and collector of Monghyr, by Mr. H. F. J. Kean.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, in the district of Lohardugga, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating deputy commissioner of that district by Mr. A. W. B. Power.

PHILIPS, Mr. H. A. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the Bhagulpore District.

BAROOAH, Mr. M., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

GORDON, Mr. H. W., district and sessions judge, Mozufferpore, on leave, is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Sarun.

CLAY, Mr. A. L., deputy commissioner, on leave, is posted to the district of Manbhoom.

CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., officiating district and sessions judge of Fureedpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

PETERSON, Mr. F. W. V., officiating and sessions judge of Jessore, is confirmed in that appointment.

BRETT, Mr. A. C., officiating district and sessions judge of Mozufferpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

TOYNBEE, Mr. G., is appointed to act, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Dinagpore, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Purneah by Mr. A. Weeks.

STALEY, Mr. A. E., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, in the district of Dacca, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district by Mr. F. Wyer.

PORTER, Mr. G. E., district and sessions judge, Gya, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, with effect from 8th inst.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. S., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Khoorda, Poree, is appointed to have temporary charge of that sub division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. C. Taylor, or until further orders.

WILLCOCKS, the Rev. J. O. F., is appointed to be chaplain of Dinapore, with effect from the 1st inst.

STEPHENSON, the Rev. J., chaplain of Darjeeling, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from Nov. 19, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GRIFFITHS, Mr. W., M.A., principal Hooghly College, on leave, is promoted to the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from July 24.

POPE, Mr. J. V. S., M.A., officiating inspector of schools, Behar Circle, is promoted to the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from July 24, vice Mr. W. Griffiths, promoted.

WILSON, Surgeon J., is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon A. Tomes, or until further orders.

BAROOAH, Mr. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

GUPTA, Mr. K. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class, and with those of a Munsif.

POSFORD, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

CORNISH, Mr. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

MACLEOD, Dr. R., made over charge of the Gya Gaol to Mr. J. Boxwell, C.S., on Oct. 15.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, extension of furlough for the periods specified opposite their names:—

HARE—FINUCANE—Mr. L. Hare, one month, and Mr. M. Finucane, twelve months.

KILBY, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, has been granted by H.H.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 3.)

LEVINTHORPE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, having reported his return to duty from privilege leave, is attached to the office of the chief engineer, Central Provinces, on special duty.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 1.)

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, and posted temporarily to the Delhi district; Mr. Gardiner assumed charge of his duties at Delhi on Oct. 18, relieving Major W. J. Parker.

WOOLCOMB, Mr. K. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is transferred to the State Railway establishment, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 24.)

CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut. A. H., M.S.C., is appointed to and receive charge of the office of the assistant cantonment magistrate of Toungoo from Lieut. Col. G. Rowlandson on Sept. 25.

MERCER, Mr. J. D., officiating district superintendent of Police, made over charge of the police of the Mergui district to Captain J. Butler, deputy commissioner, on Oct. 4.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. M. assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 2nd

class, is specially empowered by the chief commissioner to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878.

FLEMING, Mr. A. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 2nd class, is specially empowered by the chief commissioner to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878.

PORTER, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, reported his return from furlough on Sept. 26.

HILDEBRAND, Mr. A. H., officiating deputy commissioner, relinquished charge of the Arakan Hill Tracts District on Sept. 28.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 30.)

LE FANU, Mr. W. J. H., B.A., to act as district and sessions judge of Kistna, during the absence of Mr. McCarthy, on leave.

MARTIN, Mr. C. W. W., B.A., LL.D., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Salem, during the employment of Mr. H. E. Stokes, on other duty.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., M.A., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Salem, during the employment of Mr. Overbury, on other duty.

MOORE, Mr. L., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. Le Fanu, on other duty.

BAUDRA, Mr. G. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Madabar district, during the employment of Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, on other duty.

THOMAS, Mr. A. G., subregistrar, 2nd grade, Nadapuram, to sub registrar 1st grade.

MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H., assistant commissioner of salt revenue, is promoted from 2nd to 1st grade, from Nov. 1883.

EVENS, Mr. H. E. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted examination leave for three months.

SHAW-STEWART, Colonel J. H. M., R.E., consulting engineer for railways to the Government of Madras, is transferred from the establishments under the Government of India to the establishments under the Government of Madras, from date of Major General Sankey's resignation of his appointment in the P.W. Department of that presidency.

BOYLE, Mr. A. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Madras P.W. Department.

## MILITARY.

PROUDFOOT, Honorary Captain G., (retired deputy commissary,) is permitted to reside out of India for three years from April 26.

The following appointment is made with the sanction of the Government of India:—

MACRAE, Surg. Major W., M.B., M.C., M.A., Indian Medical Department, examiner, Medical Fund Accounts, Madras, to act as secretary and statistical officer to the Surgeon General H.M.'s Forces, during the employment of Brigade Surgeon G. Bidie, M.B., C.I., on other duty.

BOURKE, Mr., honorary lieutenant and deputy assistant commissary of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the invalid pension of Rs. 140 per mensem, dated Nov. 1.

MCCALLY—The services of Major A. McCally, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

## FURLONGHS.

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., acting sub collector, Coimbatore, is allowed furlough for one year.

WARLOW—The Secretary of State for India has permitted the Ven. the Archdeacon G. Warlow to return to duty, and has granted the Rev. J. Jollie an extension of leave for three months.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 8.)

FEARN, Mr. W., superintendent of the Hill Station of Panchgani, in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of the Satara.

FARRAN—ORR—Messrs. G. H. Farran and J. W. Orr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, original side, on the 25th instant.

FOX—FARRAN—Messrs. C. E. Fox and G. H. Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of master in equity, commissioner for taking accounts, and taxing master of the High Court, on the 25th instant.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut. Col. C. D'U., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Puna, from the 1st inst., and is also appointed to be a magistrate.

PLUNKETT, Mr. A. H., is appointed on his being relieved of the appointment of cantonment magistrate at Puna by Lieut. Col. C. D'U. La Touche, to be city magistrate of Puna, and to act as presidency magistrate during the absence of Mr. P. Ryan.

PARSONS, Mr. H. J., C.S., is appointed to do duty, as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Puna for the detached station of Sholapur.

PARSONS—H.E. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Parsons to be a

joint sessions judge in the Puna Sessions Division and to direct, that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the magistrate in the Sholapur District.

**BULKLEY**, Mr. E. A., is appointed to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Karachi District.

**UNWIN**, Mr. A. H., assistant judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension for three months of the furlough granted to him.

**STRAATEN**, Mr. E. Van Der, resumed charge of his duties as deputy sheriff, Bombay, on the 1st inst.

**RYAN—PLUNKETT**—Messrs. P. Ryan and A. H. Plunkett respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency magistrate on the 1st inst.

**YOUNG**, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent, revenue survey and assessment, Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eleven days.

**FERNANDEZ**, Mr. T. R., assistant superintendent, Gujarat Revenue survey, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for five weeks.

**MACONOCHE**—The undermentioned gentlemen passed the Departmental examination according to the lower standard on the 8th ult. :— Mr. A. F. Maconochie, with credit; and Mr. M. C. Gibb, they also passed an examination in the Gujarati language.

Messrs. J. J. Heaton, C.S., W. Dederet, C.S., and P. C. H. Snow, C.S., passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard on the 9th ult.

**JONES**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Jones to be inspector of factories for the presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind, and to appoint him also the officer to receive notices.

**KEELAN**, Surgeon Major B. C., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence of Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd.

**WHITE**, Mr. W. H., is appointed executive engineer, Surat.

**SUMMERS**, Mr. T., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. Rutherford, on privilege leave.

**WHITE—WHITWORTH**—Mr. J. G., delivered over, and Mr. G. C. Whitworth received charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and agent to H.E. the Governor at Surat, on the 1st inst.

**KENNEDY—SPRY**—Mr. R. M., delivered over, and Mr. A. H. Spry received charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and political agent, Kaira, on the 2nd inst.

**WOODBURN**, Mr. A. F., received charge from G. Scott of the office of the forest settlement and demarcation officer, Ahmednagar District, Oct. 29.

**WARD—LAUGHTON**—Major T. M. Ward, in charge Janjra State Survey, and Col. G. A. Laughton, superintendent, Poona, and Nasik Survey, respectively made over and received charge of the office of the superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, on Oct. 31.

**LEMESURIER**, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave and resumed charge of his establishment on Oct. 31.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Passed Hospital Apprentices—H. W. DeB. Prescott, from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Colaba; W. Daniels, from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Aden; C. A. Price, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Sind; W. D. Williams, from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Karachi; G. C. Ringrow, from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Nasirabad; D. Gillespie, from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Kirkee; W. H. Cabral, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Mhow; and J. Fenwick, from general duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Mhow.

Hospital assistant Shaik Mahomed Hoosein, (1st class), from 2nd Lancers to Poona Horse (on arrival of the regiment at Poona); Gunputgeer (1st class), from general duty, Poona, to 2nd Lancers; Shaik Noormahomed, (1st class) from 16th N.I. to general duty, Poona; Jamlatram Jaysunkhee, 3rd class, from No. 2 Mountain Battery to 16th N.I.; and Gangadhar Ramscribna, 3rd class, from 2-1 C. P. Division R.A., to No. 2 Mountain Battery.

**BOYD**, Surgeon H. W. B., has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, from the date on which he made over charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon, Dhuba.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 8.)

**TERNAN**, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps. The following appointment is made.—To be Adjutant—Captain H. B. Ternan, Staff Corps, vice Carruthers, resigned.

**LA TOUCHE**—The services of Col. C. D'U La Touche, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Judicial Department.

**LUCAS**—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, Staff Corps; Capt. G. F. W. Macmahon, Staff Corps; Major Walter Marshall, Staff Corps.

**TARRANT**—The undermentioned warrant officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service :—Conductor A. Tarrant, Ordnance Department, Oct. 31.

**WOOLDRIDGE**—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut. Col. DeL. R. F. Wooldridge, Staff Corps, as assistant commissioner general for Transport.

**HAZELGROVE**, Lieut. H. S., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 23. The services of Captain F. Stevenson, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief, from Nov. 10.

**ERSKINE**—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut. Colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Bombay Cavalry.—Major G. E. Erskine, Nov. 4.

**HUMPREY**, Captain B. G., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from Nov. 6, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**BARNES—MEIN**—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut. A. B. Mein, Staff Corps, and Honorary Lieut. H. E. Barnes, Commissariat Department.

**WAGHORN**, Surgeon Major H., Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of H.M.'s forces in this command from Oct. 27, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Nov. 2.)

**WAIR**—The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—Purandhar Sen—Surgeon Major, C. J. Wair, A.M.D., to the medical charge, vice, Surgeon Major T. W. Jackson. **HAZELGROVE**, Lieut. H. S., 13th N.I., 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps to officiate as wing officer, on probation, dated Oct. 23.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Oct. 30 :—**EDWARDES**, Brigadier General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., commanding Quetta District.

**EDWARDS**—With reference to G.G.O. of 1883 and with the sanction of Government, Brigadier General Edwards, commanding Quetta District, is appointed to officiate in command of the Bombay District during such time as Brigadier General Carnegie may continue to officiate in command of the Northern Division until further orders.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

**ANDERSON—SEYMOUR**—Capt. W. R. Le Geyt Anderson, S.C., thirty-one days, private affairs; and Lieut. H. W. Seymour, S.C., three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**TOMBS**, Conductor J., Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period specified :—

**IREDEL**, Col. F. S., Infantry, three months, medical certificate.

### INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 21.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major W. T. Stuart, S.C., sixty-two days; Lieut. Col. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., 183 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. J. Orr, S.C., two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. Goad, S.C., Surg. J. Duke, Surg. A. E. R. Stephens.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. V. L. Mathias, S.C.

Nov. 27.

The Queen has approved the admission of the undermentioned Surgeons to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

To be Surgeons :—

*Bengal*—John More Young and Granville Jameson.

*Madras*—Arthur Owen Evans.

*Bombay*—Mackintosh Alexander Thomas Collie and William Henry Quicke.

### SELECTED ARTICLES.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on Monday, Nov. 19—the Right Hon. Sir BARTLE FRERE, Bart., G.C.B., &c., in the chair—the following new members were elected :—

**RESIDENTS.**—Sir Louis Jackson, C.I.E.; T. Cotter Morison, Esq.; Wilberforce H. Wyke, Esq.; Frederick Conway, Esq.; Muhammed Abd-al-Jelal; Harbhamji of Morbi (Trin. Coll., Camb.); Rev. S. Baromian; Miss Edith Simcox; Lestock Reid, Esq.; Rev. T. L. Bigger; Capt. C. J. Hatfield.

**NON-RESIDENTS.**—David Ross, Esq., C.I.E.; Alexander Cumine, Esq.; H. H. Waghiji Rawaji; H. A. Hughes, Esq.; Pandit Shyamaji (Ball. Coll.); Capt. John Humphrey; Selig Ram Bias, Esq. (Emm. Coll.); Philip E. Brits, Esq., of Colombo; C. A. Grierson, Esq.; Nawab Abd-al-Hak, Hyderabad; R. G. Alford, Esq.; Mehta Takht Singh (Oudeypur); Henry Falls, Esq., Tokio; L. Myriantheus, Esq.; T. Watters, Esq.; Dr. Bhawari Singh (Oudeypur); Oscar Frankfurter, Esq.

Mr. HABIT A. SALMONE read a paper entitled, "On the importance to Great Britain of the study of Arabic." After calling attention to the fact that the study of Arabic was greatly neglected in England as compared with what was done abroad (the Roman Propagand maintaining a constant succession of pupils in various Eastern languages, Russia has its college for the same purpose, at Kezan, Austria its college at Vienna, and France its "Ecole pour les Langues Orientales Vivantes.") He showed that the Queen of England sways over a far greater number of Muslims (whose Rule of Faith and Code of Law is

the Korān) than any other Potentate. He then remarked that, when in the East, he had always noticed how much it pleased the natives to be addressed by an European in their own language, the inference being that a British official so qualified would more readily obtain important information, and would more favourably impress the people than one unacquainted with their vernacular. A knowledge of Arabic, he thought, would have more weight with Orientals than that of French or Italian with Frenchmen or Italians. Again, after a military success had been obtained by military skill, a knowledge by the conquerors of the language of the conquered would tend to lubricate, so to speak, much of the friction which hostilities would naturally have engendered. Surely, the readiest method of conciliating national prejudices is to secure the free communication of a common language between the ruler and the ruled. It seems, therefore, astonishing that England, with her vast and complex interests in the East, should be the last instead of the first to supply instructions in Arabic in her civil, military, and naval institutions. It ought never to be forgotten that Western learning owes much to the zeal of the mediæval Arabs, who collected and translated the works of eminent Greek authors from Aristotle to Apollonius, and further, as Dr. Badger has observed, that many modern Oriental languages, such as Persian, Turkish, and Hindustani are permeated by Arabic. In conclusion, Mr. Salmone remarked that a fact may be generally known without meeting with the consideration it deserves; and, that though the facts adduced regarding the importance of the study of Arabic are extensively known in this country, it is still desirable that such a recognition of admitted facts be obtained as may best lead to practical results. If, said Mr. Salmone, French is accepted as the general language of Europe, Arabic is entitled to be called "The French of the East."

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

METCALFE—Nov. 8, at Paris, Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, aged 55.  
SMITH—Nov. 20, at Tracey, near Honiton, Devon, the wife of Walter F. Smith, Esq., Bengal Police, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

WILMOT—CURETON—Nov. 17, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Henry Eardley Wilmot, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to Agnes Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut. General E. B. Cureton.  
WOOLLATT—BUSH—Nov. 22, at St. Clement's, Notting-hill, Edward William, third son of the late Randall Woollatt, of 132, Lancaster-road, Kensington-park, to Emily Georgiana, youngest daughter of Col. Bush, late Bengal Army.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Nov. 23, current, at Maryhill, Elgin, William Anderson, Esq., of Maryhill.  
BEST—Sept. 27, on Port Plantation, Mackay, Queensland, of congestion of the lungs, Owen Harrison, youngest son of the late John Rycroft Best, Bengal Civil Service, aged 20.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BEADON—At Midnapore, on All Halloween, the wife of W. A. C. Beadon, a son.  
BIGNELL—Oct. 29, at Ajmere, the wife of R. Bignell, District Superintendent of Police, a son.  
BRIGGS—Oct. 27, at Karwar, the wife of Surgeon H. B. Briggs, I.M.D., a son.  
BUNBURY—Oct. 29, at Peshawur, the wife of Major W. R. Bunbury, A. C. General, a son.  
CASTELLARI—Nov. 1, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut. R. F. Castellari, a daughter.  
DICKENSON—Nov. 1, at Bhasawul, the wife of Mr. C. Dickenson, a daughter.  
DUNKERLEY—Nov. 8, at Bombay, the wife of J. H. Dunkerley, a son.  
EDWARDS—Oct. 31, at Gouri, the wife of G. L. Edwards, a son.  
EVANS—Oct. 30, at Roorkee, the wife of A. C. Evans, Irrigation Department, N.W.P., a daughter.  
FORMAN—Oct. 30, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Forman, a daughter.  
GASPER—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of M. P. Gaspar, a daughter.  
GLASS—Oct. 29, at Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.E., a son (stillborn).  
GARRETT—Nov. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Percy L. Garbett, a daughter.  
HACK—Nov. 7, at Puna, the wife of W. D. T. Hack, Bombay Police, a daughter.  
HARCOURT—Oct. 29, at Kalpatty, Wynaad, the wife of H. L. Harcourt, a son.  
HAUGHTON—Nov. 1, at Benares, the wife of Capt. J. Haughton, 10th Regt. B.N.I., a son.  
HEWITT—Oct. 26, at Dip Bhopal, the wife of St. John Hewitt, Assistant Engineer on the Bhopal State Railway, a son.  
LUCKSTEDY—Nov. 21, at Nagpoor, C.P., the wife of Henry Lucksteddy, E.q., a son.  
M'KENNIE—Oct. 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. R. C. M'Kennie, late Ex-Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.  
NORTON—Nov. 1, at Constantia, Kursiong, Mrs. David Norton, a son.

PALMER—Sept. 28, at Bankipore, the wife of A. S. Palmer, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, a son.  
PEMBERTON—Oct. 31, at Gwalior, the wife of A. R. Pemberton, the Rifle Brigade, a son.  
POTTS—Oct. 30, at Mooltan, the wife of Capt. J. W. H. Potts, Royal Artillery, a son.  
READ—Nov. 1, at Dehra Dun, N.W.P., the wife of Stephen George Read, of Gorakhpur, a daughter.  
ROBERTSON—Oct. 31, at Mirzapur, the wife of Surg. G. S. Robertson, I.M.S., a daughter.  
TABOR—Nov. 23, at Elbedde, Dickoya, Ceylon, the wife of Alfred Tabor, Esq., a son.  
TONNERRE—Oct. 25, at Dumkah, the wife of C. Fabre Tonnerre, Bengal Police, a daughter.  
WILLIAMSON—Oct. 31, at Meeran Meer, the wife of Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.  
WRIGHT—Nov. 5, at Nesbit-lane, Byculia, the wife of William Wright, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BOWYER—LANE—Oct. 29, at Mussoorie, Wetworth Grenville Bowyer, Royal Engineers, to Eva Mary, daughter of Major General C. S. Lane.  
DAVISON—TOCOCK—Oct. 31, at Madras, William Davison, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Charles Toccock, of Donnington, Berks.  
DOWNS—HANSON—Oct. 21, at Calcutta, Peter John Downs, son of the late Peter Downs, Oldham, Lancashire, to Miss Louis Hanson, daughter of John Hanson, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.  
HENDRICK—FORBES—Oct. 29, at Madras, James Richard Hendrick, D.W.P., to Edith Gertrude, daughter of Mr. James Forbes, Madras.  
HENDRICK—MUNIS—Oct. 24, at Madras, Charles Augustus Hendrick, to Henrietta Beatrice, daughter of the late J. A. Munis, of Madras.  
MCCULLOCH—PATERSON—Oct. 31, at Calcutta, Rev. W. McCulloch, of the Free Church Mission, to Helen Mabel, younger daughter of the Rev. J. Paterson, Tranent, Scotland.  
MORRIS—BRYAN—Oct. 22, at Lahore, Matthew Morris, District Superintendent of Police, to Maud Elizabeth Bryan, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Bryan.  
PARKER—CLIMO—At Mian Mir, Edwin Woodall Parker, to Elizabeth Frances Gouldsbury (Lily), daughter of Surg. Major W. Hill-Climo, A.M.D.  
LOWE—DEVILLIERS—Nov. 26, at Newera Ellia, Ceylon, Charles Harley Lowe (O.B.C., Badulla) to Bessie, widow of J. T. DeVilliers, of Newlands, South Africa.  
PRIDHAM—AUBREY—Nov. 1, at Calcutta, James Frederick Pridham, of Deopani, Assam, to Pattie Mary Aubrey, daughter of the late John Hampton Aubrey, of Calcutta.  
RENNY—BENNET—Oct. 9, at Chanbutia, Kumaon, George Blakiston Renny, B.S.C., eldest son of Major General G. A. Renny, V.C., retired list R. A., to Harriett Charlotte Carden-Noad, daughter of J. R. Burlton Bennet, late of the H.E.I.C.S.  
RIVETT—CARNAC—SOUTHEY—Oct. 22, at St. Mary's, Puna, Louis Wilfred Guise Rivett-Carnac, Barrister at law, Administrator General of Bombay, to Mabel, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. William Southey, Madras Staff Corps.  
STIMSON—GORDON—Oct. 31, at Lucknow, the Rev. E. R. Stimson, M.A., of Toronto, Canada, Commissioner from America to India, and from the Government of Egypt to America, to Jennie M. Gordon, daughter of T. W. Rothwell, of Strathroy, Canada, and widow of the late J. W. Gordon, C.E.  
WADSWORTH—HOWES—Oct. 24, at Calcutta, J. Murray Wadsworth, to Annie (Emily) Tempel, daughter of the late Mr. William Robins Howes.

### DEATHS.

DALE—Oct. 26, at Murree, Lily Nathalie, child of Deputy Surgeon General and Mrs. Alfred Dale, aged 19 months.  
FLANAGAN—Oct. 27, at Coimbatore, Charles Osmond Stanton, son of Charles and Annie Flanagan, aged 11 years and 10 months.  
FRIEND—Oct. 26, at Dalhousie, Major B. Friend, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles.  
GASPER—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Gaspar.  
HARPER—Nov. 2, at Cawnpore, after a lingering illness, Lewis Harper, of the firm of Boermel and Sons, chemists and druggists, aged 29 years 8 months and 19 days.  
ISAAC—Oct. 31, at Calcutta, Hannah, the wife of Joseph Simon Hyam Isaac, aged 28 years and 10 months.  
KNOWLES—Oct. 25, at Dhurumsala, Punjab, killed by a fall from a precipice, caused by his being attacked by a bear, Thomas William Knowles, late executive engineer, P.W.D., aged 50.  
MENEAUD—Oct. 26, at Madras, Edward Meneaud, of Kotagerry, aged 34.  
NOYES—Oct. 29, at Kodikanal, Ethel Mandville, infant daughter of Rev. J. T. Noyes, Madura Mission, aged 11 months and 7 days.  
SHARP—Oct. 31, at Perth, C. J. Sharp, late Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay, aged 42.  
WATSON—Nov. 1, at Rawal Pindi, Dorothy, child of Colonel Watson, 9th B.C., aged 15 months.  
WEYLANDT—Oct. 20, at Agra, Wanda, daughter of Otto and Adele Weylandt, aged 21 days.  
WINCKLER—At Masulipatam, Jules St. Cry, youngest son of J. E. Winckler, Port Officer, aged 16 months and 7 days.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Swift is appointed officiating commandant of the 10th M.N.I., vice Mackenzie, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Morris, 2nd Devonshire, has been granted twelve months' leave to England.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 16. Panda, Tuticorin; Ambassador, Manila; Scotia, Cocanada; L. Graze, Rangoon; Fano, Hong Kong; Pallion (s), Karachi; Moer (s), Capetown; Telefon, Bassein; Otago, Bassein.—17. Josafina, Iliolo; Moel Rhiwan, Bombay; Zeffiro, Singapore; Marina Benvenuto, Samarang; Fiery Cross, Penang; Enrichino, Rangoon.—18. Landore (s), Bassein.—19. Querta (s), Calcutta; Sirena, Akyab; Phoenix, Manilla; Rosetta (s), Bombay; Nicolo P., Akyab; St. Patrick, Rangoon; Bogliasco, Rangoon; County of Forfar, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 2. H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; Arabia (s), Bussorah.—3. Clyde (s), Sydney; Simla (s), Delagoa Bay.—4. Scindia (s), Karachi.—5. Pachumba (s), Karachi; Thessaly (s), Liverpool.—6. Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; H.M.S. Serapis, Portsmouth; Geelong (s), Hong Kong; Goa, London.—7. Inchborva (s), Cardiff; Surat (s), Trieste; St. Margaret, New York.—8. San Jaquin, New York.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 29. Easington (s), Ras Roweyah; Mhratta (s), Penang; Tibre (s), Colombo; Steinvoca, New York; Walden Abbey, Cardiff; Souverain, Reunion; Kenyon, Mauritius.—30. Japan (s), Hong Kong; Matterhorn, Liverpool.—31. Lennox (s), Hong Kong; Hindostan (s), Pondicherry.—Nov. 1. Chanda (s), Bombay; Governor (s), Liverpool; Blair Hoyle, Melbourne; Freeman, Melbourne.—2. Bancoora (s), Bombay; Shahjehan (s), Gopaulpore; Siam (s), London; Bhundara (s), Bombay; Comba (s), Rangoon; Fez Rohomon, Muscat.—4. East Lothian, London; Bay of Cadiz, Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 3. India (s), Calcutta.—5. Ellora (s), Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 15. Clan Grant (s), Bombay; Elysia (s), Calcutta; Machrihanish, Rangoon.—16. Neptun, Mauritius; Benvenue (s), Singapore; Estella, Singapore; Malek, Bussorah.—17. City of Tanjore Mauritius; Clan MacLean (s), Capetown; Mount Tabor (s), Bombay; Espano (s), Manila; Bencleuch, Calcutta; Cumeria, Calcutta; Alcester, Rangoon; Benledi (s), Singapore.—18. Roskenna Bay (s), Bombay.—19. Raisy (s), Algoa Bay.—20. Wistow Hall (s), Bombay; Mokta (s), Bussorah.—21. Ancona (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Prins van Oranje (s), Java; Prince Llewellyn (s), Aden.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 2. Gwalior (s), Trieste; Mozart (s), Hull.—3. Kaisar-i-Hind (s), China; Euphrates (s), Karachi; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; Bassano (s), Hull.—5. Persia (s), Liverpool; Bhownugger (s), Bhownugger; Adria (s), Mauritius.—6. I.G.P. Stewart (s), Karachi; H. Balckow (s), Persian Gulf; Calder (s), Colombo.—7. Arabia (s), Persian Gulf; Saxmundham (s), Karachi; Scindia (s), Calcutta.—8. Assyria (s), Zanzibar; Florence, Cochin; Ta Lee, Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 29. Steamer Satara.—30. City of Khios.—31. India, Capella, Italia, Curlew, Tyrona, and Medina.—Nov. 1. Castore.—3. Busheer, Madras, Roumania, Strathairly, Bassein, Altonower, and Maud Hartman.—4. Comorin.

MADRAS.—Nov. 2. Malda (s), Calcutta.—4. John Allan, Mauritius.—5. India (s), London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*, Nov. 7.—From Venice: Mr. G. Scothin, Mr. F. Breting, Mr. A. P. Hilson, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. Caithness, Mr. Hugh C. Bell, Mr. F. B. Mathews, Mrs. Bell and two daughters, Mrs. A. B. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Master Patterson, Col. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. G. W. Terry, Lieut. Col. A. H. Davidson, Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, Mr. J. de Burgh Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Major P. Galloway, Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. R. Brown, Mrs. Lawrence and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Currie. From Brindisi: Mr. Gray, Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, Mr. F. Brickwell, Mr. F. Prestage, Mr. T. G. Heaven, Mr. C. A. Lawson, Mrs. and Miss Lawson, Mr. Osman Alarukia, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Summers, Mdlle. Pacquet, Mr. Dickinson, Col. P. D. Henderson, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. F. Parsons, Mr. Patrick Smith, Mr. Lavers, Mrs. Waller, Miss Aitkinson, Miss Prestage, Colonel P. Hadow Jenkins, Mrs. Sydney G. C. Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Dr. W. Jackson, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. G. Scholein, Col. A. Conolly, Mr. C. Sharpe, Miss Chamier, Mrs. Norie, Miss Heaven, Mr. and Mrs. Brougham, Brigadier General Clerk, Surgeon Major Pout, Mr. W. Woodrow, Major Manderson, Mr. Durst, Col. and Mrs. Sladen and child, Mr. Savage, Mr. Horn. From London: Mr. and Mrs. J. O'B. Saunders, Col. Nuthall, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta and child, Mr. Colclough, Rev. F. P. Wilkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Wolfe and child, Mr. A. H. Good, Mr. Wallace, Miss Elliott, Miss Durre, Mr. Warhurst, Mr. W. J. Hind, Mr. Flack, Capt. Lloyd, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. H. D. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Penny and child, Mr. Goodman and brother, Mr. R. N. Lea, Mr. S. B. Ellis.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Gwalior*, Nov. 2.—For Aden: Rev. C. S. Rivington and Mr. Geo. Ruggles.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Clyde*, Nov. 9.—For London: Dr. and Mrs. R. Pringler, six children, governess, and nurse, Lady Sandeman, Mrs. Gott, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Wallinger, Col. W. J. Bell, Major and Mrs. Hatchell and child, Mrs. Boyle's two children and nurse, Lieut. J. H. Bor, Mr. W. G. Pavey, Mr. R. A. Lyall, Major and Mrs. Barron and two children, Mr. J. C. Hyde, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Wm. Chalmers, Mrs. and Miss Young, Miss Banks, Mr. G. C. Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. F. Smyth, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Mart, Mrs. Walsh, Rev. E. G. Hodgson, Mr. L. Hill, Rev. P. Walsh, Hon. H. F. Hatton, Miss Oswald, Mrs. and Miss Davis, Master Davis, and maid, Mr. J. B. Williamson, Mr. Wm. Harvey, Miss Fenton, Mr. H. W. Harvey, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Master Hunter, Mr. H. R. Watson, Mr. J. White, Mr. B. Troup, Mr. Henry Reinhold, Mr. R. C.

H. Blackburn, Mr. W. Biss, Mr. H. F. Silcock, infant, and nurse, Mr. John Watson.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.  
Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed Oct. 21.

From Calcutta.

For London: Capt. M'Intyre and Mrs. M'Intyre, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Michen, Mr. and Mrs. Pogose, Master Richard Pogose, and Miss Eva Pogose, Mr. Genesie.

From Madras.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Mercer and ayah, Mr. A. M. Foord, Mr. W. Staines.

From Colombo.

For London: Mr. and Miss Rogers, Miss Dixon, Mr. Bates, Mr. J. Rogers, Miss Coper, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Master Hugh Mackenzie, Master Hector Mackenzie, Master James Mackenzie, Master Eddie Mackenzie, Miss Kate Mackenzie.

Per *Clan Murray*, sailed Nov. 26.

From Liverpool.

For Bombay: Mrs. Kilbane, Master James and Miss Mary Kilbane, Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Miss Annie and Miss Kate Nicholls.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Nov. 29.

From Liverpool.

For Madras: Miss Hamilton.

For Colombo: Mr. de Sanetis, Mr. F. H. Davidson, Mr. Mo'big la Buller.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. L. H. Koch, Mr. Koelle, Mr. R. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Greening and five children, Mr. David McLaren, Mr. Thomas Pratley, Mr. Alexander Murdoch, Mr. A. H. M'Intyre.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

Sir Donald Stewart and Staff arrived at Umballa on Monday, after having inspected Subathu, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Sanawar. His Excellency was to leave Umballa on Wednesday evening for Futehpore.

Brigadier General Edwardes, who came out by the last mail and assumed command of the Bombay District on the 31st October, is expected to be shortly confirmed in that appointment, whereupon Sir O. V. Tanner will obtain the *pucka* command of the Quetta District. General Mallaby, we believe, will probably go to Ahmednuggur.

Major General Sir James Hills, K.C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, has been permitted to take and use the surname of Johnes, in addition to and after that of Hills.

General Prendergast, commanding in Burmah, proceeds to Bangalore in the cold season to command a division at the camp of exercise there. Colonel Gatacre accompanies him as Quartermaster General, Colonel Elliot remaining behind in command of the garrison.

Sir F. Roberts inspected the Trichinopoly Brigade on Wednesday morning in review order. It was a good opportunity, the *Madras Mail* says, for contrasting the new dress of the Madras Native Infantry with the old, the 21st N. I. being dressed in the new zouave kit, while the 30th stuck to the old style of uniform.

Brigadier General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, goes on privilege leave for a month, after the close of the expedition to the Tukht-i-Suleiman; the current duties of the command being carried on by Colonel W. C. Chowne, 2nd Punjab Infantry. The expedition will cross the frontier about the 19th instant, and will probably return on the 2nd December.

Brigadier General Godfrey Clerk, Adjutant General of the Madras Army, returns from his short leave to England by the next mail steamer. General Clerk will at once join Sir F. Roberts on his tour of inspection.

General Gordon, C.B., has returned from leave of absence, and has resumed command of the Mooltan Brigade.

At Umballa, on the 31st October, H. E. Sir Donald Stewart, Commander in Chief in India, presented the medals for the Afghan expedition to the 32nd Pioneers. The regiment, or rather the head-quarters—for a strong detachment is at Simla—were formed up on the Royal Horse Artillery parade ground. His Excellency, after inspecting the regiment, himself pinned the medals on the breasts of the native officers. The regiment then marched past; and His Excellency made a speech, in which he commented favourably on the work the Pioneers had done in the Afghan campaign, especially in the Gwaja Pass, and bore testimony to their cheerful endurance of exposure and hardships. The regiment, which was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Channer, V. C., wore the new red blouse and Pioneer equipment.

Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson arrived in Allahabad from the hills on Friday evening, and re-assumed command of the division on the following day.

The Poona camp of exercise will be held in January, and after it is over General Hardinge will visit the big camp at Bangalore.

Major W. H. Browne, S.C., is re-appointed to the command of Fort Michni.

Major W. E. Roberts, Captain E. A. Mostyn, and Lieutenant G. S. Nicholson, 7th Royal Fusiliers, have taken over the paymaster's duties, *vice* Major G. F. Moore, deceased.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 98½ to 99 |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 102½ to 103   |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —             |
| Ten years ..                     | —             |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 107           |

## BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS.                   | Paid-up Rs. | Rates |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500         | 748½  |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500         | 830   |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500         | 640   |
| Agra ..                         | 500         | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20          | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25          | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28          | 700   |
| National of India ..            | 12½         | 93    |
| Oriental ..                     | 25          | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES.

|                 |        |     |
|-----------------|--------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700    | 780 |
| Frere ..        | 150    | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000. | 30  |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000  | 390 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 495   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1170  |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,700 | 380   |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 570   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 600   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 210   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 68    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,250 |
| Dholera Ginning ..        | 300   | 220   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,500 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 625   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 580   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 405   |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 570   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 800   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,500 | 1,425 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 138   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 500   | 540   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 700   | 870   |
| Bhownuggur Mills ..               | 700   | 43    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1010  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 500   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 690   |
| Cooria Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 810   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 520   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,030 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,175 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 2,850 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 235   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1000  |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1030  |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 700   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 300   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,510 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 785   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-30   | 350 |
| Do. New £20 Shares ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do. New £1 Shares ..                 | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..     | 100   | 110   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 4,425 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | 10    |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 10    | 130   |
| Treacher and Co. ..             | 500   | 1,230 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 170   |

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 5.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| % Promissory Notes ..                     | Rs. 98 14 to 98 15 |
| 4½ of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100 8 to —         |
| 4½ of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                  |
| 4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 103 2 to 103 4     |
| 4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 103 2 to 103 4     |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off            |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to 100 8 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to 101 0     |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 0 to 102 4     |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 0 to 103 4     |
| 6 of 1870 (1889) .. | 107 12 to —        |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to —        |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 12 to —        |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.      |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Agra ..                        | 510   | 125 to —    |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 127 to 128  |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 180 to —    |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to —    |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 815 to 817½ |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to —    |
| Delhi and London ..            | 525   | 219 to —    |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to 121  |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100   | 115 to —    |
| National of India ..           | 12½   | 90 to —     |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 515 to —    |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100   | 92 to 93    |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                     |      |           |
|---------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute ..     | 200  | 28 to —   |
| Bally Pape Mills .. | 10   | 164 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute ..   | 10   | 87 to —   |
| Bengal Coal ..      | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironworks .. | 100  | 100 to —  |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 5100 | 1220 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Ponded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 315 to —     |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 38 to 40     |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 91 to 92     |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | — to —       |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 17½ to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | par          |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to —     |
| Chitnore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 118 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 95 to —      |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 65 to —      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 520  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 520  | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 210 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 50 to —      |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 220 to —     |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 84 to 85     |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 114 to —     |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 150 to —     |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 88 to —      |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1620 to —    |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..           | 50   | 130 to 135   |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to —       |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 112 to 114   |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to —       |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 83 to —      |
| Nasmith's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 99 to —      |
| Nanthore Indigo ..                | 30   | — to —       |
| New Beerboom Coal ..              | 100  | 98 to —      |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to —       |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | 510  | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stoning ..               | 100  | 78 to —      |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 92 to —      |
| Raneengunge Coal Association ..   | 100  | 62 to —      |
| Riverside Press ..                | 70   | 88 to —      |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | —    | — to —       |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..       | 100  | 257½ to —    |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 55.  | par          |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..     | 100  | 54 to —      |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 95 to —      |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 104 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..     | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100 | 70 to —    |
| Amuckie ..                        | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Assam ..                          | 550 | 575 to —   |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 60 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80  | 45 to 50   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200 | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100 | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | 510 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100 | — to —     |
| Burkhola (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 200 | 130 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100 | 67 to —    |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100 | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Coocheella (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 78 to —    |
| Cutcheherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100 | 115 to —   |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90  | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100 | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100 | 65 to —    |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100 | 70 to —    |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Gielle (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 76 to 80   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 75 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 90 to —    |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) ..            | 100 | 32 to —    |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500 | 550 to —   |
| Jellapore (Cachar) ..             | 250 | 200 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Kalacheria (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 68 to —    |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..         | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 32 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100 | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 40 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 30 to —    |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80  | 30 dis     |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100 | 30 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | 510 | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125 | 73 to —    |
| New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ..      | 200 | — to —     |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | 510 | 50 to —    |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30  | 120 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200 | 100 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85  | 78 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 95 to —    |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100 | 55 to —    |
| Rajabare (Assam) ..               | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100 | 130 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56  | par        |
| Seemah ..                         | 100 | — to —     |
| Singbulli and Murmah ..           | 100 | 107 to —   |
| Singell (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 97 to —    |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Springside (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100 | 50 to —    |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) ..          | 100 | 96 to —    |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 125 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 95  | 101 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 200 | 185 to —   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | 510 | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Nov. 21.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Four per cents ..                        | 1½ dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..          | 3½ pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..   | 3½ to 3½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..   | ½ to ½ do.       |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..   | — to — do.       |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | — to — do.       |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..                 | 28 to 29 do.     |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS..      |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks demand ..     | 1s. 7 19-32d. | 1s. 7½d.      | 1s. 7 9-16d.  |
| Do. Tele. ..        | 1s. 7 17-32d. | —             | —             |
| Do. 3 mo. sight ..  | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7½d.      | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 4 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 7 13-16d. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. ..        | 1s. 7 15-16d. | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 8 1-16d.  | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 8½d.      | 1s. 8½d.      |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —             | —             | 1s. 7 15-16d. |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | —             | —             |

## LONDON.—Nov. 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.       |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..          | 103 to 103½  |
| Do. October 10, 1888 ..                  | 103 to 103½  |
| 4 India Enforced Paper ..                | 79½ to 80½   |
| 4½ Do. do. 1885 ..                       | — to —       |
| 4½ Do. do. 1893 ..                       | 82½ to 83    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..             | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 12) ..     | — to —       |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..   | — to —       |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100½ to 100¾ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..               | — to —       |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 ..                    | 101 to 103   |
| 4½ Mauritius, 1881 ..                    | 102 to 104   |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                         | 115 to 120   |
| 4 Do. ..                                 | 100 to 102   |
| 4½ Straits Settlements Government ..     | 100 to 102   |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                       | Price.     |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid.     |            |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. 100   | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. 100   | 119 to 121 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. 100   | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. 100   | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. 100        | 116 to 118 |
| B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100  | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100 | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ..   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1¼) ..   | 24½ to 24¾ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Gua. 4% ..              | 135 to 137 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. 100    | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100    | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 do. all ..                  | — to —     |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100                    | 119 to 121 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. 100                    | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. 100    | 126 to 128 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. 100 | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares 5 ..           | — to —     |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. 100    | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. —                      | — to —     |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. 100 | 123 to 126 |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                     |     |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Eastern ..                          | 10% | 10½ to 10¾ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100 | — to —     |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100 | 101 to 104 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 10  | 13 to 13½  |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..   | 10  | 12½ to 11½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 100 | 108 to 111 |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | —   | 102 to 106 |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | —   | 103 to 107 |
| Indo-European ..                    | 25  | 31 to 32   |

## BANKS

|                                    |     |            |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Agra ..                            | 10  | 9½ to 9¾   |
| Delhi and London ..                | 25  | — to —     |
| Chartered of India, A., and C ..   | all | 21½ to 21¾ |
| Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. .. | 25  | 16 to 17   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..          | 28½ | 54 to 56   |
| Land Mortgage of India ..          | 2½  | 44 to 46   |
| Oriental Corporation ..            | 25  | 10½ to 11½ |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                    |     |                |
|------------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Agricultural of Mauritius ..       | 1   | 2½ to 2¾       |
| Barnagore Jute Factory ..          | 5   | 7½ to 8½       |
| Ceylon Company ..                  | all | — to —         |
| Do. ..                             | 11½ | — to —         |
| Do. ..                             | 8   | — to —         |
| Credit Foncier of Mauritius ..     | 10  | 12½ to 13½     |
| Glenrock Gold Mining ..            | 2   | 1-16 to 3-16   |
| Mauritius Land Credit & Agency ..  | 2   | 4 to 4½        |
| Hunasgeria Coffee ..               | 10  | — to 1½        |
| Moyar Coffee ..                    | 5   | ¾ to ¾         |
| Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..          | 20  | 17-16 to 19-16 |
| Ouvah Coffee ..                    | 10  | 4½ to 5½       |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..   | 50  | 50 to 61       |
| Do. do. New, 1867 ..               | 20  | 22½ to 23½     |
| S. E. Wynaad Estates & Gold Mg. .. | 1   | — to ¾         |
| South Indian Gold Mining ..        | 1   | — to —         |

## LIST OF

## INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Abbott, L. C., B. Cov., Bl. Rev., &c., 30 mos., Jan. 5, '82.  
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Cov., Salt Dpt., Bo., 12m., Oct. 12, '83.  
Adams, G. B. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Mar. 17, '83.  
Adams, J. B. D., Bombay Police, 12 months, May 4, '83.  
Addis, D. F. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Settler, 20 m., Apr. 1, '83.  
Alexander, R. D., B. C., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Allen, D. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 18 mos., Sept. 12, '82.  
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 20 m., Mar. 24, '82.  
Anderson, J. G., Oudh Com., 18m., April 7, 1882.  
Anderson, J. A., Bengal P.W.D., 6 mos., July 4, '83.  
Armstrong, Surg. H., Cent. Prov. Medl., 12m., Apr. 22, '83.  
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., Apr. 23, '83.  
Austen, H. G., Andaman Com., 12 months.  
Bailey, F. L., Punjab Judicial, 12 months, May 9, 1883.  
Bainbridge, A. J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Ball, C. A., P.W.D., Bombay, 18 mos., April 7, 1882.  
Bartlett, T. W., India, P.W.D., 9 months, May 1, 1883.  
Ballow, R. W., Mad. Cov., Col. Mad. 5 1/2 mos., Sep. 4, 1883.  
Beardon, H. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18m., May 4, '83.  
Becher, A. K., Mysore, P.W.D., 12 months, April 26, '83.  
Bell, J., State Railways, 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Benton, J., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Bernard, C. E., C.S.I., B. C., Cm. Br. Bur., 10m., Mar. 12, '83.  
Betham, J. A., Postal Departments, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Beveridge, H. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 17 mos., April 10, '83.  
Black, D., Bombay Dockyard, 18 months, April 21, 1883.  
Blythway, C. G. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. & Gen. 22m., Jan. 26, '83.  
Booth, W., Bengal Education, 5 months, March 9, 1883.  
Borradaile, A. A., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 ms., May 4, '83.  
Bourdillon, J. A., Ben. Cov., 12 months, May 4, 1883.  
Bradshaw, J., Mad. Educl., 26 m., Jan. 22, '82.  
Braddon, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Braham, F. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 17 mos., May 15, '83.  
Brereton, W. R., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos., March 15, 1883.  
Brett, C. M. W. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., April 6, '83.  
Brown, J. C., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 24 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Browning, C. A. R., C. Provinces Edcl., 12m., M. 23, '83.  
Briggs, J., Telegraph Department, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '82.  
Bristow, G., State Railways, 12 mos., May 9, '83.  
Buckle, H. Burma Com., 12 mos., May 12, '83.  
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Com., 18 mos., May 10, '83.  
Cadge, Surg. W. H., I.M.D., M.D., N.W.P., 9 mos., M. 20, '83.  
Cadiz, T. R. G., Telegraph Depart., 24 mos., Oct. 8, '82.  
Carter, W. B., P.W.D., India, 24 months, Aug. 21, 1882.  
Carstairs, R. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10m., Apr. 10, '83.  
Casey, J. P., Indian Marine, 9 mos., June 22, '83.  
Carswell, E. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Candy, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 15m., Oct. '83.  
Chambers, C., Colaba Observatory, 12 mos., May 15, '83.  
Charles, G. G., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '83.  
Chisholm, R. F., Madras P.W.D., 18 months, April 27, '83.  
Christie, W. B., P.W.D., Bengal, 19 mos., Aug. 20, 1882.  
Clarke, F. B., Secretariat, 18 months, May 7, '82.  
Clark, W. H., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Campbell, G. A., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Sep. 15, '83.  
Cardew, C. E., State Railways, 15 mos., Aug. 7, '83.  
Carson, H., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Oct. 5, '83.  
Clifford, W. W., N.W.P. Police, 9 mos., May 20, '83.  
Clerke, W., Bombay P.W.D., 12 months, Jan. 26, 1883.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Colvin, B. W. C. S. I., Bl. Cov., M. Bd. R., N.W.P., 13m., M. 15, '83.  
Cooke, C. R., Punjab Educational, 24 mo., Nov. 1, '81.  
Cotton, W. G. L., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, Apr. 23, '83.  
Corkery, H., Survey Department, 24 mos., April 12, '82.  
Cornish, R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., April 28, 1882.  
Crichtley, C. E., Home Dept., 12 mos., April 7, '83.  
Crooke, W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 21m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Cruickshank, A. W., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 9m., Apr. 6, '83.  
Cunningham, F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Sec., 18 m., Sept. 29, '82.  
Cunningham, J. D., Ben. Cov. Pun. Com., 12m., Sep. 29, '82.  
Cumine, A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 1, '82.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 24 mos., May 7, '82.  
Daukes, F. C., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. H. Dt., 10m., Jan. 21, '83.  
Davis, F. W., State Rail., 24 m., June 6, '82.  
Davis, R., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 months, April 10, 1883.  
Davies, H. N., Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, 1883.  
Deane, Lt. H., B.S.C., Port Blair Police, 16m., Nov. 2, '82.  
De Winton, W. B., Mad. P.W.D., 12 m.  
De Morgan, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '83.  
Dickson, Dr. W. P., Punjab Gaols, 18 months, May 1, '83.  
Dinwiddie, T. D., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
Donovan, C. (Bl. C. v.), Assam Com., 24 m., June 16, 82.  
Drake, R., Opium Dept., 24 mos., March 17, 1882.  
Drury, G. M., Bengal Railways, 18 mos., April 7, '83.  
Dutt, Money Lall, Bengal Medical, 15 mo., Feb. 1, '83.  
Dyer, J., Bengal Pilot, 24 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Ebdon, E. J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 17, '82.  
Ellis, R. H. M., Bengal Forests, 24 months, May 22, '83.  
Fahie, J. J., Telegraph Department, 18 mos., Sept. 18, '82.  
Flestantel, Dr. O., Gt. Palaeontologist, 24 m., M. 28, '83.  
Finch, F., Railway Store Department, 6 mos.  
Finucane, M. (Ben. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mr. 27, '83.  
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N. W. P. Rev., 20 mos., April 14, '82.  
Fisher, F. H., B. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Au. 14, '82.  
Fenner, H. A. S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, 1883.  
Fernandez, T. R., Bom. Rev. Survey, 18 m., July 8, '82.  
Ferguson, J. D., Bombay P.W.D., 20 mos., April 5, '83.  
Flynn, W. J., India Railways, 6 mos., Oct. 4, '83.  
Forsyth, W. Dr., Railway Depart., 17 m., Aug. 12, '82.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., N. W. P., 12 months, Feb. 23, 1883.  
Fox, F. W., Bl. Cov., Burma Com., 30 m., Sept. 3, '81.  
Foster, W. S., Madras Cov. Revenue, 24 mos., Apr. 2, '82.  
Forman, W. S., Bo. Cov., Judicial, 15 mos., July 1, '83.  
Fortey, H., Madras Educ., 24 months, May 12, '82.  
Fowler, J. T., Mad. Educl., 18 mos., June 7, 1883.  
Framji, J. D., Bombay Customs, 12 months, April 13, '8.  
Fraser, R. W. (Madras Cov.), 12 months, Feb. 24, 1883.  
Freeman, B. L., P.W., Secretariat, 4 mos., June 6, 1883.  
Frizelle, J. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 20 mos., April 6, '83.  
Fry, T. B., Bombay Forests, 18 mos., April 13, '83.  
Fuchs, E., Bengal Forests, 18 months, May 15, 1883.  
Fulford, J., Survey Department, 12 months, Jan. 30, '83.  
Garbett, H., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., April 2, '83.  
Garrett, A. H., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, '82.  
Garstin, W. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Gibson, F. E. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. R. and G., 18m., Jan. 12, '83.

Giles, E., Bo. Educational, 18 months, May 4, 1883.  
Giles, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Oct. 15, '83.  
Goodburn, C., Postal Department, 12 months, Mar. 2, '83.  
Goodridge, J. P. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 15 mos., April 18, '83.  
Gordon, Sir J. D., K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ch. Com., Mysore.  
Gordon, H. P., Mad. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos.  
Gordon, R., Burma, P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 4, 1883.  
Gough, G., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 26, '82.  
Gour Adher Singh, C.P. Com., 24 months, Aug. 15, 1882.  
Gouldsberry, C. E., Bengal Police, 12 months, Oct. 28, '83.  
Greenhields, R. S., Bn. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 6ms., June 14, '83.  
Greer, W. J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 25, '81.  
Griffin, Sir Lepel K. C. S. I. (Bl. Cov.), R.C.I., 12m., April 6, '83.  
Grose, J., Madras Cov., Revenue, 24 mos., April 25, 1881.  
Gun, W. H. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24m., May 12, '83.  
Hannington, J. C., Mad. Cov. Res. Travan., 15ms., May 11, '83.  
Hayes, A. M., Mad. P.W.D., 9 mos., June 12, 1883.  
Hallum, E. H., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 14, 1882.  
Hamilton, T., Hyderabad P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 20, '81.  
Hamilton, R. H., Cent. Prov. Police, 15 1/2 mos., May 1, '82.  
Hamilton, F. S. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & G., 14m., April 7, '83.  
Hand, E., Tele. Depart., 24 m., Jan. 9, '82.  
Harrison, W. G., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 m., Nov. 18, '82.  
Harrison, J. H. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. & G., 19m., April 7, '83.  
Hawkins, C. R. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24m., Mar. 28, '83.  
Hackett, C. A., Geological Survey, 24 mos., Nov. 20, '82.  
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mt. 1, 15 mo., April 13, '83.  
Henvey, F. (Bengal Cov.), Com. Berar, 18 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Hewett, Lieut. G. B., Bombay Marine, 24 m., May 26, '82.  
Hill, S. A., N.W.P. Educl., 12 mos., May 20, '83.  
Hill, T. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., May 23, '83.  
Hoelzer, E., Indo E. Tele., 24 m., Oct. 18, '81.  
Hogan, H., Orm-Gent's Dept., 24 m., from May, '82.  
Hordern, C. W. P. W. D., Govt. of India, 19 m., Apr. 22, '82.  
Horsley, W. D. (Mad. Cov.), Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Jan. 6, '83.  
Housden, C. E., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Ismay, S., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 22 mos., Apr. 27, '82.  
Israel Syud Mahomed, Bl. R. and G., 56 m., April 15, '79.  
Imrie, C. W. (Ben. Cov.), C.P.C., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. E., Indian Marine, 12 mos., May 16, '83.  
Jackson, W. G., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. Gen., 22m., Jan. 1, '83.  
Jackson, A. M., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., Nov. 1, '82.  
Jacob, S., Bl. Cov., Under Sec. Fin. Dpt., 20m., Feb. 23, '83.  
Jacomb, H. E. (Bo. Cov.) coltr. of Bombay, 11m., Feb. 9, '83.  
Jamieson, J., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '83.  
Jeffery, J. E. B. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 18m., Dec. 14, '82.  
Johnstone, F. J., B. Burma P.W.D., 21 1/2 m., May 7, '82.  
Johnston, W., Bengal Forests, 12 months, April 20, '83.  
Johnston, J. L. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 19 mos., April 14, '83.  
Johnston, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 30, '83.  
Kelly, J. H. C., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 22, 1883.  
Kelly, F. A. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Kennedy, R. G., P.W.D., 11 months, April 13, 1883.  
Kilby, W. J., Bengal Police, 18 mos., April 2, '83.  
Kinsman, F., Telegraph Department, 9 1/2 m., May 1, '83.  
Kirkwood, T. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 m., Sept. 5, '82.  
Knox, H. T. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 33 mo., Feb. 9, '81.  
Laing, R. W., Indian Marine, 24 mos., April 25, '82.  
Large, P. T. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., April 1, '83.  
Larkin, A. L. P. (Bo. Cov.), 33 mos., July 19, '81.  
Larkins, A. B., Tele. Dept., 24 mos., June 21, 1883.  
Lawder, J. O., N.W.P. P.W.D., 51 mo., Mar. 23, '79.  
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 months, April 7, 1883.  
Leitner, Dr. G. W., Punjab Education, 24 m., Oct. 1, '82.  
Lepage, H. L., Survey Dept., 12 mos., July 24, 1883.  
Lely, F. S. P., Bo. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24 m., April 7, '82.  
Lickie, M. C., Bombay Salt, 12 months, May 29, '83.  
Locke, H. H., Ben. Educational, 24 m., May 20, '82.  
Lobb, T., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 20, '82.  
Longhurst, C., Bengal Stationery, 20 mos., Mar. 21, '83.  
Long, G. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 1 m., May 1, '83.  
Low, G. J., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '83.  
Luttman-Johnson, R. C., Assam Com., 24 ms., May 22, '83.  
Lydekker, R., Geological Survey, 20 m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Macdonald, S., Bombay Secretariat, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Markham, A. M., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16m., July 19, '82.  
Marshall, H. P. W. D., N. W. P., 27 m., March 4, '82.  
Marindin, C. R. (Bl. Cov.), Bl. Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 24, '83.  
Manwaring, H., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., July 1, '83.  
Mangles, A. C., Ben. Cov., Opium Dept., 12 m., May 25, '83.  
Marden, F. J., Ben. Judl., 16 mos., May 16, '82.  
Martin, W. T., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 11, '83.  
Mathew, G. F., Nizams Railway, 12 mos., May 15, '83.  
Mackenzie, E., Bo. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 11, '83.  
Mellor, W., Ind. Educl., Lawrence Asylum, 24m., Mar. 2, '82.  
Melhuish, W. F., Telegraph Department, 20m., M. 15, '83.  
Melville, M. (Bo. Cov.), Judge, High Court, Bombay.  
Mir Mahomed Hossain, N.W.P. Educ. 24 mo., April 10, '82.  
McGuire, T., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 20, '83.  
M'iver, L. (Mad. Cov.), Mad. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
McVoy, Lt. J., B. C., Police Dept., 15 ms., May 18, '83.  
McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medical, 6 mos., Sept. 28, '83.  
McCarthy, S. T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12mos., Aug. 27, '81.  
M'Watters, G., Mad. Cov., Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 10, 1882.  
M'William, B. Cov., Assam Com., 21 m., Mar. 1, '82.  
Mitchell, A. P. W. D. Accounts, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Monement, W., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 22, '83.  
Moore, T., Bombay Judicial, 44 months, Oct. 9, 80.  
Moore, P. W., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 24m., Nov. 3, '82.  
Moore, H., C. Provs. Forests, 18 mos., May 26, '83.  
Morris, Miss R., Bo. Educl., 21 mos., March 8, 1882.  
Morris, Lieut. C. H., Pun. Com., 10 mos., April 25, 1883.  
Mulock, W. B. (Bo. Cov.), Rev. and Gen., 12m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Muir, J. W. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., R. and G., 14m., Mar. 1, '83.  
McNair, W. W.  
New, R. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 22, '83.  
Newman, F. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 m., Sept. 24, '82.  
Nightingale, W. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 12, '83.  
Niven H., Survey Dept., 18 mos., April 11, 1882.  
Nugent, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., April 14, '82.  
O'Callaghan, F. L., C.I.E., State Rails, 15 mos., July 3, '83.  
O'Donoghue, W. F., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 m., Apr. 21, '83.  
Oddie, H. J., Railway Department, 12 months, Feb. 5, '83.  
O'Kelly, H. M., Tel. Dept., 18 mos., May 11, '81.  
Oppert Gustav, Madras Educational, 16 mos., Sept. 5, '82.  
Ovens, J. L., Tel. Depart., 24 m., May 28, '82.  
Page, T. F., Bengal Pilot, 27 months, Dec. 1, 1882.  
Parker, G. G., Survey Dept., 7 mos., June 13, 1883.  
Parker, G. G., A.W.P. Police, 15 months, Dec. 4, 1882.  
Pawsey, R. H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 10m., Feb. 16, '83.  
Pechell, E. D., Telegraph Dept., 12 months, April 14, '83.  
Pellaw, F. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 29, '82.  
Pennington, H. F. D. (Ben. Cov.), Oudh Com., 18m., April 1, '83.  
Petre, F. L., Bl. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 20m., Mar. 1, '83.  
Phillips, H. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Jan. 12, 1883.

Piercy, W. T., Finl. Dept., 12 months.  
Pogson, C. A., Bombay Salt, 18 months, Jan. 12, 1883.  
Pollon, J., Bo. Cov., Sind Com., 7 mos., July 17, 1883.  
Price, A. R., Med. Dep., N.W.P., 12 m., Sept. 25, '82.  
Price, P. L. A., Punjab P.W.D., 18 months, Nov. 24, '82.  
Proctor Sims, R., 24 mos.  
Pratt, W. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 9mos., Sep. 4, 1883.  
Ramsay, J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 months, June 19, 1883.  
Ramsay, W. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. and G., 18m., A. 11, '83.  
Rampini, R. F. (Ben. Cov.), Ben. Judl., 12 m., A. 12, '83.  
Ralph, J., Bengal Pilot, 18 months, April 7, 1883.  
Rawlings, J. P., Pun. Police, 18 mos., May 18, '83.  
Reid, J. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12 m., Oct. 2, '83.  
Reynolds, W. H., N.W.P. Forests, 7 mos., June 5, '83.  
Rich, H. R., Telegraph Department, 12 months, May 11, '83.  
Richey, J. B. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Mar. 30, '83.  
Rivett-Carnac, C. J., Financial Dpt., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '83.  
Roberts, P. B., B. P.W.D., 21 months, April 20, 1882.  
Roberts, C. H., Jhansi Com., 12 mos., June 5, '83.  
Robertson, C. B. Cov., Sec. to G. N.W.P., 16 1/2 m., Feb. 1882.  
Robertson, Jas., Indian Marine, 18 months, Jan.  
Sanderson, G. P., Sup. Dacca Kheddahs, 12 ms., July 1, '83.  
Sandys, W. M., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 m., Apr. 7, '82.  
Sandford, J. D. (Bl. Cov.), Mysore Judicial, 15m., Dec. 15, '82.  
Sampson, A. B., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., Dec. 4, '82.  
Savage, H., Bl. Cov., Bl. Rev. and Gen., 22m., Feb. 18, '83.  
Scott, D., Bengal, P.W.D., 9 mos., May 13, '83.  
Shakespeare, J. V., Tel. Dept., 9 mos., May 10, '83.  
Short, J., Sind Postal, 12 months, April 4, 1883.  
Shadbolt, E. J., Cen. Ind. P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 14, 1883.  
Simpson, J. T., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 7, '82.  
Sinclair, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12m., May 4, '83.  
Sinclair, W., India, P.W.D., 12 months, April 13, 1883.  
Slater, J. S., Bengal Education, 18 months, Feb. 13, '83.  
Sladen, J. (Ben. Cov.), N.W.P., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 6, '83.  
Slater, A. W., N.W.P. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 12, 1883.  
Smallman, H. F., Punjab P.W.D., 26 mos., Oct. 17, '81.  
Smith, H. A., N.W.P. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '83.  
Smith, L. E. R., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 1, 1883.  
Spedding, J. B. (Mad. Cov.), Rev., 48 m., Mar. 3, '80.  
Spencer, E., Madras Com., 18 months.  
Sainforth, R., N.W.P. Police, 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Sterndale, R. A., Fin. Depart., 21 months, April 24, 1882.  
Stephen, W., Railway Dept., 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Stiffe, Lt. A. W., Latel. N., Indian Marine, 12mos., April 6, '83.  
Stokes, H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 24 mos., Apr. 7, '82.  
Stormont, A., Bombay Agricultural, 12mos., Feb. 3, 1883.  
Stevens, J. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12m., Sep. 6, 1883.  
Swinburne, H. L., Post. Dept., 24m., May 28, '82.  
Sykes, A., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 12, 1883.  
Symons, W. A., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Sept. 18, '83.  
Taylor, C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 30, '83.  
Tawney, C. H., Ben. Educ., 24 mos., March 28, 1882.  
Thibaut, Dr. G. N.W.P., Educl., 20 mos., May 15, '83.  
Thelussou, F. W., July 1, 1883.  
Thomson, E., Madras Educ., 23 months, May 5, '82.  
Thornton, M. L. E., Telegraph Dept., 24 m., April 15, '82.  
Tolbert, T. W. H. (Bl. Cov.), Punjab Com., 24m., Nov. 16, '82.  
Toulmin, W. N., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 25, '82.  
Towers, G. L., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '83.  
Trevor, A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, 16 m., Jan. 1, '82.  
Traill, J., Madras P.W.D., 24 months, Feb. 4, '83.  
Troward, T. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 11 1/2 mos., Mar. 16, '83.  
Turnbull, D. N., Punjab Police, 12 months, April 16, '83.  
Turner, H. G. (Mad. Cov.), Postal Depart., 12 mos.  
Tupper, C. L., Bl. C. Jun. Sec., Govt. of Punjab, 5 1/2 m., Oct. 15, '83.  
Unwin, A. H. (Bo. Cov.), Bo. Judl., 12 mos., April 1, '83.  
Upcott, F. R., State Railways, 15 mos., July 3, '83.  
Wall, R. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Excise and Sps., 12m., Mar. 15, '83.  
Wareham, J., Calcutta Mint, 12 months, April 24, 1883.  
Watkins, W., Bom. Uncov., 18 mos., June 6, '82.  
Warden, J. L., Bo. Judl., 18 months, May 12, '82.  
Warden, Lt. F., Port Officer, Rangoon, 12 mos., April 6, '83.  
Waters, C., Mysore Educational, 12 mos., Oct. 1, 1882.  
Wedderburn, Sir W. (Bo. Cov.), Judicial, 12m., Jan. 19, '83.  
Weir, C. J., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., July 10, 1883.  
Webb, W., to Feb. 7, '84.  
White, E. (Bl. Cov.), N.W.P., Rev., &c., 22m., Dec. 15, '82.  
White, H. F., Central India, P.W.D., 12 m., Sept. 20, '83.  
Wicks, T. H., Bengal, P.W.D., 18 months, April 23, '83.  
Wilkinson, J. W., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '83.  
Williams, W., Telegraph Depart., 18 months, Jan. 2, '83.  
Williams, F. S. C., Cent. Prov. Com., 24 mos., May 15, '83.  
Williams, J. C., Ben. Cov.  
Wiltshire, C. P. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24mos., May 1, '82.  
Winterbotham, H. M., Mad. Cov., Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.  
Wood, S. C. G., Burma Railways, 18 mos., Mar. 22, '83.  
Wood-Mason, J., Calcutta Museum, 18 mos., Sept. 13, '83.  
Wright, T. H., P.W.D., N.W.P., 15 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
Wray, H., Bombay P.W.D., 6 mos., July 8, 1883.  
Wroughton, R. C., Bombay Forests, 15 months, May 15, '83.  
Wybrow, G. D., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., July 24, '83.  
Wynne, T. B., Railway Depart., 12 mos., Oct. 13, '82.  
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Young, W. M. (Ben. Cov.), Punjab Com., 6 mos., June 6, '82.  
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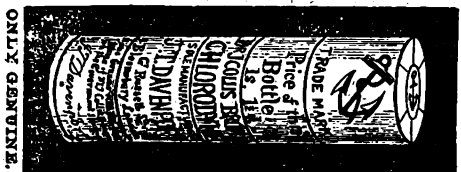
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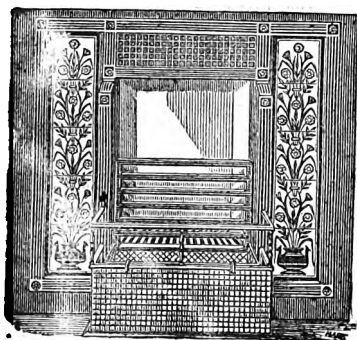
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 16; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 14; Calcutta, Nov. 13.

THE chief interest of the week's news from Calcutta has been a very sad one indeed; centred in the alarming evidence afforded by the incidents of Lord Ripon's reception in the metropolis, of the disastrous results of the Viceroy's obstinate vanity and tyrannical high-handedness.

WE would commend to those of our Anglo-Indian friends who still retain any hankering after Radicalism—if any such there be—a careful perusal of the article on Lord Ripon's reception in Calcutta, that appeared in last Tuesday's *Daily News*. Our Radical contemporary says:—

"The unmannerly outbreak which accompanied the return of Lord Ripon to Calcutta, on Saturday, will create a lively sympathy with the Viceroy among his countrymen at home. The Europeans who are opposed to his policy with respect to native rights and privileges seem to have borrowed their behaviour from the French mob which hooted the King of Spain. Their unhappy conduct discredits them, and the cause in the interest of which they have adopted it. It is only another sign of the temper fostered by unscrupulous partisanship at home. The welcome from the natives is the more significant, as showing not only their appreciation of Lord Ripon's government, but as exhibiting the divergence of feeling and sympathy between them and the official class. The presence of a member of the Royal House has happily exerted a unifying effect, and the Duke of Connaught's residence in India is, so far, fortunate. It must, however, suggest serious thoughts as to the conditions of British rule in India that a small step in the direction of that equality of the natives with Europeans promised in the Queen's proclamation should have roused such bitter antagonism at home, and such resentment among the Europeans in India. The event, however, makes it only more imperative on the Government and the Liberal party at home to stand by Lord Ripon in a policy which represents the goodwill of the people of England towards the people of India. Lord Ripon has fully deserved not only the confidence of the vast and intelligent population which he has received, but that of all Englishmen who desire that India should be governed for the benefit of Indians, and not for the exclusive advantage of their rulers."

It would probably be difficult to compress a larger number of shameful instances of the *suggestio falsi* into the same space, than we find here dished up for the delectation of Radical spite. We should have been prepared regretfully to agree with the *Daily News* if it had condemned the conduct of the English working-men of Calcutta in hooting the Viceroy, on the ground that they had followed the "unmannerly" example of the Londoners, who hooted King Charles when he went down to Parliament to seize the Five Members—or the example of the mob that hooted King James after the trial of the Seven Bishops—or the example of the American Colonists who flung the tea into Boston Harbour. On each of these historical occasions, not to mention many others of less fame, a mob of Englishmen has behaved, under provocation, in a way which we cannot approve. And to that extent we should have agreed with the *Daily News* in condemning and deploring the ebullition of feeling. All the influence of the leaders of English Society in Calcutta has been put forth—so the *Times* correspondent asserts, and we should have felt sure of the fact in any case—to suppress these manifestations of dislike to the Viceroy. But it is the sheerest hypocrisy to affect a holy surprise at the fact that less cultured and less philosophical Englishmen have been unable thus to control their feelings. And it is something worse, to compare this ebullition of honest resentment to the unprovoked "unmannerliness" of the Parisian mob.

If Lord Ripon had been a Tory Viceroy, would it have been still so difficult for the *Daily News* to remember that the Englishmen of India are after all Englishmen,

and chafe angrily when they find that they have exchanged a land of liberty for a land of despotism? *Cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt*. The most caucus-ridden reader of the *Daily News* would rebel against the caucus, if that amiable body proposed to take away *habeas corpus*. And yet the *Daily News* thinks the unmannerly Englishmen of Calcutta have no more provocation to allege in excuse of their unmannerliness than the Parisian mob had when they hissed King Alfonso.

OBSERVE, too, the *Daily News* on "Native rights and privileges!" And the imputation that the Englishmen of Calcutta behaved as they did "in the interest" of their cause! And also, the "divergence of feeling and sympathy between them [the natives] and the official class." Observe, indeed, the whole article. And does anyone, acquainted with the ability and general intelligence of the *Daily News*, believe that all these suggestions of that which is not, are due only to ignorance?

THE Radical paper of Leeds, however, the *Leeds Mercury*, the organ of Mr. Herbert (Gladstone)—out-herods Herod in vilifying our fellow-countrymen in India, and in attributing to them false and base motives. It says of them, in the issue of Tuesday, Dec. 4:—

"They are a mere handful of men who live in India simply for their own personal profit, and whose fate is absolutely dependent upon the maintenance of the British Government." And again:—

"That assumption is that the first duty of the Viceroy is to look after the interests of the handful of Europeans in India, and to make the rights of the whole native population entirely subservient to those interests."

And once more:—

"We are greatly mistaken, however, if any considerable section of the English people are really prepared to maintain that we hold India for the benefit of a handful of traders of English birth."

OBSERVE, here, how the Radical organ returns again and again to the damning fact that the Englishmen in India are only "a handful!" It is thrice repeated in the sentences we have quoted. These are the valiant champions of the weak against the strong, who, by implication, deny to the Englishmen of India the rights they inherited from their forefathers, because they are "a handful."

THE St. Andrew's dinner has marked the feeling of the cultured classes of Calcutta as strongly as the hooting at the gate at Government House marked that of the working classes. We are proud to find that the 200 leading Scotchmen of Calcutta, by the "ringing cheers" with which they greeted Mr. Keswick's eloquent speech, endorsed to the full that opinion of Lord Ripon's wretched mismanagement, which has been consistently maintained in these columns during the last two years. But, of course, the *Daily News* and the *Leeds Mercury* are prepared to pour as much contempt on the Scotch community in India, as on other Anglo-Indians.

LORD HARTINGTON at Accrington on Saturday was at last forced to admit that we have been altogether misled as to the opinion of the Indian Council here at home on the Ilbert Bill. Instead of that unanimous approval, "without revision and without protest," of which we heard so much back in August, and which then staggered so many of us, it now turns out that the Council not only solemnly warned Lord Hartington of the danger of the Bill, but even pressed him to refer it back to the consideration of the Government of India! This revelation is hardly more pleasant than the Reuter's telegrams, or the secret interview between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Atkins. There seems to be some witchcraft about this miserable Bill, that demoralises everyone who takes it up.

THEN again, we all remember the thrill of surprise that ran through the Anglo-Indian community last March at the news that Sir Stuart Bayley had spoken in support

of the Bill. But now it has at last leaked out that Sir Stuart Bayley and Mr. Hope had urged *immediate withdrawal*!—and even Major Baring, Sir Donald Stewart, and General Wilson had urged *ultimate withdrawal*!

Thus, then, after nine months of deception and trickery, the naked truth is at length dragged out, that the whole responsibility for this wicked Bill rests with Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert.

THE Englishmen of Simla, Delhi, Mirzapore, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Moulmain, and other places, have again spoken out; and they are met by the abuse we have culled above from the *Leeds Mercury* and the *Daily News*.

LORD KIMBERLEY appears to have been "cornered" by Mr. Atkins's challenge to declare plainly what really did take place at the secret interview at the India Office; for no reply has as yet been vouchsafed. After the two letters, one from Mr. Maitland and the other from Mr. Bickersteth, in which Lord Kimberley hastened to tell the public what he did *not* say, it will hardly be pretended that this novel reticence, just at the critical moment, is due to a sudden access of dignity. The public has now most clearly a right to know what Lord Kimberley really believes that he told Mr. Atkins about the origination of the Bill by the Government of India. For aught the public knows, the contradiction given to Mr. Atkins's statement in Lord Kimberley's last letter might refer simply to a misplaced word or a changed tense.

THE publication of Sir Bartle Frere's letter in the *Times* on Monday ought to settle the fate of the Bill. But so ought any one of scores of similar incidents that have preceded it; and Lord Ripon's criminal vanity still stands in the way.

WE regret to observe that the Directors of the G.I.P. Railway have been compelled to announce, with reference to the projected formation of a company to construct a railway from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore, under an arrangement with the Government, that the matter remains in abeyance. The Secretary of State has informed the promoters that Her Majesty's Government, having decided to move that "the subject of provision for the extension of Railways in India shall be referred to a select committee of the House of Commons next session," he does not deem it expedient, pending the result of that inquiry, to enter into an arrangement with them on the basis proposed in their letters. The paralysis of all works of improvement of this nature, under the present *régime* in India, is rapidly becoming a matter of the most serious import, that ought to cause grave anxiety to all those who have the interests of India at heart.

THIS paralysis of productive public works, which seems to be one of the most striking features of Lord Ripon's disastrous policy, was the subject of Mr. Kimberley's powerful paper read before the East India Association last week. In India, as in Ireland and elsewhere, the Radical policy is, to neglect the proper and healthful development of natural resources, and then to endeavour to make up for the neglect by schemes of confiscation like the Bengal Tenancy Bill—or to blind men's eyes to the ruin that is being wrought, by brilliant coruscations of sentimental legislation like the Ilbert Bill. Unhappily, Ilbert Bills butter no parsnips; whilst the plunder of the landlords will rapidly be consumed unproductively, and the country will be poorer than ever.

For several years efforts have been made to procure a church for the district of Parell, in which are situated the principal works of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Companies. The European population belonging to these companies within the district amounts to between 200 and 300. The nearest church is at Byculla, two miles and upwards

from their residences, and this church and the service of its chaplain are fully occupied by the resident Europeans and large schools of that district. A congregation has been formed, and meets on Sunday mornings in the Recreation Room of the G.I.P.R., and on Sunday evenings in the Institute of the B.B. and C.I.R., where Divine service is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Evans, head master of the Cathedral High School, who is also very attentive to the spiritual wants of the congregation. Many of the companies' servants are zealous in serving in the choir, and there is a hearty feeling among them towards the Church; but the Holy Communion cannot be celebrated, nor has the congregation the advantage of worshipping in a building set apart for religious purposes. Subscriptions have been realised according to the following list. The Government have given the largest sum allowed by the regulations, according to the accommodation to be provided, besides a free site; H.E. the Governor, a subscription of Rs.2,000, besides a fine organ, in memory of his deceased wife; a service of silver plate of the value of £50, for the purposes of the Holy Communion, has been presented by W. Hartridge, Esq., of Upper Deal, England; the agents of the railway companies have agreed to deposit soil at the railway station close to the site, in order to fill up the ground to the necessary level; and the Government of India have authorised Rs.180 per month towards the stipend of the incumbent; but the entire sum secured at present falls short by £600 of what is necessary to complete the building. There will also have to be provided the pulpit, font, seats, and the usual furniture. Subscriptions are earnestly desired for this deserving object, and may be paid to "The Parell Church Building Fund" at the Union Bank of London, or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Bombay. The following are the members of the Building Committee:—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, president; S. Jackson, Esq., locomotive superintendent, G.I.P.R., vice president; G. A. Barnett, Esq., agent, G.I.P.R.; T. W. Wood, Esq., agent, B.B. and C.I.R.; J. R. Duxbury, Esq., traffic manager, B.B. and C.I.R.; F. W. Stevens, Esq., executive engineer on special duty, G.I.P.R.; H. H. Reading, Esq., foreman machine shop, G.I.P.R.; C. Parker, Esq., foreman moulder, B.B. and C.I.R.; Mr. Thomas, Esq., locomotive foreman, B.B. and C.I.R.; Rev. Dr. Evans, head master, Cathedral High School, secretary.

THE "depressing circumstances" of the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition—notwithstanding the joyful fact of the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, which at any other time would alone have been sufficient to make the day a golden one in the annals of India—afford a sad illustration of the depressing effect that will be produced on every good work in India by Lord Ripon's continued residence in that unhappy country.

WE are glad to observe the warmth with which His Royal Highness was received in Calcutta—and especially that the volunteers welcomed the son of their beloved Sovereign with the largest muster ever known.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta freight market for the week ending Nov. 13:—

"Our freight market has been going gradually from bad to worse, and ships seem to be more than ever inclined to take what is offering rather than wait for any improvement, the chances of which seem very remote. Steamer rates, however, have not quite shared this drop, as available canal tonnage has been rather scarce, and although there is almost no cargo offering, rates may be said to be a little firmer. During the week three vessels fixed on the London berth, and four accepted American employment, but owing to large arrivals our unfixed tonnage is increased to 37,000 tons. Our unfixed tonnage stands at 37,377 tons."

We take from Messrs. Carritt and Co.'s "Fortnightly Market Report" the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market for the same period:—

"During the fortnight 35,023 packages have been offered, of which 33,753 changed hands at auction held on the 1st and 8th instant. The quality has been irregular, but many invoices are showing desirable

quality, especially from Sylhet. The demand has improved, and all descriptions have met with good enquiry at an advance in prices. Sou-chongs and Broken Teas are rather firmer, Pekoes show a rise of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d., and Broken Pekoes of 1d. to 2d. per lb., on our last quotations.

**MESSRS. THOMAS AND Co.** give the following on the Calcutta Indigo Market for the same period :—

"Four Public Sales, consisting almost entirely of Plant Oudes, have been held during the week, at which 2,064 chests were disposed of, making the total quantity out of the market about 13,500 maunds. Good and fine Oudes suitable for the continent appear very scarce, such kinds have sold rather better, while we make no change in the middling and ordinary qualities. About 8,500 chests have already arrived from the North-West, against 7,500 chests on the same date last year. We have heard of no sales of European marks by private sale, and with the exception of a few small lots we do not look for any arrivals for at least another week.

*The Bombay Gazette* gives the following obituary for the week ending Nov. 16 :—

Dr. Roepstorff, Survey Settlement Officer, Andaman Islands, shot by a havildar, Madras Infantry; Mr. C. Lake, late Superintendent H.M.'s Gaol, Bombay, died in London. Mr. John Christian, Indigo Planter, Bhagulpoore District; Surgeon Major H. W. Spry, 25th Punjab Native Infantry, Ferozepore.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Nov. 6 :—

"There has been heavy rain during the past week in the coast districts of the Madras Presidency which has inundated the crops in parts, but general prospects continue good in Madras and Mysore. Rain has also fallen throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, doing slight injury to standing crops in several districts. Great scarcity of water prevails in Kurrachee, and locusts are destructive in three districts of the Deccan. Rain is needed in Ulwar, otherwise the reports from Central India and Rajputana are favourable. No rain fell in Assam, and very little in Burma, and more is wanted in both for the rice crop, but general prospects are good. Slight and partial showers have occurred in the Central and Southern parts of Bengal, which have done some good, but, except in the Eastern districts and Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri, the greater part of the rice crops on high lands has been already destroyed, and the crops on low lands are in a critical condition. Rabi sowings are also seriously impeded. In the Central Provinces the outlook continues favourable, although some injury has been caused to cotton and linseed by cloudy weather. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, prospects are fair, but rain is much needed for the rabi in both provinces. Harvesting of the kharif is still in progress in most provinces, and the outturn has generally proved to be under the average. Rabi sowings are also progressing and promise fairly well, except in Bengal. Cholera in a sporadic form exists in Madras and parts of Northern India, and fever is prevalent, otherwise the public health is fair. Prices continue to rise in Bengal."

The Report for Bengal states :—

"Slight rainfall has been reported from parts of Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore divisions, and also from the districts of Gya and the Southall Parganas. It has been of some benefit to the rice on the low and irrigated lands and to the cultivation of the rabi crops in those parts. The general outlook of the province, however, is serious, save in the eastern districts, and in the northern districts of Julpaigorie and Cooch Behar, from which the reports are rather favourable. The rice on the high lands has been mostly destroyed, and has also suffered to a more or less extent on the low lands. The prospects of the rabi crops also are not good, and unless rain falls soon, they too will be very deficient. Prices have risen throughout the province. From some districts the rise has been reported to be very considerable. Fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent in some districts; elsewhere the public health is pretty good."

### MAIL NEWS.

An Aka raid took place on the evening of the 10th Nov. The Forest Ranger and his clerk were carried off to the hills by Akas from Baliparahat, eighteen miles north of Tezpor. Several houses were looted, and the villagers and garden coolies are in great alarm. There are no police at the outposts. Only twenty police are now available. Nothing can be done till reinforcements arrive. The deputy commissioner and superintendent of police are on the spot making inquiries.

A serious affray occurred between some members of the Calcutta police force and a number of Mahomedans during the Mohurrum celebration in Calcutta. A number of persons were injured on both sides, and the disturbance was only quelled with great difficulty.

The relations between the Mahomedan and Hindoo sections of the population at Agra are still very strained. The Hindoos closed their shops for several days, and great inconvenience resulted to the community in consequence, as most of the trade is in their hands.

Intelligence received in Calcutta from the Andamans states

that Mr. De Roepstorff, Settlement Officer, has been killed in the Nicobars by a native soldier, who had some grudge against him. The murderer subsequently committed suicide.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal reached Calcutta on Saturday, Nov. 10, and at once directed his personal attention to all the preliminaries in connection with the opening of the International Exhibition.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Lucknow on the Nov. 6.

H. E. the Commander in Chief of Bombay arrived in Bombay on Wednesday Nov. 14, from his tour up-country.

H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts is still on tour in Madras. His Excellency visited Tuticorin on Nov. 7, and subsequently proceeded to Valiathory.

The preparations in Bombay for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were expected on Wednesday, Nov. 21, were being carried out on a scale of great grandeur. The city was to be illuminated on the evening of their Royal Highnesses' arrival.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the fund which is being raised to provide for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Apart from this municipal contribution, the fund amounted to nearly Rs. 12,000.

A meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners was held on Friday, Nov. 19, for the purpose of taking steps to accord a suitable reception to the Royal visitors on their arrival in the city. A large and representative committee was appointed to carry out the objects in view.

The Viceroy reached Srinagar on Nov. 9, and was received on arrival by the principal nobles.

The Maharajah of Cooch-Bihar was installed with great éclat on Nov. 8 by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

The prospect of a partial failure of the autumn crops in the Lower Provinces has been turned to account by the Behar Landholders' Association, to prepare a fresh memorial to the Viceroy on the Bengal Rent Bill. They point out that the earliest consequence of scarcity will be a cessation of rent-payment from the ryots, whether in cash or kind; while they themselves will have to discharge their obligations to Government as punctually as ever. To do this they will in many cases have to mortgage, or otherwise encumber, their estates; but the land has fallen immensely in value, the zemindars say, since the bill first cast its shadow before it. Negotiations for the sale or mortgage of estates are now constantly falling through, and landowners in case of difficulty will only be able to get money on exorbitant and disastrous terms. The Association holds, moreover, that the published opinions of the Bengal officers on the Bill discover a majority against "the radical changes" which that measure proposes, and calls upon the Government for further inquiry, before delivering the Bill to the Select Committee.—*Pioneer*.

A cold-blooded murder was committed at Delhi, on Nov. 8, by a soldier of the wing of the Dorsetshire Regiment stationed there. The man had had some slight quarrel with a comrade, and whilst he was sleeping, he shot him dead with his rifle.

The official opinions upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill were to be published on Nov. 20, and on the following day the Select Committee was to hold their first meeting, and address themselves to the arduous task which lies before them.

Meetings have been held at Calcutta, Bangalore, and other places, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Luther.

A daring gang robbery was committed at Moulemein on Nov. 8. The occupant of a house was shot in the shoulder, and his wife was also severely injured.

A resolution has been published by the Government of India dealing with the petroleum traffic.

The recommendations of the Education Commission have been published. They are of a very numerous character, and range over the whole field of education.

A small steam launch of fifteen tons burthen arrived at Rangoon on Nov. 7 from Singapore.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, officiating President of the Council, arrived in Calcutta on Nov. 14.

General Wilkinson, commanding the Presidency Brigade, will accompany the Commander in Chief to the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

The following is a list of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in Bengal during 1882 :—8 public buildings, Rs. 24,158; 7 roads, Rs. 4,554; 2 bridges, Rs. 1,180; 5 embankments, Rs. 1,833; 127 tanks, Rs. 87,808; 29 wells, Rs. 10,171; 2 masonry ghats, Rs. 4,500; petty works costing less than Rs. 200 each, Rs. 34,141. The total thus contributed, and in which every district had a share, was Rs. 1,68,345, as compared with Rs. 3,18,075 in 1881, and Rs. 2,72,645 in 1880.

Surgeons B. M. Skinner and E. O. Wright, on their arrival from England, are posted to the Allahabad station hospital.

On arrival from special duty in Egypt, Surgeon F.D.C. Hawkins has been directed to proceed to Shillong, and Surgeon A. H. Pierson, to Peshawur.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is a telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Nov. 30:—

"The telegrams from the Secretary of State for India were officially published yesterday evening. The first, addressed to the Viceroy, says:—

"Mr. Atkins reasserts that I said we had nothing to do with the Ilbert Bill. I have replied with an emphatic denial. I told him you had proposed modifications, which we had approved, and that the Bill now rested with your Council. I referred him to Lord Northbrook's speech as expressing the views of the Government."

"The second telegram, addressed to the Government of Calcutta, repeats the above message, and adds:—

"You may give an unqualified denial to the statement that I have said the English Government had nothing to do with the Ilbert Bill. We have given an unwavering and strong support to the Indian Government, and such a statement on my part as is attributed to me would have been not only untrue, but absurd."

"To-day's journals comment severely on Lord Kimberley's denial, and public opinion shows a decided disposition to accept Mr. Atkins's version of the conversation. The *Statesman*, a Radical newspaper, believes Mr. Atkins's account, and thinks that diplomatic etiquette compels Lord Kimberley to deny that he used the words, which probably were not intended to be published."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 2:—

"Lord Ripon arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning. If there were any doubt regarding the dislike of the Ilbert Bill and the personal unpopularity which that measure has brought upon the Viceroy, that doubt must have been dissipated by the marked coldness of the reception accorded by the European community. The question whether the volunteers would turn out to form a guard of honour has been much discussed for some weeks past, and curiosity drew a considerable number of spectators to the mustering point at an early hour in the morning. The result accorded with general expectation. The non-official element in the regiment was almost entirely absent; the mounted company was represented by eleven men, of whom three were officers, out of a strength of about ninety, the naval artillery mustered four men, the merchants' company showed one representative, and the traders' company two officers and one man. The entire muster, about 340 strong, consisted of two companies of Government clerks, one company of railway employees, and three companies of cadets from various schools. On the steps of Government House, where the leading members of the community usually assemble to receive the Viceroy, the non-official element was conspicuous by its absence, there being only three or four independent Europeans to be seen there. A small number of Europeans had collected outside the gate, and showed some signs of disapproval as the *cortège* drove past. For some days previous handbills exhorting the natives to turn out and welcome Lord Ripon had been industriously circulated, with the result of causing a large crowd of natives to gather at the station and along the route, and banners with inscriptions were conspicuously displayed at various points. Although the crowd could hardly be called a representative one, still the fact that it assembled at all unpleasantly accentuates the breach between the Europeans and a certain section of the natives, of which the most unhappy Bill has been the cause."

"The annual St. Andrew's dinner has long been one of the principal events of the Calcutta season, but hitherto it has had social, rather than political, importance. A change in this respect might have been expected to follow the present state of public feeling, and, accordingly, the gathering of Friday evening was looked to with some interest. Over 200 Scotchmen, including many prominent citizens of Calcutta, assembled to do honour to the memory of their patron saint. Mr. Keswick presided, and among the guests were the Bishop of Calcutta and General Wilkinson, commanding the Presidency district. The usual loyal toasts were received with the greatest enthusiasm, especially when the chairman referred to the approaching visit of the Duke of Connaught. The third toast, the health of the Viceroy, was proposed without a speech, and was received with unmistakable coldness. Mr. Keswick then rose to propose 'The land we live in,' and spoke as follows, almost every sentence being greeted with ringing cheers:—

"On a like occasion two years ago I spoke of the cordial relations with our native brethren, and how the bonds of friendship were being daily strengthened. We had then a comparatively new Viceroy, and expected that under his government peace and goodwill would flourish and increase. We saw him giving attention to measures for education, the introduction of local self-government, the encouragement of private enterprise, and the development of the resources of the country, and we were all ready to strengthen his hands and aid him. But we have found partiality in education—witness the exclusion of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians from Roor-

kee College; recklessness in regard to local self-government—witness the desire to abolish all responsible control narrowness in the encouragement of private enterprise—witness the paltry proportion of Government stores allowed to be tendered for in India; and feebleness in the development of the resources of the country—witness the poor progress made; while important duties have been abolished to please the supporters of the political party in power. The export duty on rice, which at times exceeds 14 per cent. and bears heavily on the poor ryots, is maintained, and bills have been introduced to deprive European British subjects of their birthright and the zemindars of their proprietary rights. We have reason to pray that India be not governed in the interest of a political party, but for the true welfare of its inhabitants, of all colours, castes, and creeds. We, Britons, respect the rights and privileges peculiar to the natives, and most natives, still respect ours, and recognise that it is possible for a large share in the government of the country to be given to them without it being necessary to deprive a few thousand scattered Europeans of the much cherished right of being tried by their own Christian countrymen. Let us hope, then, that the Government will withdraw these unnecessary and inconsiderate measures. The announcement of their withdrawal may be appropriately made on the Viceroy's arrival to-morrow, and so set the public mind at rest, that, freed from an impending calamity, it may again be devoted to those peaceful pursuits which build up the wealth and strength of the nation, and that the breach between the Government and the community may be closed, so that both may unite in welcoming the Queen's son and in celebrating the first international exhibition ever held in India."

"Many other speeches of great interest were delivered."

"The incident of the Scotch dinner and the cold reception of the Viceroy yesterday clearly prove that the agitation against the Ilbert Bill, far from subsiding, is daily gaining strength. The feeling regarding Lord Ripon may be described as one of exasperation, and is mainly due to three causes—first, the belief that he personally is responsible for the persistent forcing on of the measure; secondly, the contemptuous disregard he has shown for all but unanimous public opinion; thirdly, the reticence which from first to last has prevented his taking the public into his confidence and has left the first announcement of the proposed modifications for a speech of Lord Northbrook's at an English provincial town. Now, it is well known that the question of withdrawing or proceeding with the Bill was discussed by the Executive Council shortly before the debate of March 9. Only the Viceroy and Mr. Ilbert were for proceeding with the measure at all hazards; the Commander in Chief, General Wilson, and Sir E. Baring proposed its eventual withdrawal, time being allowed to save appearances; while Sir Stuart Bayley and Mr. Hope urged that delay would only increase the difficulties, and suggested immediate withdrawal. The pledge, implied if not expressed, to submit the official opinions to Parliament which the Viceroy gave on March 9, might have been redeemed before the end of the session, so far at least as the majority of these opinions was concerned, had they been sent home when received. Now it is semi-officially stated that Lord Ripon is personally anxious to postpone further discussion of the Bill till Parliament meets, but has received or expects positive orders from the Cabinet to proceed at once. It is difficult to conceive that the Viceroy of India should look to the Secretary of State for orders on such a matter as advancing a stage or postponing a measure of municipal legislation pending in his own Council, or that the successor of Dalhousie and Canning should have degraded himself to the position of a subservient registering clerk of the edicts of a Minister."

"During last week many indignation meetings were held in various parts of the country. I can do no more than mention the names of a few of the more prominent places which have thus testified their feelings—namely, Simla, Delhi, Mirzapore, Mozufferpore, Bhaugulpore, Dibrughur, Lakimpore, and Moulmein."

"The Duke of Connaught assumed command of the Meerut Division on Monday, relieving General Bright. He has obtained twelve days' leave for his visit to Calcutta. He left Meerut on Friday, and arrives here to-morrow morning. Great preparations are being made for his reception, and a large sum has been collected. An address from all classes of the community will be presented, and the Duke has signified his desire to receive it at Government House. He will accompany the Viceroy to the opening of the exhibition on Tuesday. Another important feature of the rejoicings will be the illuminations on Thursday."

"The exhibition is still in a very incomplete state, but the opening ceremony will be held on Tuesday afternoon. The Viceroy and the Duke will be received at the entrance and conducted over the buildings by the Lieutenant Governor, should his health permit. Unfortunately, Mr. Thompson has been unwell ever since his return to Calcutta, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend Tuesday's pageant."

"The *Civil and Military Gazette* gives some news of the progress of General Kennedy's exploring expedition to Takht-

i-Suleiman. The force got through the Zao Pass, finding the road very difficult, and reached Zao Tangi on the 22nd; from that point the Takht seemed to have dreadful precipices on all sides. On the 23rd they reached Kash Magari, fourteen miles further. Here the road was better, but the country was bare, ugly, and uncultivated.

"Sir R. Sandeman's mission to Southern Beloochistan is progressing favourably. Since leaving Sibi on the 20th ult. it has been everywhere well received. Sir R. Sandeman has with him 400 troops of all arms, and the Jelawan and Sarawan Sirdars, besides the Muzer of the Khan of Khelat."

THE following is a telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 3:—

"To-day's newspapers contain articles on the reception of the Viceroy on Saturday, and generally recognise the dangerous state of tension to which public feeling has been wrought by the tortuous policy of the last few months. For the first time in the history of British India a Viceroy has been publicly hissed by Europeans in the presence of natives. The demonstration which occurred outside the Government House on Saturday is greatly regretted, and by none more than by the leaders of the Opposition, who, together with the provincial authorities, did their best to prevent any show of dislike. The fact that their efforts proved futile shows how deeply the feeling of injury has penetrated, and how great is the danger of the lower orders of Europeans getting out of hand. The Viceroy will make a statement regarding the Ilbert Bill at Friday's Council meeting, and there is still room to hope that this statement may be satisfactory. Crowded meetings which were held at Lahore and Allahabad on Saturday expressed disapproval of Lord Northbrook's proposed compromise.

"The spontaneous outburst of loyalty which greeted the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught this morning afforded a remarkable contrast to the cold reception accorded the Viceroy on Saturday, and made it very clear—if, indeed, it was ever doubted—that while Lord Ripon's policy has drawn upon him the dislike of the European community, it has in no way affected their sense of loyal duty to the Crown.

"From an early hour the shipping in the river was dressed with bunting, and the streets along which the Royal party was to pass were thronged with a motley crowd of all classes and rendered gay with flags. The Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway was also decorated, and a guard of honour of the Railway Volunteers was drawn up on the platform. The waiting room had been fitted as a reception room and was crowded with European ladies and gentlemen, including all the most prominent members of the non-official community.

"The train arrived at a few minutes after eight. The Duke and Duchess, who were accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, immediately alighted, and were received by the military secretary and aide-de-camp of the Viceroy. After inspecting the guard they passed through the reception room, where they were greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, which their Royal Highnesses graciously acknowledged. A little girl presented a bouquet, and the ladies and children strewed flowers before the illustrious pair.

"Entering a Viceregal carriage, the party drove to Government House, under Royal salute, the spectators along the route cheering vociferously, especially a body of Europeans stationed on the Hooghly Bridge. As on Saturday, so to-day, the Calcutta Volunteers had been invited to form a guard of honour at Government House, and their manner of responding to the two invitations showed plainly the different feeling with which they regard the Viceroy and the Duke. On Saturday only 343 attended, of whom 160 were cadets and nearly all the rest officials. To-day almost the entire strength of the regiment paraded. The mounted company alone mustered sixty-five, and the total number could not have fallen short of 900. The space usually allowed to the guard of honour proved to be insufficient, and the Volunteers had to be arranged on both sides of the entrance, and the officials and native gentlemen present on the steps of Government House. But the non-officials, as a rule, preferred to express their loyalty elsewhere.

"The Viceroy having received the Duke and Duchess, an address of welcome from all classes was presented to them by the chairman of the Corporation. The Prince made a suitable reply, and referred to the cordial reception given in that building to his two elder brothers."

THE same correspondent, dated Calcutta, Dec. 4, telegraphs as follows:—

"The first International Exhibition ever held in India was opened this afternoon in a series of most depressing circumstances. In the first place, the day was wet and gloomy; and as rain at the beginning of December is almost unprecedented in Calcutta, no adequate precautions had been taken to guard against the weather, and the spectators had been reduced to a state of the utmost discomfort before the proceedings began. The strained relations between the Government and the Anglo-Indian community were the more evident from the

marked absence of non-officials; and the fact that severe illness had compelled the Lieutenant Governor to absent himself threw a shadow over the scene, which not even the presence of Royalty could dispel.

"The ceremony was held in the central courtyard of the Museum, and had we been favoured with the usual December weather no better place could have been selected. The rain, however, soon penetrated the thin awning overhead, and before the people began to arrive all the seats were wet. A few banners, hung around on the walls, were the only attempts at decoration. A dais (marble-coloured) had been erected in the centre and the spectators were grouped on either hand of it; the Europeans on the right, the natives on the left.

"By four o'clock the courtyard was fairly well filled, especially on the native side. The other side showed many blank spaces, and the non-official members of society, ladies as well gentlemen, were conspicuous by their absence.

"The Viceregal party, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Governor of Bombay, arrived at about half-past four, and walking up the centre of the assemblage, took their seats on the dais. The proceedings commenced by the choir singing an Italian *cantata* composed for the occasion. The Bishop of Calcutta then offered prayers, after which Colonel Trevor, Vice President of the Executive Committee, read an account of the rise and progress of the scheme, and in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, requested the Viceroy to declare the Exhibition open.

"Lord Ripon replied at some length. He commenced by deploring the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, who had originated the scheme and displayed a lively interest in it from the first. He went on to express his gratification at the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and read a telegram from the Queen conveying Her Majesty's best wishes for the success of the exhibition. The Marquis said that he hoped the exhibition would prove a source of lasting benefit to India, especially in promoting trade with the Australian colonies, a trade which, he believed, had a great future before it. He ended by quoting from a speech of the Prince Consort, and then declared the exhibition open.

"A fanfare of trumpets followed and an attempt was made to light the building by the electric light, which, however, unfortunately failed through some defect in the machinery, and left the spectators to disperse in darkness. Thus ended the opening ceremony.

"A stranger looking at the assemblage in the Museum to-day would, perhaps, have pronounced it to be fairly large and representative. But any one knowing Calcutta could not fail to remark the almost entire absence of the leading citizens. One more was added to the many proofs which we have had during the last few days of the breach between the Government and the independent portion of the community which recent events have brought about. That breach is daily widening, and if the Government persists in its present policy it will become complete. With unabated loyalty to the Queen and every wish to do honour to Her Majesty's son, Anglo-Indians are determined to stand aloof from the Viceroy so long as he refuses to abandon a policy which they consider degrading and dangerous. The issue rests with Lord Ripon. A word from him when he makes his statement next Friday will close the breach completely. If that word be not spoken the responsibility will lie primarily with the Viceroy, and in a hardly less degree with those of his counsellors who are prepared to make a sacrifice of their convictions, and to vote for a measure which in their hearts they disapprove.

"The exact number of Volunteers who attended yesterday as a guard of honour for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was 729. This was the largest parade ever known since the regiment was formed."

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Calcutta, Dec. 3, states:—

"The surveying expedition to Takht-i-Suleiman has been attacked by Ghazis. Twenty of the assailants were killed. There were no casualties in Major Holdich's force."

FROM the *Daily News* correspondent, Teheran, Dec. 3:—

"Seyid Hassan, a native of Meshed, and recently a refugee in Merv, is preaching a Holy War against Russia. He has assembled a large number of Turcomans and entered Khorassan. He intends marching on Askabad after the capture of Kalatnadi. The Persian Government is sending troops against him."

"A letter from Meshed, dated 23rd ult., states that the Mussulman fanatic Khaf Seyd, who arrived at Merv at the end of October, subsequently left that place and, travelling by the Merv road, entered Persian territory at the head of a rabble of two thousand Turcomans. Another small body of Turcomans has entered Persian territory by way of Zurabad, and a third in the neighbourhood of Kelat. The three bands are reported to be slowly advancing towards Meshed, where perfect order prevails, although considerable anxiety is felt, giving rise to exaggerated reports. The Turcomans are stated to be badly armed, the muskets they have being of a converted pattern. Persian troops have been sent to stop their progress, and the

Governor of Khorassan has also marched against them. It is, however, reported at Meshed that the Persian troops retreat as Khaf Seyd advances. Detachments of infantry and artillery are about to be despatched from Teheran to Khorassan. Some Turcomans on a pilgrimage to Meshed have passed through several villages without plundering.

"Ayoub Khan will travel to Bokhara *via* Tabzvar and Kuchan. He has signed a promise to that effect, and will leave Teheran shortly. A letter from Herat, dated Nov. 10, reports that the Heratis, having heard of Ayoub Khan's approaching departure from Teheran, are strengthening the defences of the town, fully expecting that he will march against Herat. It is generally supposed here that Ayoub Khan will not go to Bokhara, but will make another attempt to seize Herat. The Russian agent at Meshed has interceded with the Governor of Herat in order to obtain the release of Muhammed Sadyk Khan, his correspondent at that place, who was recently arrested. The Governor, however, replied that he must await instructions from the Ameer of Afghanistan on the subject."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### MR. H. G. KEENE ON THE HISTORY OF SOME INDIAN DISTRICTS DURING THE MUTINY.\*

The many admirers of the "Fall of the Mughal Empire" will learn with pleasure that the accomplished author of that work has re-published, in a collected form, his entertaining papers on the Indian districts during the Mutiny, that have recently appeared from time to time in the pages of the *Army and Navy Magazine*. We have already directed the attention of our readers to these valuable materials for history, which are often of thrilling interest, and enriched with numerous personal reminiscences. Mr. Keene has now added a preface, in which he indicates the peculiar characteristics of the Mutiny history of those districts of the Upper Provinces in which the revolt was for a time triumphant, and where, nevertheless, the civil administration was never for any length of time set aside by military operations. It was in these districts that the vigour and intrepidity of such Bengal civilians as Spankie, Dunlop, and Keene, kept alive the flickering flame of empire; and much of Mr. Keene's present work is devoted, with singular modesty and self-abnegation, to a generous record of the wise and heroic deeds of his old colleagues in Upper India.

The moral which Mr. Keene draws from the events of the stirring period he describes, is worth quoting:—

"Two lessons, at least, may be drawn from the record. One is that, whatever posts are hereafter to be made available to Asiatics, there is one which—save in the most peaceful and orderly of neighbourhoods, perhaps—should always be reserved to men of European birth and training; I mean, of course, that of district officer. It is sufficient to reflect what might have been the consequences had districts like Saharanpur, Meerut, or Etawa been in the hands of Asiatics during the time that is here treated of. With the greatest loyalty and goodwill, Asiatic officers would be always likely to fall into one of two temptations. Either they would show weakness, or they would act with undue severity. Nothing but the combination of impartial humanity with an unimpressible firmness could possibly have nerved Spankie, Dunlop, Hume, and their contemporary district officers, with the will and power to make head against all the troubles of their position, and to restore order and confidence at the earliest available moment. The careers of de Boigne, Thomas, Perron, and other adventurers of the last century—no less than that of Avitabile under Rangit Surgh—show how much this truth was appreciated even by the comparatively uncivilised rulers to whom India was subject then. And it would be a deplorable error if this lesson were to be ignored or neglected now by a Government which, in a much greater degree, has undertaken to regenerate a region so long demoralised by anarchy as Hindustan. If the native powers had to employ European administrators, how much more must Britain!

"The other lesson to be heedfully appropriated is the necessity of a just and discriminate use of native talent and loyalty. In most, if not all, of the districts here observed, it will be clear that the exertions of the British district officers and their European associates—heroic, as we need not hesitate to call them—were only rendered effective by the co-operation of Asiatics, military and civil."

\* "Fifty-seven. Some account of the Administration of Indian Districts during the Revolt of the Bengal Army." By HENRY GEORGE KEENE, C.I.E., M.R.A.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1883.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM" \*  
Not Sinologues alone, but the whole reading public will thank Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., for the superb edition, revised and brought up to date by the learned author, which they have just published, of this standard work on the geography, government, literature, social life, arts, and history of the Chinese Empire and its inhabitants. Since the first edition of "The

\* "The Middle Kingdom.—A Survey of the Geography, Government, Literature, Social Life, Arts, and History of the Chinese Empire and its Inhabitants." By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D., Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature at Yale College; Author of Tonic and Syllabic Dictionaries of the Chinese Language. Revised Edition, with Illustrations, and a New Map of the Empire. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1883.

Middle Kingdom" was issued, some thirty-five years ago, China has changed more completely than in any previous century of her history; and it is only because of the remarkable fixity of Chinese social habits, and Chinese principles of Government, that any portion of Professor Williams's original work can now be presented to the public without complete re-writing. But he now really treats of a new country; for China is a reformed, and in many respects a highly-modernised nation, whilst its continued progress, day by day, and year by year, is still most remarkable.

Our author well remarks:—

"Under the new regime, the central administration has radically increased its authority among the provincial rulers, and more than ever in former years has managed to maintain control over their pretensions. The Empire has, moreover, established its foreign relations on a well-understood basis by accredited envoys; this will soon affect the mass of the people by the greater facilities of trade, the presence of travellers, diffusion of education, and other agencies, which are awaking the people from their lethargy. Already the influences which will gradually transform the face of society, are mightily operating."

It must be clear to the least observant in England, that the nation which is now so ably represented in Western Europe by the Marquis Tseng, is a nation altogether different in kind—so far, at least, as its place in the comity of nations is concerned—from that which, only a few years ago, regarded Englishmen and Frenchmen so only as many "red-headed foreign devils." Then again, the researches of European residents and travellers in China have during the last thirty-five entirely revolutionised our knowledge of the geography and natural history of the country, and to a large extent of its literature, language, history, and laws.

Not the least interesting part of the handsome volumes before us is that which gives a succinct account of the events and momentous results of the great Tai-Ping rebellion—events which, as Professor Williams justly observes, "have forced one of the greatest nations of the world into her proper position." And the growth of Christian Missions in the country, and the extension of the foreign commerce, are each subjects that will attract the special attention of a large number of readers.

The publication of these two volumes, which condense into a manageable compass all the trustworthy information that is possessed of the Chinese Empire, has happened most opportunely at the very moment when the Franco-Chinese difficulty is exercising the minds of our statesmen and economists, and causing general inquiry for authentic accounts, in regard to much that is strange to those who have had no personal acquaintance with the Middle Kingdom. The works of Richthofen, Yule, Legge, and others, will still be consulted for detailed information about special branches of the subject; but the work of Professor Williams, a resident in China during no less than forty-three years, is really encyclopædic in its scope, and will certainly be henceforward the standard work of reference for the general inquirer. We ought to add that the illustrations are admirably executed in that beautiful style with which Messrs. Allen's productions have lately made us familiar; and the large map which will be found at the end of the second volume, is valuable not only for the eighteen provinces, but also for the whole of Central Asia.

### MARGARET FULLER.\*

THE latest volume of the "Eminent Women" series, edited by John H. Ingram, and published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., is a well-written biography of Margaret Fuller, the friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson, by Julia Ward Howe. To English readers, there will be much of novelty and interest in this life-story of a clever American authoress; and the account of her sojourn in London is rendered especially attractive by anecdotes of her friendship with Carlyle. This is what Carlyle wrote of her to Emerson:—

"Margaret is an excellent soul: in real regard with both of us here. Since she went, I have been reading some of her papers, in a new book we have got: greatly superior to all I knew before: in fact, the undeniable utterances (now first undeniable to me) of a truly heroic mind; altogether unique, so far as I know, among the writing women of this generation; rare enough, too, God knows, among the writing men. She is very narrow, sometimes, but she is truly high. Honour to Margaret, and more and more good speed to her."

\* "Margaret Fuller." By JULIA WARD HOWE. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1883.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BRITISH BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I solicit your attention to the able report of Mr. J. E. O'Connor, on the trade of British India, for the year ending the 31st March last.

In your paper of the 19th of April, last year, I endeavoured to show how the wealth of India would be enormously increased by abolishing the objectionable export tax of rice; there are millions of acres in Burma and India lying uncultivated, swampy, and malarious, which could be made to produce food

for millions of souls in all parts of the world, if Government would remove a tax, which, it has itself confessed, is indefensible.

The Editor of the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail*, in his paper of the 31st ultimo., calls this export tax the worst of all the duties as far as India is concerned.

And Mr. O'Connor, the best official authority on Indian trade in the British Empire, writes :—

"No change was made in the export duty on rice, the last relic of a bad system. It is to be hoped that the state of the finances will, before long, permit of the removal of this blot upon the Indian fiscal system, and allow the Indian rice grower to carry his grain to a foreign market free from taxation."

Our Government frequently cries out that it has not sufficient population in British Burma; that immense tracts of fertile land remain waste, owing to want of men to cultivate it. There will be a rush of people into Burma as soon as Government shall have ceased to prolong its present bad policy of placing impediments in the way of selling the staple crop, rice, to hungry nations anxious to buy it.—Your obedient servant,  
Nov. 24. T.

I beg also to refer you to your papers of Dec. 3 and 8, 1877,—"Export Duties." The export tax on indigo and shellac has since then been abolished, and the trade in shellac has enormously increased.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### MR. DACOSTA AND MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE leading English Reviews have, it would seem, made it a practice of late to publish in juxtaposition papers representing both sides of the question. The October number of the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Contemporary Review* are instances in point. The October number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains two articles on Indian policy by two distinguished Indian personages—Sir James Stephen and Sir Evelyn Baring. Similarly, the October number of the *Contemporary Review* contains two articles on the Bengal Tenancy Bill from the pens of Mr. Dacosta and Miss Florence Nightingale. We have read both the articles carefully, and we are glad that they have been given in juxtaposition in the same number of the *Review*. As might be expected, Mr. Dacosta is thoroughly practical and logical, while Miss Florence Nightingale is sentimental and illogical. Mr. Dacosta could not, of course, anticipate what Miss Nightingale would write; still on several important points he has anticipated her. Miss Nightingale's article is an abridgement of her sensational paper on the subject read at the East Indian Association. Miss Nightingale's paper, we are constrained to say, is a tissue of misstatements and misrepresentations. We will give a few instances. Miss Nightingale thus interprets the contract of the Permanent Settlement :—

"By the Permanent Settlement a contract was made with the zemindars, of which the following were the principal terms : 1. No arbitrary cesses are to be levied by the zemindar; 2. Taxes or revenue are to be paid by the zemindar; 3. Only on condition that the zemindars do not raise their rents is the revenue they are to pay not to be raised; 4. The zemindar is to undertake roads, lesser public works, &c.; 5. The zemindar is to give leases."

Is this a correct interpretation? Where is the regulation which declares that "taxes" are to be paid by the zemindar alone? Are all "taxes" levied upon the ryot illegal? Then we are told that the zemindars are to make roads. Where is this compact? Again, the zemindar is prohibited from raising rents. If so, why do the courts give decrees for increase of rent? We ask whether a public writer, who can deliberately make such mis-statements, is worthy of public confidence? Take another instance. Miss Nightingale justly denounces illegal cesses; we are quite at one with her on this subject. But strange to say that, while condemning Bengal, she quotes Orissa, where cesses in the worst form are levied, though there is no Permanent Settlement in Orissa. So much for her facts. Take a third instance. Miss Nightingale says :—

"Let us now look at a few revenue figures. The revenue in 1793 (at the time of the Permanent Settlement) was about three millions; the zemindar's share was one-tenth or one-eleventh of the revenue. In three-quarters of a century the Government revenue has increased to three and a-half millions, while the zemindars' rental has grown from about a third of a million gross to more than thirteen millions net. But this rental of thirteen millions is only an official return for road cess purposes, and the entire amount paid annually by the occupants of the soil is said to be between twenty-five and thirty millions. We have given away a land revenue of all India; for we have allowed between twenty-five and thirty millions, reckoning illegal exactions, &c., to be extorted from the cultivators of the soil, out of which Government receives instead of nine-tenths

or ten-elevenths—the rule at the Permanent Settlement—about one-eighth."

The Road Cess returns show thirteen millions land profits—Miss Nightingale says they must be twenty-five millions! Has she any idea of the nature of the Road Cess returns? If the zemindar makes an under-statement, the law is that he must take the consequences of his own act, that is to say, he shall not be competent to demand more from the ryot than what he may enter against him in his return. What could be a better check upon under-statement of his receipts by a zemindar than this outlawry clause. And yet Miss Nightingale glibly tells the British public that though the Road Cess returns show the land profits at thirteen millions, they actually amount to twenty-five millions! But the whole of these thirteen millions does not go to the pockets of the zemindars. We have in three successive issues of August last given the financial status of the zemindars who pay revenue direct, and their average income does not exceed 50 per cent. of the revenue they pay. Below the zemindars there is a host of middlemen, who absorb a large portion of the profits. Then the receipts of the ryots are also included in the returns. It will be thus seen that of the thirteen millions of land profits scarcely one-fourth represents the income of the zemindars, and yet Miss Nightingale tells us that the rapacious zemindars make twenty-five millions a year! Does the reader want further proof of the utter groundlessness of the assertions of Miss Nightingale? She admits that the ryots of Madras and Bombay, who are peasant proprietors, are badly off, and yet she won't admit that the ryots of Bengal under the Permanent Settlement are better off. Miss Nightingale is, however, constrained to admit that the Bill will not materially help the actual cultivators of the soil. She says :—

"Another question started against the new Bill—viz., that it may, by making the tenure valuable, create middlemen, whether money-lenders, or larger ryots, who will grind down the ryots more than is done already by the zemindars—is a very serious consideration. This hits, in fact, what is perhaps the weakest part of the Bengal Rent Bill as drafted. It seems to have been found difficult to deprive a ryot, and apparently the privileges are to be conferred on those who are borne on the books as ryots, without prohibition of sub-letting to unprotected cultivators. In Ireland the 'fixities' are given to the actual cultivator. In the Bengal Bill this does not seem to be so. The ryot is already not unfrequently a sort of small landlord, with tenantry under him; and it is possible that when his rights are well defined, we might more and more have small landlords under the name of ryots, as is the case in some other parts of India. Temporary sub-lettings, in cases of minority and the like, must perhaps be specially permitted. But if we aim at peasant proprietors, rather than small landlords, great care must be taken in settling the details of the Bill in committee. The provisions of the Bill certainly gives the occupancy tenant the right to sell or sub-let. But these can have no new or startling effect in the direction indicated, because the justification for them is, that wherever there is a margin of rent the universal custom in Bengal is to sub-let already. Besides, it must be remembered that by the practice of sub-infeudation, the Bengal zemindars have already created middlemen to a vast extent."

The subinfeudation system involves the greatest wrong to the ryot, and yet the manifest tendency of the Bill is to convert the occupancy ryot into a middleman and to reduce a *bond fide* cultivator to downright slavery. So much for the protection of the interests of the actual cultivators under the Bill. At the end of the article Miss Nightingale says :—

"One word on behalf of the zemindar; a word which will not cancel one single syllable written on behalf of the ryot. The present race of zemindars have—every one of them—taken their places in a system which can exist only in continuous breach of a contract to which they individually were none of them parties; a breach which must have been known to the Government who were a party, and who are ultimately, if not solely, responsible for allowing it to continue."

What does this statement suggest—compensation to the zemindar for disturbance of his rights, and yet she has not the candour to say it boldly and openly?

We have said that Mr. Dacosta's paper is thoroughly practical and logical. He first describes the condition of the ryot in Madras and Bombay under the Ryotwari settlement, and in the North-Western Provinces under the thirty years' settlement. He writes :—

"The severity of famines has forcibly drawn public attention to the destitute condition of the agricultural classes over a great portion of our Indian Empire. Deficient harvests during two successive years sufficed to cause the death of millions of inhabitants from starvation, although millions of public money were meanwhile expended in endeavours to relieve distress. This occurred in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1876 and 1877, and the North-Western Provinces of India were soon afterwards overtaken by the same scourge. The destitution which thus results periodically in famine among the people, and in heavy pecuniary losses to the Government, proceeds from the fact that the produce of the land is insufficient to

satisfy the two principal demands that are made upon it when the crops are matured—namely, the collector's demand for land revenue, and the money-lender's claim for the advances made by him. The latter claim is greatly swollen by the high rate of interest required to cover the risk of loans when the borrowers are men living in a permanent state of penury, and their fields can afford but little security to their creditors, in consequence of the land in the above-mentioned provinces being periodically liable to arbitrary enhancements of the revenue demand. Under such circumstances the cultivator, even after a favourable season, is left without any surplus to lay by for deficient harvests, and he lives in a hopeless state of want, indebtedness, and discouragement. The foregoing remarks apply more especially to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where the land is divided into smallholdings. The remedial measures adopted in the latter province have failed in their object, because they ignored the main cause of the evil, which is the oppressive and arbitrary character of the revenue demand. The Agriculturists' Relief Act, based on the assumption that the exactions of the money-lender had impoverished the ryot, aggravated the position of the latter by driving away the native bankers; and the reductions in the revenue assessments, ultimately tried, have proved of little avail because no security against future arbitrary enhancements was simultaneously offered. In Madras the impoverishment of the cultivating tenants has attracted the attention of the authorities by the increasing severity to which it has been necessary to resort in the collection of the revenue, and by the increasing number of farms that have annually been sold for arrears. In the North Western Provinces, where the estates are of considerable extent, things are also in a deplorable condition. The collector of Cawnpore, speaking of the cultivating classes in the Doab, said:—"The margin left for the cultivator's subsistence is less than the value of the labour he has expended on the land. This district has the benefit of water communication by both the Ganges and the Jumna; it is intersected by the East Indian Railway, and is partly traversed by the Ganges Canal; yet the land is only worth five years' purchase, and the state of the average cultivator is one of hopeless insolvency and misery."

He then draws attention to the material condition of the peasantry of Bengal:—

"In Bengal, on the other hand, an entirely different state of things prevails. The rice crops in that province failed in 1873-74, and a severe famine was apprehended; but the reserved means possessed by the peasantry, added to the assistance of the Government, enabled the people to tide over the season of scarcity without the occurrence of any famine mortality, and while large remissions of land revenue had to be made in consequence of the famine in Madras and Bombay, no remission whatever was necessary in Bengal, the landholders there having been able to pay in full the revenue of the year of scarcity, 1873-74. This great difference arises from the circumstance that the land revenue assessments in Bengal being fixed in perpetuity, capital could be freely applied to the development of agriculture, without its fruit being exposed, as in the other provinces, to be absorbed in the revenue demand, at the revision of the assessment."

We have neither time nor space to go into a detailed discussion of the Bill, which Mr. Dacosta has followed up so intelligently and ably, but we think he hits the right point when he says that the present Bill, far from affording relief to the ryots, will only pave the way to the imposition of additional taxation upon them. We will take another opportunity to discuss this point.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

#### THE RENT BILL AND THE ZEMINDARS.

(From the "Indian Review.")

THE Bengal Tenancy Bill is one of the burning questions of the hour. It is not my intention to say much as to the historical or legal aspect of the question; that has already received considerable attention from the members of the Rent Commission and others. The minutes of Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Shore make up the principal part of what is known as the literature of the Permanent Settlement, and there is more in that literature favourable to the claims of the zemindars than to those of the ryots. Partisans of either side have, perhaps, been equally successful in extracting therefrom isolated passages which favour their respective theories and propositions. But the whole of the Fifth Report, taken together, establishes beyond a doubt that the zemindars were regarded as proprietors of the soil long before the Permanent Settlement, and that, at that time, the condition of the ryots was in many respects deplorable.

The zemindars were certainly not mere tax-gatherers immediately before the Permanent Settlement. Had such been the case, minors and females would not have succeeded. The farmers and sub-farmers under them may more properly be termed tax-gatherers. Mr. Shore says, in paragraph 370 of his minute of 1789:—"I consider the zemindars as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion, and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it, when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zemindars before we acquired the Dewanny." There are many other passages which it is un-

necessary to reproduce. Lord Cornwallis, in his minute of the 18th September 1789, refers to them as follows:—"Mr. Shore has most ably and in my opinion, most successfully, in his minute delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of the zemindars to the property of the soil." The zemindars exercised many other rights also, such as the collection of dues in gunges, bazars, and hâts.

As for the ryots, theoretically their position may have been good; but in reality this was not the case. Mr. Shore, in paragraph 233 of his minute of June 1789, says:—"The arbitrary impositions of the zemindars are generally measured by the supposed ability of the ryots to pay them." Again:—"The rights of the ryots appear very uncertain and indefinite." (Paragraph 388, *ibid*.) "When the rents by successive impositions become too heavy, the ryots either abscond, or the zemindar allows them a compensation by giving them other land at a favourable rate; but seldom by remitting either the imposts or diminishing the rates of the other lands." (Paragraph 397.) "The zemindar in general enter into no engagements with the ryots, but collect what they can. . . . The impositions are said to be numerous and unascertainable, and the want of engagements renders it impossible to detect abuser." (Paragraph 419.) Again, in another place, Mr. Shore says:—"We know also that the zemindars continually impose new cesses upon their ryots, and having subverted the fundamental rules of collection, measure their exactions by the abilities of the ryots to pay."

The practical aspect of the rent question arises from the following passage in section 8 of Regulation I of 1793:—"It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless; the Governor-General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talukdar, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil; and no zemindar independent talukdar, or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay." In pursuance of this provision was passed Act 10 of 1859, which has very rightly been called the Magna Charta of the Bengal ryot. Act 10 has made the Bengal ryot what he is at the present day. Now the practical question for consideration is, what is the state of the ryots in Bengal at the present time? Is it bad or good? Are the tenantry prosperous and thriving, or are they poor, rack-rented, and at the mercy of their landlords? Are the relations of landlord and tenant such as to call for special legislation? It cannot be denied that Act 10 of 1859 requires alteration and amendment in certain particulars, and I would advocate the addition of a few substantive provisions to the existing rent law; but it is the deliberate and decided opinion of men who have an intimate knowledge of the country and the people that the Bengal Tenancy Bill has gone far beyond the necessities of the case. Many of its provisions unfairly curtail, and in some cases destroy, the undoubted rights of the zemindars, and there are parts of the Bill that are mischievous and likely to bring about most embittered relations between landlords and tenants.

The right of occupancy requires to be placed on a more definite and certain footing; exchange of pottas and kulooliats, and the giving of proper receipts should be insisted on; the obstacles in the way of legitimate enhancements of rent should be removed, and the zemindars should be given some means of collecting their rents in a more speedy and summary manner. These are the only important changes required in the rent law, and I advocate the passing of a Bill dealing with these points; but the Bill before the Legislature creates matter for litigation. The ryots never thought of, or asked for, the benefits that the Bill seeks to confer on them. If the Bill be passed in its present shape it will inflict enormous injury on the zemindars, and reduce the value of their estates by at least 50 per cent., and at the same time it will plunge the landowning classes into bitter and ruinous litigation.

To come to the provisions of the Bill, chapter 2 relates to khamar and raiyati land, and is a good example of the litigation-creating character of the Bill. The mischief which the Legislature desires to remedy is that some landlords, principally petty maliks in the province of Behar, call all their land their own zirat or khamar with the object of preventing the accrual of rights of occupancy. But the obvious way to deal with the evil is to enact that a right of occupancy may accrue in every sort of land, provided the land be really let to a cultivator for a money-rent, or a portion of the crop. Such a provision would be far simpler, and at the same time fairer, to the zemindars. Zemindars would then be aware of the exact manner in which and time after which khamar land would become raiyati land. But the Bill enacts that all land shall be presumed to be raiyati until the contrary is proved; and when once the existing khamar land has been surveyed and entered in a register, no addition can be made to it. Does this mean that all the culturable and unculturable waste in an estate is to be considered raiyati land? If so, it is difficult to see with what justice, on what principle, or for what reason, a land-owner is to be deprived of his property in what is sometimes the most valuable portion of his estate. I venture to think the provisions about survey and registration of khamar lands will be a fruitful source of expense and litigation. There may be an appeal against any entry from the Collector to the Commissioner, then to the Board of Revenue, and lastly to the local government.

The chapter relating to tenure-holders is not objectionable. While re-enacting the existing law, it makes some desirable additions. The presumption from twenty years holding at an unchanged rent was, of course, quite inapplicable to the circumstances of a temporarily-settled province, such as Orissa. However, claims, to hold at a fixed rent have been entertained by the courts in Orissa, and there are not a few ryots who now hold decrees declaring their rent not liable to enhancement. Quite apart from the present Bill, I was always of opinion that a Settlement Officer, on the expiry of the present settlement, would not only be justified, but would be bound to treat such decrees as so much waste paper. The revenue paid by the landlord is liable to enhancement, and it would be absurd if he were not entitled to levy such enhancement from his ryots.

The extension of the occupancy right diminishes the profits of the zemindars, and for this reason the new provisions should not have a retrospective effect. This is the least that the zemindars can demand. But it appears to me that very good cause may be shown why the occupancy right should not be extended so far as it has been. It is only human nature that zemindars should attempt to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights. Every man wishes to increase his income, or at least to prevent its diminution, and the acquisition of an occupancy right in a certain portion of a zemindar's land means that, *quoad* that piece of land, he is prospectively a poorer man; for the future it will yield him a rent of five rupees only, whereas, but for the occupancy right, it might speedily have yielded him ten, and after some time even fifteen rupees. Is it, then, a matter for wonder that the zemindar should complain that the Legislature should, by one stroke of the pen, raise almost the whole body of his tenants to the position of co-proprietors? And when I use the word "co-proprietors," I do not mean that the rights of the zemindar and the ryot in the land will be merely equal; the settled ryot may be termed twelve-anna proprietor, while the zemindar is but a four-anna annuitant. What, then, is the evil against which the Legislature wishes to provide? It is that at present an occupancy ryot has to prove his right in each field or plot he holds, and that the landlord prevents the acquisition of rights of occupancy by shifting new tenants from one holding to another before the period of twelve years has run out. I believe this is done only in Bebar, and that only in the case of new comers (see the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill). Old tenants in Bengal would resist any attempt to shift them by going into court. Indeed, speaking generally, I do not believe that such attempts are ever made. In my opinions it should be left to the courts to decide in each case as to who is a settled ryot. If the court finds that the ryot has substantially held a certain quantity of land in a certain village for twelve years, it should decree his right of occupancy; and where the ryot has shifted his holding within the same village, the onus should be thrown on the zemindar of proving that he had not shifted the ryot with intent to prevent his acquiring an occupancy right. The unit for the acquisition of an occupancy right should be the village and not the estate. The latter would bring about the most extraordinary and unlooked-for results. Some estates are situated in as many as three or four different districts, and it is by no means uncommon for the same estate to be scattered over several pergunnahs in the same districts or two adjoining districts. Moreover the Bill enacts that the estate is to be taken to be the estate as it existed on the first day of January, 1883, no matter how many partitions may since have taken place. The following example may be given of a very possible result of the provisions of the Bill: A is a settled ryot in respect of twelve beegahs of land in an estate in Zillah Moorshedabad. Part of the same estate is situated in the district of Burdwan. A's brother and co-sharer B goes there and takes into cultivation (even by squatting apparently would be sufficient), twelve beegahs of land. A and B at once become settled ryots in respect of this latter twelve beegahs; surely this is a *reductio ad absurdum*. I do not think it will be a hardship on a ryot to be compelled to prove his occupancy right in each village in which he holds lands, and certainly any other rule is a hardship on the zemindar.

In many districts there are a species of middlemen, who have been held by the High Court to be ryots. We will instance the jote munduls, amadars and ijaradars of Chyebassa and parts of the Midnapore and Bancoorah districts. Originally these tenures were jungle-boory. A man got a lease for a certain quantity of land, and was given *carte blanche* to take into cultivation as much waste land as he could, on condition of the excess being measured and assessed from time to time. The original lease-holder would of course sublet to a number of other tenants, and thus bring the jungle under cultivation. He may perhaps cultivate only twenty beegahs himself, out of a total area of 500 beegahs. The sub-tenants hand their lands down to their heirs, and the cultivators at the present day are nothing less than settled ryots of perhaps a century's standing, and yet the High Court have held that the original lease-holder is the occupancy ryot, and that the tenants under him are sub-ryots, who can never acquire a right of occupancy. Owing to the uncertain definition of 'tenure-holder,' it appears doubtful whether the Bill remedies this very unsatisfactory state of things. So far as I can make out, the Bill still leaves the matter in uncertainty. Sec. 3 (5) partially defines a ryot by enacting that a person shall not be deemed to be a ryot in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a ryot, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture, or pasture, or he or his predecessor in interest came into possession of it for such purpose. Moreover, a ryot may sublet. By what means are we then to ascertain whether the jote munduls above referred to are ryots or tenure-holders? Are the holders of *guzashta* tenures in Shahabad to be regarded as ryots or tenure-holders? If the former, no right of occupancy can accrue under them, and yet a right of occupancy may accrue under a petty lakhirajdar, who perhaps owns only a few beegahs.

An occupancy ryot should be liable to ejectment, as at present, for arrears of rent due at the end of the year. The Bill appears to have made an alteration in this respect.

As to the transferability of the right of occupancy, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the right of pre-emption given to the zemindar will prevent an objectionable tenant being forced on him against his will. But what does this right of pre-emption avail the zemindar? Simply nothing. He merely buys a bag of wind. For he must sublet the land in nine cases out of ten, and immediately he sublets it, the tenant acquires a right of occupancy in it. The land remains raiyati land, and any contract to the contrary is expressly forbidden. Moreover, the new tenant will virtually hold at the old money rent, for Sec. 56 enacts that the rent is to be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the existing rent is presumed to be fair and equitable, until enhanced under the Act. The landlord is not only prevented from settling the land as he pleases, but he will not even be able to get a substantial bonus or salami from the new tenant. It will be his interest to get a tenant as quickly as possible, rather than let the land remain waste, and this fact will be well known to his tenants. It will

cost the tenants nothing to wait a year or so, while the landlord suffers a dead loss from the land remaining unlet. Thus it will be seen that the landlord has no possible object in buying up rights of occupancy. He pays the purchase money and absolutely gets no equivalent, for he will almost certainly be able to get no more rent from a new tenant than what was formerly paid. He may therefore allow the intending purchaser to purchase. His right of pre-emption is no right at all; it is worth nothing. It may be said that a landlord, who purchases an occupancy right, may keep the land in his own hands, and cultivate it by his servants or hired labourers. But how much can a landlord cultivate in this way? Obviously only a very limited quantity. The subject of subletting will be noticed further on.

There appears to be a consensus of opinion that the preparation of complete and reliable tables of rates will be an impossibility. The provisions in the Bill will perhaps render it easier to enhance the rent of occupancy ryots; and, having regard to the present deadlock in cases of enhancement, landlords have little cause to grumble at the proviso that a rent shall not be enhanced so as to be more than double the previous rent, that the enhancement may be made progressive, and that, when rent has been enhanced, it shall not be again enhanced for ten years. At present suits for enhancements are seldom or never decreed and landlords should welcome any change in the law which renders a fair enhancement possible.

The Bill allows an occupancy ryot to sue to have a grain rent commuted into a money-rent. Legislation of this sort is regrettable, and can only lead to mischievous results. A grain-rent should not be altered into a money-rent without the consent of the zemindar.

The rules about *hasru* land are not objectionable, and indicate an attempt to return to what has always been the common law of the country. Landlords really never thought of ejecting ryots from their houses, until Sir Richard Garth's extraordinary ruling in *Shekh Rutton Beparry's case* put the idea in their heads. That ruling has happily since been modified, and the Bill prevents any further misapprehension on the point.

The Bill provides that, if an ordinary ryot be ejected by a decree of court, the landlord must pay to the ryot such sum as the court may award as compensation for improvements, together with a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded by the landlord. The introduction of these elements is, in my deliberately of opinion, much to be regretted. Such ideas are alien to the rent law of Bengal, and their introduction will only cause needless and harassing litigation. It must be remembered how much easier it will be to prove occupancy rights under the Bill. Why should so much protection be extended to ordinary ryots? The privileges accorded to occupancy ryots sufficiently impoverish the zemindar; surely he should be allowed a little more liberty with regard to his ordinary tenantry. The Bill appears to take away at one fell swoop all the profits of the zemindars.

The introduction of the principle of compensation for improvements will not increase harmony between landlords and their tenants. The principle is foreign to the tenant-law of Bengal. Cases of ejectment of occupancy ryots will be very few and far between; their position is assured. As for ordinary raiyats, there is no reason why Government should legislate in their interests so as to injure the zemindars. They should of course have the right to erect a dwelling house; but the effect of allowing them to make other improvements will be that the landlord will be unable to eject them owing to the expense of doing so. A landlord thinks an ordinary ryot should pay, say, two annas extra in the rupee. If the ryot does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord must sue to eject him, and the decree for ejectment is conditional on his paying into court within fifteen days such sum as may be decreed payable as compensation for improvements, and also a further sum as compensation for disturbance, equal to ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded. Say the ryot's rent is Rs. 10. The landlord wants two annas extra in the rupee, or Rs. 11-4 in all. He must pay the ryot Rs. 12-8 as well as compensation for improvements. What in the world is the use to the landlord of any increase, if he must at once pay away a sum equal to such increase for the next ten years? So far as I can see, every ryot must become a settled ryot within a few years after the passing of the Bill.

The latter portion of the Bill is not open to so much objection as the former. The chapter relating to settlement of rents by a revenue officer may be found useful on occasions, and I do not think zemindars will have any reason to regret its provisions. But it is impossible to understand why the zemindars' powers of distraint should in any way have been lessened or curtailed. The original object of amending the rent-law was to give landlords a speedier and more effective means of realising their rents.

Paragraph 41 of the Reasons and Objects for the Bill is as follows:— "That the powers of transferring and subletting which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy ryots, but under-ryots, with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility." In Madras the sub-tenants of zemindars, inamdars, and Government ryots have no rights, and it is now proposed to amend Madras Act 8 of 1865, so as to give them certain rights and improve their status. A ryot who sublets all his land is likely to prove a very exacting landlord. The object of the Legislature is surely to protect the bona fide cultivator. It seems unwise to prevent altogether the accrual of any rights under a ryot. This is evident from the present anomalous state of the law in Madras (see judgments in *Guruswami Sastri v. Andy*, and *Chockalinga Pillay v. Vythilingam Pundara Sundari*). Lately the Madras High Court went so far as to eject a tenant of a zemindar in Nellore, who had been 73 years on his land, on the ground that Act 8 of 1865 confers no rights on under-tenants! In the face of such a ruling, so opposed to the custom and common law of the whole country, it might be advisable to insert in the Bengal Tenancy Bill some provisions to protect under-ryots.

The present Bengal Tenancy Bill is not only most favourable to the ryot, but it is so at the expense of the zemindars. The practical question

is, whether the circumstances of the country justify such legislation. What have the collectors of districts said in answer to such question? In Eastern Bengal the ryots have the upper hand. In Central and Western Bengal they are at least able to hold their own. Combinations to withhold rent from a new putnidar are only too common. Where is the oppression committed by the zemindars? Now and again cases for taking some ryot to the cutcherry and wrongfully confining him are instituted, but at least as many of these cases are false as those that are true. I have not seen any literature which makes out a powerful case against the zemindars. If there are papers showing they have abused their powers, and indulged in wholesale oppression, the Government would do well to publish them. In districts where education has spread much, it is by no means an easy matter for a zemindar to commit oppression. To eject a tenant, or to take more rent than he is legally entitled to. The tenantry are well able to hold their own; they have had ever since 1859 privileges, some of which the Irish tenantry got only in 1870, and some of which they have not even got to this day. Then, again, any legislation that will lower the influence and status of the zemindars is most earnestly to be deprecated. That there may be one or two black sheep among them cannot be denied. But as a body they are a source of strength to the Government, and there are numbers of them of whom Bengal may well be proud. Has a sufficient case been made out for curtailing the rights of these men, for rendering them mere annuitants on estates of which they were formerly the real owners, masters, and managers? What is the opinion of the collectors of districts on the Bill? They can speak to the relations of landlords and tenants in their respective districts. Nothing but a general consensus among them as to the necessity for the Bill will justify the Legislature in passing it. The sanctity of the Permanent Settlement must be left beyond question, and for this reason more weight should be attached to the opinion of Lower Bengal than to those of North-West Officers. I believe the Collectors of the permanently-settled districts in the North-West Provinces are of opinion that the Bill is far too revolutionary, that many of the provisions in favour of the ryots are not required, while the vested interests of the zemindars are either ruthlessly curtailed or altogether swept away. The advocates of the Bill appear to forget entirely what was the position of ryots prior to 1859. It is quite irrelevant to discuss what ought to have been their position according to the spirit of the Permanent Settlement Regulations. As a matter of fact they enjoyed few or no rights, and their position, which had steadily been becoming worse, was rendered deplorable by the operations of the earlier sale laws, such as Act 1 of 1845. Numerous provisions had been inserted by the Legislature in Reg. 8 of 1793 "for the protection and welfare of the dependent talukdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil;" so that it is incorrect to say that the pledge was not redeemed till 1859. But after the Permanent Settlement had been in force a few years, it was found that all the ancient zemindari families were rapidly being sold up, and so we find that laws such as Reg. 5 of 1799 and Reg. 5 of 1812 were framed for the protection of the zemindars, and to aid them in the speedy realisation of their rents. Now all this, and very much more, was known to the framers of Act 10 of 1859. Legislative measures were not then published and publicly discussed in the same way and to the same extent as now; but it is a most gratuitous and presumptuous assumption to suppose that the Revenue and Judicial Officers of 1859 knew nothing of the Permanent Settlement literature, because they did not write and publish blue books to the weight of several maunds. Considering the undoubted position of the ryots prior to 1859, all honour must be given to those legislators who produced such a Magna Charta for the ryots as Act 10 of 1859 assuredly is. Surely, they were bold friends of the ryots who enacted Sec. 6 of that Act giving the occupancy right, who put new restrictions on enhancement, gave full opportunity of proving fixed rents, curtailed the power of distraint, took away from landlords the power of compelling the attendance of their tenants, and enacted many other provisions favourable to the ryots. The opinion of Sir Barnes Peacock and other eminent judicial officers, the outcry of the zemindars as to breach of faith, and indeed the time it has taken the ordinary tenantry to recognise the existence of a twelve years' rule in their favour,—all this and more besides shows that Sec. 6 was practically an innovation, though perhaps not historically and theoretically so. Lapse of time is no unimportant factor in the consideration of such questions; vested interests are sold and purchased, and each year that passes increases the sense of security. Even Government is barred by limitation in the courts; and there is no valid reason why lapse of time should not be taken into consideration when vested interests are interfered with by legislation. When rights and privileges long enjoyed are taken away, compensation must be given. Why, compensation was even given to the slave owners, whose enjoyment of rights can scarcely have been deemed a lawful enjoyment. The present Bengal Tenancy Bill is not required; it is a revolutionary measure; it robs the zemindars of rights, privileges, and status, which they have enjoyed for at least a century, and of which no officer who knows the country ever suggested they should be deprived; it makes the position of a settled ryot more important and valuable than that of a zemindar, and generally it confers on cultivators rights which they never asked for, and some of which they never even heard of. The Bill is a shock to security, subversive of the rights of property, and a deathblow to the zemindars. All that was required was a slight tinkering of Act 10. The occupancy right requires to be placed on a surer and firmer basis, zemindars should be compelled to grant pottas and full receipts, and to keep proper accounts in bound ledgers; and on the other hand some workable means of enhancing rent should be devised, and provision made for the more speedy realisation of rent. This was all that was required, and all that was ever recommended by experienced revenue officers.

I have ever been a friend of the ryots and an advocate of the welfare of the *bona fide* cultivator of the soil. But no one who knows the country, and has any regard for its peace and welfare, can contemplate without grave anxiety the possibility of the present Bill being passed into law. But *festina lente* be the motto of the Legislative Council as they discuss this Bill: let each chapter and clause be thrashed out by

the light of facts and experience. If this be done, I venture to think the Bill may pass in a very much more modified form. I do not mean to say that the Bill should be shelved altogether; I am an advocate of the changes above indicated and they are more especially needed for the Province of Behar, in portions of which the condition of the ryot is, and always has been, depressed, owing to special causes. Revision is required, and no good can be gained by putting off the day of revision. The reports on the various Bills contain all the information and data required. But it is to be hoped there will be no attempt to hurry the Bill through Council. It should be remembered that Buonaparte had at his command the services of experienced jurists for years; yet his legislation was very slow. The French Criminal Codes were actually put in hand in 1801; and yet the Procedure Code was not completed till 1808, and the Penal Code not till 1810. The words of Macaulay as regards the Indian Penal Code should be borne in mind. He was called on to explain his procrastination, and after enumerating special reasons for delay, he adds: "I must say that, even if no allowance be made for the untoward occurrences which have retarded our progress, that progress cannot be called slow. People who have never considered the importance and difficulty of the task in which we are employed are surprised to find that a Code cannot be spoken off extempore, or written like an article in a Magazine. I am not ashamed to acknowledge that there are several chapters in the Code on which I have been employed for months; of which I have changed the whole plan ten or twelve times; which contain not a single word as it originally stood; and with which I am still very far indeed from being satisfied. I certainly shall not hurry on my share of the work to gratify the childish impatience of the ignorant. Their censure ought to be a matter of perfect indifference to men engaged in a task, on the right performance of which the welfare of millions may, during a long series of years, depend. The cost of the Commission is as nothing when compared with the importance of such a work. The time during which the Commission has sat is as nothing compared with the time during which that work will produce good, or evil, to India." Act 10 of 1859 has stood the test of time very well, and it now requires but a very little more tinkering than the venerable Penal Code itself. It is to be hoped the Legislative Council will follow the example of nature, according to which "*nihil fit per saltum*."

I might with more justice and reason sign myself "pro-ryot" than "pro-zemindar." But I prefer not to take sides, and therefore sign myself,

NIRAPOKHYA.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held at Exeter Hall on Nov. 29, Mr. Edmund Kimber read a paper on "The Indian Railway Policy. Lieut. General W. Warden Anderson presided, and among those present were Colonel P. T. French, chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, Mr. Fung Yee Secretary of the Chinese Legation, Captain Molesworth, R.N., Captain Bedford Pim, Colonel Evans, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Campbell, and a number of officers and gentlemen interested in Indian railways. Mr. Kimber said it was clear upon referring to a report for 1882-3, bearing Colonel Stanton's name, which had been presented to Parliament, that both Colonel Stanton and Major Baring had acquiesced in a certain policy which they thought the Imperial Government ought to carry out. What that policy was they did not tell the public, and though Lord Kimberley and the Council of State must have been in possession of it for many months, they did not condescend to inform the British public what it was. What could those recommendations be? It would not be surprising to find that they were such as would promote the construction of railways on strictly business principles without any of those paternal intermeddlings which were so often the vices of all despotic Governments. Once put the native princes and the British capitalists face to face without tedious routine, red-tape delay and regulations, and railway business would flow on as easily as it did in the United States. Secrecy in a great question like that was the very worst method of government. He was afraid, however, that under the present Administration progress could not even be hoped for. In the year 1880-81 838 miles were constructed, in 1881-82 only 726, and in 1882-83 only 373. They had no less a mileage than 5,262 positively recommended to be constructed by the Public Works Department in India, and practically no policy whatever as to how it was to be done. The British public were ready to invest even £50,000,000 a year if they had a chance, but this was denied them. Routine and red tape were at the bottom of it. It was simply absurd to spend £2,500,000 a year out of income when that very amount of income could be made subservient to getting £50,000,000. Far better would it be to lay down a regular Lands Clauses Consolidation Act and a Railway Clauses Act for India and establish a regular tribunal before which every application for a railway project could be made just as they were made in this country to the Houses of Parliament. An Englishman would let his money go into any country or any enterprise so long as he thought it was safe and would yield a good return, and, unless the Imperial Government of India could shake off its despotism and submit itself to the wisdom of the ordinary tradesman, it would wither like grass. It was that policy which drove capital from the country and

enabled Americans to complete against Englishmen for Indian schemes. Already the whole of the stock of the Bombay Tramways was held at New York, and powerful American financiers were the first applicants for Indian railways. So utterly disgusted had many men become that they believed the country would prosper better even under Russian rule. Unfortunately, the Americans also felt the incubus of the intolerable officialism exercised over railways, and though they were willing to work amicably and heartily with both native and European, they found themselves fettered with a policy springing from an authority which did not know its own mind. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Fung Yee, Martin Wood, J. M. Maclean, A. K. Connell, and Captain Molesworth took part.

#### TEA IN CEYLON.

INDIAN Tea owners have so much to do in looking after their own affairs in this country, that it is hardly to be wondered at if they have paid less attention than was perhaps desirable to what is going on in Ceylon; and yet the advent and progress there in tea cultivation may become a matter of considerable moment to us in India.

Some years ago we drew attention to the efforts that were being made to extend tea cultivation in the Island, and to the advantages which Ceylon possessed by reason of its greater nearness to the home market, and its immunity from the heavy transit charges which press so heavily on Tea Estates in India before their produce can even be landed in Calcutta; but we argued that the quality of Indian tea, and the experience which, after so many years, had been gained in cultivation and manufacture, would, despite the drawback against us before mentioned, still leave us masters of the situation. Results, since, hardly seem to bear out this conclusion; for teas of desirable quality are now being grown in the island; and great attention to excellence of manufacture is being shown is proved by the fact that Ceylon teas are fetching all round as good, even if not better, prices than our own teas, perhaps Darjeelings excepted. Whether this has resulted from the employment of skilled Indian planters, from the suitability of the soil, or from the advantage that the different elevations the island affords for suitable sites, from a warm moist climate to a bracing hill atmosphere, is of little importance beside the fact that Ceylon is becoming, and apparently stands still further to become, a powerful rival; and it is well that we should recognise this in good time.

The disasters which for some years past have affected coffee, have naturally led to attention being directed to tea, and now that what may almost be called mere experimental efforts have proved so extraordinarily successful, it may be expected that tea culture in the island will expand to an extent we never dreamt of; and there is no doubt that we shall have to look to our laurels.

The drawbacks of the various forms of blight which almost all estates in India more or less suffer from, appears to be absent at present in Ceylon—although, presumably, this state of things may not last; and tea may become there the victim to some pest, in like manner as coffee has been, and is; but the evil has not happened to any appreciable extent yet, and Ceylon tea prospects, it cannot be denied, look highly promising. Labour is plentiful, and comparatively cheap, for the bonus system has not yet become an institution, and it does not cost, as with us, Rs.80 or 100 to land an agreement labourer on an estate. Yield, too, appears to compare very favourably with some of the best of our gardens, although we think 700 or 800 lbs. an acre must be taken to represent the exception rather than the rule. Still, with a low cost of production, and cheap transit, a much smaller yield than this should pay well, for a recent London sale of Ceylon tea averaged, on 3,000 packages, 1s. 5½d. all round. There is of course the high price of seed to be taken into account in estimating profits, but it appears that a very large nursery for tea seed has been laid down to meet future requirements, so that in a few years we may expect to see Ceylon supplying its own tea seed, and becoming in this respect independent of India.

The almost surprising success which has so far attended tea cultivation in Ceylon, causes one to wonder how it has happened that it was not earlier attempted, but perhaps, except for the advent of the *hemilea vastatrix*, coffee might still have remained king.—*Indian Tea Gazette*.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Colonel Francis Duncan, R.A., addressed a large meeting of his supporters on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at South House, Stoke Newington; Mr. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., in the chair. In referring to his own return from Egypt, Colonel Duncan described at some length the present position of affairs in that country, which he considered to be of a very serious character; but he deprecated the idea of tracing the action of the Mahdi to the English occupation. He said he was not at all afraid to accept the challenge made by Lord Hartington to the Conservative Party at large, for wherever he turned his eyes he saw confusion and irritation created by the action of the present Government. Ireland was unpacified, Australia was irritated, South Africa was confused, and in Europe there was not a

single nation who supported our Foreign Policy, because the present Government had no Policy sufficiently definite to be supported. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Mr. Dixon-Hartland and others, in which special attention was called to the policy of the present Government in India. It was urged that the two worst principles of Radical Government were brilliantly illustrated by the two Ilbert Bills—namely, unnecessary interference with old-established rights and unjustified interference with property without compensation. By the Ilbert Bill proper it was intended to extend the jurisdiction of the native judges, but the real effect was to deprive all Englishmen in India of their right to choose their judges, a right well established and not complained of, and analogous to the right here of every prisoner to challenge any jurymen he objects to. By the Bengal Rent Bill, the principles of the Irish Land Act, which were admittedly adapted to remedy a special disease, were to be applied to totally dissimilar circumstances with new and more stringent provisions. It was based upon the very simple principle, or want of principle, that if you wish to gain popularity you are justified in taking the easy course of taking property from those who have, and giving it to those who have not. The effect of such a bill must not only be to inflict the greatest injustice upon a particular class, but to teach the people that worst of lessons that reforms entail no responsibility and need not be paid for except out of the pockets of the persons reformed. A vote of confidence was unanimously passed in Colonel Duncan. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character and did not terminate until a late hour.

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 16.)

His Excellency the Commander in Chief General Hardinge, arrived in Bombay from Mallegaum by the mail train at 9 a.m. on Nov. 14.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Battye, Commanding 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Ghoorkas, intends proceeding to England on furlough next month, and will probably leave the regiment about the 10th proximo.

Lieutenant Colonel Percy Bellamy, who for five years was Brigade Major at Cawnpore, succeeds to the command of the 2nd Battalion the Border Regiment, (the old 55th), in succession to Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Rowland, who reached, the prescribed age of fifty-five years on the 20th of last month, having only held the command for two and a quarter years.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Langtry will succeed to the command of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars on the 14th instant; consequently his exchange, last June twelve months, with Lieutenant Colonel Field, from the 15th Hussars, has been a lucky one. Lieutenant Colonel Chaplin, who is now on leave in England till the 14th instant, the date of his completing four years in command, will not rejoin, accepting the four years' rule in place of the old five-year one, under which he was appointed.

Major W. S. Sinkins, 2nd Liverpool, retires from the service; Major A. D. Anderson, R.A., is transferred from Allahabad to Bangalore to join I Battery 3rd Brigade; Captain Wright, 1st East Lancashire, officiates as deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 3rd Circle, vice Baines, resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Blake, 6th Dragoon Guards, proceeds home on twelve months' leave. Captain A. E. C. Kaye, Leinster Regiment, resigns his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, and is attached to the 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, pending orders from the Horse Guards.

Major Campbell, 1st York and Lancaster, has been granted an extension of leave in England until the 27th December next.

Major G. E. Erskine, Bombay Cavalry, is promoted to lieutenant colonel on completion of twenty-six years service.

Captain B. G. Humphrey, Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to major on completing twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps.

Captains Elverson and Hughes, Royal West Surrey Regiment, exchange into 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively; the latter will do duty at the depot.

Captain E. L. B. Thackwell, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, doing duty at Wellington depot, has been directed to rejoin the battalion at Bellary.

Captain Webb, adjutant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, proceeds to Allahabad, for examination as to his fitness for promotion to major.

Captain Michael Fenton, of the Army Pay Department, at present attached to the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment at Peshawur, has been ordered to proceed to England this trooping season. An exchange, however, has been arranged by him with Captain A. Brett, Paymaster to the 1st Durham Light Infantry at Allahabad, which, if sanctioned by the home authorities, will allow Captain Fenton to remain in India till about the season of 1885-86, and so in all probability go home with the battalion he has been attached to since joining the department.

Lieutenant Hall, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is removed to the 2nd Battalion, and Lieutenant Cockburn's recent transfer to the same battalion is cancelled.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

## THE "TIMES" ON THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER, LATE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

In the course of an appreciative notice of Mr. Holmes's very valuable "History of the Indian Mutiny," just published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., the *Times* draws prominent attention to the flood of new light that is thrown by that work on the scandalous ingratitude of the Government to Mr. Commissioner Tayler, the saviour of Patna. The story is well known to most of our readers. There is hardly an Indian journal that has not, at one time or another, during the last four-and-twenty years, protested against the misuse of the despotic power of the Government of India that has resulted in such shameful injustice; and we fear that there are few Indian readers who have not at last grown hardened to a tale of wrong that must at first have seemed incredible to each one of them. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we observe that Mr. Holmes's able work has induced the *Times* to take up the case; for under the fierce light of the criticism of the *Times* it is seldom possible for a glaring injustice long to survive. This is what the *Times* says :—

"Mr. Holmes describes once more the succession of difficulties which Mr. Tayler overcame in the great city of Patna without the aid of a single English soldier. Not only did that gentleman detect at an early stage of the outbreak the ramifications which the disaffected had established within his own jurisdiction, but he devised a plan, simple in itself, and the only one that was feasible with the limited means at his disposal, for crushing those who were meditating a revolt. Patna was the centre of the Wahabis in Bengal. The fanaticism of these ultra-Mahomedans would have added a new and very grave peril to the situation. Mr. Tayler resolved to prevent the execution of their schemes. He invited the three chief Moulvies of the Patna Wahabis to his residence, and he forthwith placed them under arrest. The plot of the Patna rebels was thus promptly foiled, and treason dared not to declare itself for fear of the lives in the power of the English Commissioner. The exploit was conspicuous, but its full value was not revealed until some time after the Mutiny had been crushed, when in 1865 one of these very Moulvies, the notorious Ahmed Oollah, was brought up on a fresh charge of treason, found guilty, and transported to the Andamans. There cannot be two opinions on the question that Mr.

Tayler had performed an inestimable service in the interests of his country; but at the present time this ex-Commissioner of Patna remains without the smallest recognition of the very noble work he did there in the darkest days of 1857, when, moreover, an example of fortitude was so much needed. The injustice to Mr. Tayler was not confined to his being overlooked. Whether from motives of personal feeling, or from a sense of injured official etiquette at his not having first reported the affair to, and obtained the consent of, his superior, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Mr. Tayler was removed from the Patna which he had saved from outrage and mutiny. Smarting under the sense of this injustice, Mr. Tayler resigned the service, and he has now been seeking for twenty years that redress which he believes the justice of his countrymen will not in the end deny."

It is now nearly a quarter of a century that this has been going on. In such a case, it seems a monstrous addition to the original injustice to say that lapse of time has barred Mr. Tayler's claims to redress. It is, of course, too late now to reinstate Mr. Tayler in the Service, or otherwise to make full amends for the injury that was done him so many years ago. But even the tardy bestowal of the honour that was so well earned in the Mutiny, is far better than no recognition at all. The *Times* well observes :—

"History has recognised his claim to be regarded as having saved Patna during the Mutiny; yet no step has been taken, to offer the easy redress which would be a solace to a distinguished public servant in his old age, and which would redeem the Indian Administration from the charge of ingratitude."

## NOTES ON THE OFFICE OF A MAGISTRATE IN BENGAL.

(1.) Magistrates in England are (a) honorary, (b) stipendiary.

(2.) Honorary magistrates are the usual and normal means of administering justice. They are men of character of a town or county, and have their jurisdiction and power for the town or the county only.

(3.) They are the recognised heads of local society, men of character and position; not necessarily, indeed very seldom, trained lawyers.

(4.) An honorary magistrate of a town has no jurisdiction outside the square mile or two within the borough boundaries. Neither can he carry his powers with him to another place. They are strictly local, and are based on (a) his local familiarity with the people, (b) the respect of the people of the place for him.

(5.) Stipendiary magistrates are appointed solely for judicial work. They are connected neither with the Government nor with any local institution.

(6.) They are appointed only in towns, with a limited jurisdiction. The stipendiary belongs to the town, and cannot be removed to another place. He cannot exercise powers in another place by virtue of his past experience elsewhere.

(7.) He is the deputy of the local honorary magistrates, and is appointed only where the duties are too heavy for any man to undertake, unless they are his sole business. Every precaution is taken to assimilate his experience to that of old inhabitants. He is fixed in the place; he is to know the people and the people are to know him.

(8.) The honesty and integrity of the magistrates are taken for granted. The next most important qualification, viz., intimate familiarity with the people, their language, manners, and customs, is what is chiefly sought after in the magistrates. The last and least important qualification is legal knowledge, which is valued comparatively little.

## IN INDIA.

(1.) Magistrates are (a) honorary, and (b) stipendiary.

(2.) Honorary magistrates are important local men. They are generally (except for the enforcement of purely local laws) appointed for the work of some particular bench.

(3.) They have not power to entertain complaints, or to issue warrant or summons. Their sole duty as honorary magistrates is to sit on the bench to which they belong, and

here only under the presidency of a paid government official.

(4.) The Government has always been anxious to trust them and make use of their services more extensively. The vast population of Bengal requires numerous courts of justice to enforce the law without hardship and with efficiency. The poverty of the country forbids the multiplication of paid officials.

(5.) The honorary magistrates are willing to undertake the duties of courts after the manner of English justices. In fact many of them do now habitually hold unauthorised courts, and decide local disputes. But for this, our administration of the criminal law would break down.

(6.) But the people over whom such jurisdiction would be given abhor the notion. They have no faith in the honesty and impartiality of the honorary magistrates, and fear that power, if given, would be used only to serve friends and harass enemies. Thus their local knowledge and familiarity with the people are not enough to give them, whatever their rank, the confidence of the people.

(7.) The title of honorary magistrate is therefore as yet but an empty compliment. The Government cannot in the face of the earnest opposition of the people, vest their chiefs with a power which is its own, and for whose use it will be praised or blamed. Though the possession of this power would be prized, though its refusal is a most decided slur on the character of all the people, and especially of their chiefs, the power of issuing summons or warrant is withheld from all in the whole of Bengal, and of sitting alone to try cases from almost all.

(8.) Stipendiary magistrates are called so only in the sense that they do magistrates' work and receive pay. They are, more properly speaking, servants of Government vested with judicial powers.

(9.) Their position as magistrates owes its existence to the fact that honorary magistrates *are not trusted*. Neither personally, nor by their deputies can the honorary magistrates do any of the magistrates' work which is done in England by the corresponding class. Thus the whole magisterial staff in England, honorary and stipendiary, have nothing to correspond with them in Bengal. It is an instrument of justice wanting.

(10.) The Government has accordingly had to take upon itself the whole task of organising a magisterial staff, which is composed only of its own servants.

(11.) When work is entrusted to servants, supervision is necessary. The leading principle in the organisation of the Government's magisterial staff is therefore *discipline*. Thus honesty and impartiality which are taken for granted in England have, in Bengal, to be secured by precautions.

(12.) The main precaution is one which involves a sacrifice of that which is prized so much in England, viz., localisation and familiarity with the people of the place. It is that the officials are under a central control, cut off from all local connection, and frequently moved about, hundreds of miles sometimes, at uncertain intervals.

(13.) The officials who do magisterial duties have all the ordinary duties of Government to do, such as revenue, excise, treasuries, stamps, gaols, police, and other works. They are not appointed merely or chiefly for judicial work.

(14.) They are grouped together in districts of from a million to two million inhabitants, and all the officials with magisterial powers in the district are under a commanding officer, called the magistrate of the district. He is the local controller of the whole Government business in his district, not merely criminal. Only he or selected officers can receive complaints or issue process. He decides which subordinates shall try which cases. In fact, his subordinates are under strict discipline, which he wields.

(15.) The appeal from a magistrate's decision lies to him if the magistrate has small powers, or to the sessions judge if greater.

(16.) So important does discipline appear to be over legal knowledge, that the whole staff of officials who are specially recruited for the judicial service and that only—viz., the moonsifs and subordinate judges, who outnumber the criminal judicial officers, are absolutely excluded from the exercise of criminal jurisdiction in the smallest case. The want of their help in the disposal of criminal cases causes much inconvenience

both to the people and to the Government, and even failure of justice

(17.) The only reasonable explanation to be offered is that, as purely judicial officers, they are more independent of the executive, and therefore cannot be brought sufficiently under discipline.

(18.) While a great proportion of the officials exercising magisterial powers are natives, the supervising district officers have hitherto been all Europeans. The experiment of putting natives in that position has yet to be tried.

(19.) Thus it appears that it is not the native magistrate so much as the discipline that has been trusted, and the supervising agency has been European. The discipline has been, and is, deemed essential. Discipline and local familiarity being inconsistent, the latter has been sacrificed, and with it efficiency.

#### SESSIONS COURTS.—IN ENGLAND.

(1.) For the trial of important criminal cases, the two qualities of local experience and legal knowledge are required in a great degree.

(2.) The combination of these in one person being unusual, they are disjoined, and the former is supplied by the jury, the latter by the judge.

(3.) The first place in dignity is given to the jury. It is they who are sworn "well and truly to try between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar." They are to bring in a verdict.

(4.) The office of the judge is to see that the proper materials for judgment, and they only go before the jury. He is also to inform them on points of law, and to tell them whether the lawyers at the bar have stated it correctly or no.

(5.) The judge, having been trained at the bar, and being posted in the metropolis, has great opportunities of knowing human nature generally, greater than any of the jurymen. This, however, is not considered to make up for that intimate knowledge of local human nature which the jury are presumed to have.

(6.) The jury are sifted of all men objected to by either the Crown on the one part or the prisoner on the other. Local knowledge and familiarity are thus rid of that which is most likely to taint them—viz., prejudice.

(7.) The judge is brought to the jury, not the jury to the judge.

(8.) The judge, as possessing to a peculiar degree knowledge of law and procedure, is at the service of the whole country and goes on circuit, returning after each circuit to the metropolis. He has thus an ever widening experience, and also the full benefit of the experience of others.

#### IN INDIA.

(1.) The same qualities that are wanted for the trial in England of important criminal cases are wanted in India.

(2.) The combination of these in one person is no more novel in India than in England, but there is so much risk in trusting mere local experience that it stands in a much less trusted position in India, and the qualifications are not so usually disjoined.

(3.) Thus the judge in India does not usually go on circuit, but he remains in a single district. Local experience is therefore gathered up to a certain degree in him, though that degree is much inferior to that which can be attained in England under the jury system.

(4.) In some districts there is no jury, but only two assessors, who can find no verdict, but only advise the judge in the finding of it. In some there is a jury, but the jury is brought to the judge, and not the judge to the jury. The local experience of the jury is not greatly superior to that of the judge.

(5.) Where there is a jury, its verdict is not treated with such respect as that of an English jury, but may be reversed by the High Court. Thus a Hindoo jury acquitted a Bramin youth of a charge of murder, it was believed, because he was a Bramin, and the High Court quashed the verdict, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to death. He was executed.

(6.) It thus appears that while the Government are willing to go as far as they dare towards taking local experience in

as an ally in administering justice, here, as in the case of honorary magistrates, the risk is too great to go for.

(7.) The judge has not had the same opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of human nature as the judge in England. He has not been trained at the bar; he does not stay in the metropolis, so as to have familiar acquaintance with the pure principles of law, and mix much in general society; he does not go on circuit; and he has only the local bar. So that, whether in point of legal knowledge or of experience in human nature, he has less opportunity of excelling in general ability.

(8.) At the same time, he has special experience of the people among whom his work lies, which renders him in this more efficient in his sphere than he would be with the training of an English judge. The English judge does not need this which is supplied by the jury. He does need it, and has it more or less.

(9.) Of the jury and assessors it may be said that their local experience is not so great as that of an English jury, because they are drawn from a larger area, communication is not so easy, and society is much more varied and divided; and that there is not the same confidence reposed in them.

(10.) Of the judge it may be said that, in general experience and knowledge, he is inferior to the judge in England. He is entrusted with greater powers, simply because they must be given to some one, and there is no one else available. In local experience he is much inferior to the jury in England, but superior to the judge, and it is not his legal knowledge or training, but his experience of the people that enables him to discharge with more or less credit, the very serious functions that are laid upon him.

(11.) It may be noticed that the sessions judges in Bengal have hitherto been all Europeans. No native has, it is believed, ever yet held a sessions. It remains to be seen therefore how natives will do in the office, and they are yet to be tried. The only native sessions judge in India is a foreigner in the province where he is posted, and his family are or were kept in England.

#### CONCLUSION.

(1.) The whole system of criminal jurisdiction in Bengal is based on the fact that the people object to one another. The work of criminal cases has been thrown on the Government because there is no one else to do it.

(2.) It is a positive drawback to the efficiency of criminal justice, which is between "our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar," that the judges between the parties should be exclusively servants of one party, and as such servants kept under strict central discipline.

(3.) The European community have accepted, for the sake of practical convenience, a numerous class of these servants, in spite of the drawback, which must be prejudicial to the defence. They trust not the Government—not the discipline—but the men.

(4.) The European community have also put forward no such objections to their own members not in Government employ, such as are found among natives to natives, and the Government has no reason to distrust such person.

(5.) Hitherto, accordingly, criminal jurisdiction has been given over members of the European community to all respectable members of that community who are not in European employ, and even to those who are in it, though virtually under the control of the prosecution. Thus the European community have gone a great deal further than that at home, or in the colonies, in trusting the Government, and have followed the universal rule of British communities in trusting the respectable men among themselves with jurisdiction. In British communities the exercise of this is looked upon not as a *Government*, but as a *public duty*.

(6.) The Government in their recent Bill—the Ilbert Bill—have been led away into an utterly false conclusion by a misunderstanding of the facts. European British officials who have received the confidence of the European British community have been trusted *not as officials*, but as *European British subjects*. Their official position was a *drawback*, not a *recommendation*. To infer therefore from the fact of an official

being trusted that he is trusted *because* he is an official is an utterly false reasoning.

(7.) The British community look on the office and discipline as no more than uniform and drill. They no more trust a Bengali *because* he is an official than they would trust a Bengali dressed in Highland uniform and drilled in a Highland regiment, because of such uniform and drill, to lead a forlorn hope.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 10.)

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the division of Government placed against their names:—

Mr. W. R. Partridge, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr. M. W. Fenton, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr. J. M. Holms, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, Burma; Mr. W. Teunon, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Mr. G. F. G. Forbes, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr. T. C. Wilson, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr. H. W. C. Caraduff, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Mr. H. C. Cookson, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr. W. H. Cobb, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr. P. C. Lyon, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Burma; Mr. W. M. Maude, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Mr. A. W. R. Cadell, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Mr. J. L. Herald, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Mr. J. S. Campbell, N.W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; and Mr. J. H. Monahan, Bengal (Lower Provinces).

DEANE—The services of Surgeon W. Deane are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from Oct. 2.

DUNDAS—The services of Surgeon G. A. Dundas are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from Aug. 4.

GALLIAN, Monsieur J., Consul General for Italy, at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on Oct. 25.

DUNCAN—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. James Duncan as in charge of the Netherlands Consulate, at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Borland.

BUHMEYER—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Buhmeyer, as Consul for Austria at Rangoon.

BARNES, Mr. H. S., C.S., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, and political agent in Pishin, is appointed to be a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as political agent in Quetta and Pishin, with effect from June 8.

CRAWFORD—Subject to the sanction of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an attache in the foreign department. Mr. Crawford is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

WYLLIE, Capt. W. H. C., C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

GIMLETTE, Surg. G. H. D., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be residency surgeon at Katmandhu, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, M.D.

BROWNE—The services of Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

DUKZ, Surg. Major O. T., M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted for special duty under the orders of the Governor General's agent in Biluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

NEWILL—Captain J. H., political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as an assistant to the Governor General's agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and is appointed to be magistrate of Abu and assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge. While acting in the capacity of magistrate at Abu, Captain Newill will exercise the powers of a magistrate of the district, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure; and will also exercise the powers of district court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, at Abu.

WESTLAND, Mr. J., B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, during the absence on leave of Mr. Barbour.

ATKINSON, Mr. E. F. T., B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as comptroller general and head commissioner of Paper Currency vice Mr. Westland.

LIGHT, Mr. L. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Saugor-Katui-Bilaspur Railway Survey.

HODSON, Mr. C. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is on return from furlough posted to the Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Railway Survey.  
 NELSON, Mr. R. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., is posted to the Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Railway Survey.  
 MACIVOR, Mr. C. V., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.  
 HOGAN, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rewari-Ferozepore to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.  
 WOOLCOMBE, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.  
 LARGE, Mr. P. T. S., executive engineer, 2nd grade sub pro tem., is granted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India leave for nine months in extension of furlough.  
 NUTHALL, Lieut. Col. H. J., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Railway Survey.  
 LEDGER—During the absence of the Accountant General, P. W. D., from Simla, Mr. J. C. Ledger, executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., attached to the office of the Director General of Railways, will have charge of the Office of Deputy Examiner, State Railway Stores.  
 MORTON, Mr. A., 3rd class, State Railway Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Manager of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. W. Warden, or until further orders.  
 BROWNE—The services of Col. J. Browne, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., superintending engineer, class 2, sub pro tem., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.  
 The services of the following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:—Mr. H. S. Jones, H. McMillan, and J. N. A. Eaton.  
 COLLETT, Mr. J. F. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Railway Branch, transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.  
 HADDON, Mr. H. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—  
 TULLOCH, Lieut. J. W. G., Royal West Surrey Regiment, wing officer, 38th N. I., Oct. 11, 1882.  
 DALY, Lieut. H., Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed on probation to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from Oct. 4, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.  
 WATSON, Commander J. W., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.  
 The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—  
 ROSS, Major, A. G., (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) A.G. to be lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 4.  
 BARROW, Capt., F. to be major, Nov. 6.  
 COX, Lieut.-Col. G. W. brevet, to be colonel, Madras Infantry, Feb. 20.  
 The names of the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian Graduation List from July 16, where not otherwise specified, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881:—  
 Placed on the lists of Lieut. Generals—Col. C. F. Hicks, Bengal; Col. A. Carnegie, Bombay; Col. W. R. Houghton, Bombay; Col. L. W. Buck, Madras; Col. A. B. Marsack, Madras, July 20; Col. C. S. Elliot, Madras, Aug. 1; and Col. H. C. Anderson, Bengal Aug. 1, 1883, in consequence of the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned officers on the dates specified:—  
 Lieut. General F. C. Maisey, Bengal Infantry; Major General H. B. Stevens, Bengal Infantry; Major General J. Buchanan, Madras Cavalry; Major General W. M. Cafe, V.C., Bengal Infantry, July 16; Col. (major general on the Indian Graduation List) H. S. Obbard, Bengal Staff Corps, July 10; Lieut. General W. H. Watts, Madras Infantry; and Major General G. T. Radcliffe, Madras Cavalry, Aug. 1.  
 BROADBENT, Captain J. E., R.E., assistant secretary to the Government of India in the military department, is promoted from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, dated July 23.  
 The following promotions, sub pro tem., are made in the engineering establishment, with effect from July 23.  
 CAPTS. S. C. Turner, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade; Capt. C. H. Brookes, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade; Capt. S. Grant, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, to the 3rd grade; and Capt. A. C. Bruce, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
 HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner, 1st class, officiating deputy commissioner, Punjab, private affairs, for one year and 143 days.  
 CHAPMAN, Conductor J., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. Department, Punjab, medical certificate, for one year.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Oct. 31.)

The following permanent postings are made:—

MORTON, Brevet Lieut. Col. G. de C., assistant adjutant general, to the Oudh Division.  
 BRIND, Major E. A., deputy assistant adjutant general, to the Rohilcund district.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—

HAINES, Lieut. G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.  
 POWER, Surgeon Major R., in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the headquarters staff and establishment, remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, from the date of departure of army headquarters.  
 DEANE—The name of Lieut. C. A. C. Deane, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is under instructions from the Horse Guards, substituted for that of Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie, for duty at the depot.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—  
 WARDLAW, Lieut. (Adjutant) J. C., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
 MORRIS, Lieut. Col. M. C., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
 KINLOCH, Lieut. H. A., 4th Battalion King's Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs.  
 BAKER, Lieut. R. F. C., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.  
 CHAPMAN, Lieut. C. H., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, for four months, on urgent private affairs.  
 The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
 REID, Lieut. H. A. S., South Yorkshire Regiment (wing officer on probation 1st Goorkhas), to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, for four months, from July 23.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 7.)

PAUL—The services of Mr. A. W. Paul, joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Perghs, on leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P.W.D. of this Government, from Nov. 13.  
 SHRINE—Mr. F. H. B., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors, in Moorsshedabad, on being relieved of his present appointment, as officiating magistrate and collector of that district, by Mr. H. Mosley.  
 TUTE—Mr. A. C., to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors, in Dinagore, on being relieved of his present appointment, as officiating magistrate and collector of that district, by Mr. G. Toyabee.  
 WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Mymensing, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.  
 MANISTY, Mr. G. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensing, to act as magistrate and collector of that district, during absence of Mr. R. Waller.  
 PELLEW, Mr. F. H., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on Aug. 20.  
 WILCOX, Mr. F., district superintendent of police, Backergunge, to act in 2nd grade of district superintendent of police, vice Lieut. Col. W. W. Hume.  
 CHARLES, Mr. T. G., district superintendent of police, Jessore, to act in 3rd grade of district superintendent of police, vice Mr. F. Wilcox.  
 BERTELSON, Mr. V. W., district superintendent of police, Mymensing, to act in 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from Aug. 16.  
 CROUCH, Mr. C. P., district superintendent of police, Sibsagar, Assam, to act in 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from Aug. 17 last, vice Mr. A. V. Knyvett.  
 SAVI, Mr. W. B., district superintendent of police, Darrang, Assam, to act in 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from Aug. 18 last.  
 HUME, Lieut. Col. W. W., district superintendent of police, Julpi-goree, to act in 1st grade of district superintendents of police, from Aug. 6 last, vice Lieutenant Colonel Knyvett.  
 GOULDSBURY, Mr. C. E., officiating district superintendent of police, Manbhoom, furlough for one year, from date he may avail himself of it.  
 KAYE, Mr. E. St. G., assistant superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Manbhoom. Mr. Kaye is also appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Manbhoom, until relieved by Mr. W. H. Cornish.  
 ANLEY, Mr. A. R., who was on the 5th ult. appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Dinagore.  
 D'OLIVY, Mr. E. H., who was appointed on the 5th ult. to act as assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Bhagulpore.  
 COX, Mr. G. W. S., to have charge of the police of the Gurjhat Mehals, on being relieved of his present duties as officiating district superintendent of police, Howrah, by Col. W. Gordon.  
 REYNOLDS, Hon. H. J., C.S., assumed charge on 22nd ult., of office of chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.  
 BURGESS, Mr. R. N., temporarily to have charge of the duties of apothecary to the Medical College Hospital, from Sept. 1 last.  
 HARDINGE, Mr. F. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector Tajpore, Durbhanga, having passed the prescribed examination by the High Proficiency Standard in Urdu, has been presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.  
 RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, having passed the prescribed examination by the High Proficiency Standard in Bengali has been presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.  
 MELITUS, Mr. P. G., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meherpore Nuddea, having passed the prescribed examination by the Higher Standard in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 800.  
 ROGERS, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, Nasrigunge, Arrah Division, is vested with powers of magistrate, 3rd class.  
 WALKER, Mr. J., is reappointed to be a member of the Boiler Commission for the purpose of carrying out provisions of Act 3, B.C., for 1870, intitled an Act for the periodical inspection of steam boilers

and prime movers attached thereto, in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.

COY, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the South Western to the Sone Circle.

MILLS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of public service to the West Circle.

Messrs. H. Phillips and H. Barlow, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported their arrival in Calcutta on Oct. 29, are posted to the Sone Circle.

ROUTH, Mr. R. S. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the western extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, three months' leave to study native languages, and privilege leave for two months, in extension thereof, from Nov. 1, or date he may avail himself of the same.

HUNFRESS, Mr. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Tirhoot, to the North Bengal State Railway.

CARDEW, Mr. H. M., assistant locomotive superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, three months' privilege leave, from 27th inst., or the date he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., assistant locomotive superintendent, to act for Mr. Cardew, during his absence.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

STONE, Rev. A. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of Lucknow Cantonments.

NEWBURY, Major F. M., officiating district judge, Rae Bareilly, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Hardoi, on being relieved by Mr. Saiyid Mahmud.

THOMPSON, Surgeon S. J., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, Bahraich, to officiate as deputy sanitary commissioner, 2nd circle, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, until further orders, vice Deputy Surgeon General W. Watson, M.D.

REDFERN, Mr. T. R., C.S., officiating district judge, Sitapur, on being relieved by Mr. F. Lincoln, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner in the Sitapur district.

BRAND, Mr. W. H., examiner, is transferred from the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the examiner, Public Works Accounts, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, to join after arrival of Mr. Hubbard.

CONWAY-GORDON—Consequent on the relief from special duty of Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., the following reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

LAMBERT, Lieut. Col. P., R. E., from examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, with effect from Oct. 23.

JOHNSON, Mr. S. M., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary, with effect from Oct. 23.

LANG, Mr. R. D. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade (district engineer), Bareilly, passed on Oct. 10 the professional examination for assistant engineers prescribed in P. W. Code, II, i., 16-18.

IVENS, Mr. J. H. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Agra executive division is transferred to the irrigation branch of these provinces.

MACIVOR—The services of Mr. C. V. MacIvor, executive engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The services of the following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Local Governments and administration and of the Director General of Railways:—

North Western Provinces and Oudh—Mr. W. J. Wrightman; Mr. J. C. Mills; Mr. S. G. Batten; and Mr. W. D. Barrow.

IVENS—Mr. J. H. A., assistant engineer, Irrigation Branch, is posted to the Maipuri Division Lower Ganges Canal.

ROOPER—Mr. P. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, is posted to the Eastern Jumna Canal.

#### FURLONGHS.

MARSH—Mr. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by H.M.'s Secretary of State, six months' leave on medical certificate.

IRWIN—Mr. G. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, Rae Bareilly, special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, with effect from Nov. 28.

CARTER—The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. H. Carter, joint magistrate, Etawah, is hereby cancelled.

DEIGHTON, Mr. K., B.A., on special duty with the Education Commission, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from Oct. 14.

KILKELLY—The undermentioned officer has been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—Brigade Surgeon C. Kilkelly, M.D., medical certificate, for six months.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, on being relieved by Col. Vertue, is appointed to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner and officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on being relieved by Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., is posted to the Nagpur District.

VERTUE, Lieut. Col. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Bilaspur, reported his return from the leave granted him and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. Nethersole, C.S., on the 25th ult.

NEILL, Mr. J. W., C.S., commissioner of the Nagpur Division, on return from furlough, is posted to the Jubbulpore Division.

CHISHOLM, Mr. J. W., officiating commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, on being relieved by Mr. Neill, will revert to his substantive appointment of commissioner, Chattisgarh division.

WARD, Lieut. Col. H. C. E., officiating commissioner of the Chattisgarh division, on being relieved by Mr. Chisholm, is posted to the Raipur district as deputy commissioner.

SCOTT, Lieut. Col. T. A., deputy commissioner, Raipur, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Ward, is posted to the Nimar district.

ORBARD, Mr. K., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Nimar, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Scott, is posted to that district as assistant commissioner.

The following promotions are made by the chief commissioner, with effect from Sept. 8.

REPTON, Lieut. Col. H. M., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Grace, promoted.

MACDOUGALL, Major J. W., deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, vice Lieutenant Colonel Repton.

VERTUE, Lieut. Col. W., judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, to be deputy commissioner, 4th class, vice Major Macdougall.

ELLISON, Mr. T. E., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be judge, Small Cause Court, vice Lieutenant Colonel Vertue.

ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Khan Bahadur Aulad Husen.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd class, vice Mr. Ismay.

STOCKWELL—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lieut. Col. C. de N. O. Stockwell, with powers to try breaches of the rules made under Section 25 of the said Act within the limits of the Pachmarhi Cantonment.

NEILL, Mr. J. W., C.S., assumed charge of the office of commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, from Mr. J. W. Chisholm, on the 27th ult.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assumed charge of the office of judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, from Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., on the 5th current.

NOVERRE, Major W. L., returned from leave and received charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, from Major H. H. Hallett, officiating cantonment magistrate, on the 3rd current.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

BUHMEYER—The Chief Commissioner recognises the appointment of Mr. G. Buhmeyer, to be consul for Austria at Rangoon.

PORTER, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, is appointed to the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. M. S. Carter.

STEWART, Mr. R. G., inspector of police, 1st grade, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade (class B) from June 1.

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., district superintendent of police, made over charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy District to Mr. W. J. Porter, district superintendent of Police, on Oct. 11.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. J. Porter, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, the following alterations in rank are ordered:—

PORTER, Mr. W. N., district superintendent of police, 5th (officiating 4th) grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

MERCER, Mr. J. D., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, officiating superintendent of police, 5th grade, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 1st class.

FULTON, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to revert to his substantive appointment.

SNADDEN, Mr. W. G., officiating assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment as inspector.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 6.)

The following medical officers are confirmed in their officiating appointments from date of retirement of Brigade Surgeon H. King, A.M., M.D.:—

REES, Surgeon Major J., M.D., M.R.C.P.L., acting principal and professor of medicine in the Medical College and physician of the General Hospital.

SIBTHORPE, Surgeon Major C., F.K.Q.C.P., officiating fort surgeon Fort St. George, with port and marine duties, medical inspector of seamen at Madras, and professor of anatomy in the Medical College.

ARBUTHNOT—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, acting superintendent of police in the Ganjam District, to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in that district.

BROWNE, Surgeon W. R., M.D., to be resident surgeon General Hospital, and professor of pathology, Medical College, vice Surgeon Major Sibthorpe.

OPPERT—The Secretary of State for India has permitted Professor G. Oppert, P.H.D., of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CARROL, Mr. W., sub assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to be district forest officer, Tanjore, from Sept. 14.

CARDOZO, Mr. H. O'C., deputy superintendent, Madras Survey, 1st class, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment from March 19.

#### FURLONGHS.

Privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days has been granted to Mr. F. Fawcett, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Kiswa District, from Nov. 25.

## MILITARY.

CROLEY, Lieut. H. of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

MAXWELL, Lieut. G. W., S.C., wing officer and adjutant, 26th N.I.

The following promotion is made in the Madras Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

WARD, Major, J., having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut. Col., dated Nov. 4.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

ROBERTSON, Surg. Major C., M.D., Indian Medical Department, zillah surgeon and superintendent of gaol, Cuddalore; arrived at Madras on Oct. 22.

PRYCE, Captain D. D., Staff Corps, wing officer, 9th Regiment N.I.

STEVENS, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 4th Light Cavalry.

WESTLAKE, Lieut. A. P., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 1st Light Cavalry.

## FURLOUGHS.

Lieut. W. DuGard Gray, Staff Corps, wing officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for one year, from date of embarkation, under Rule 1 of the Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Col. A. H. M. Dickey, Staff Corps, commandant 29th N.I., is granted furlough, private affairs, out of India for one year and 280 days (first three months in India).

Lieut. Col. (Brevet Colonel) T. R. Church, C.I.E., Staff Corps, commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted leave, private affairs, to sea for two months, from date of departure.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 8.)

NORMAN—The name of Lieut. F. J. Norman, 14th Hussars, is added to the list of officers, detailed in G.O.C.C., 1883, to attend the garrison class, commencing at Bangalore, Nov. 1.

BARLOW—Lieut. H. W. W., 1 Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., and Lieut. C. H. Sisted, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., are detailed, for duty, at the Wellington Depot.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

REED—4th (P.W.O.) L.C., Lieut. E. M. Reed, supernumerary on the establishment of the 8th Regiment, L.I., to be officiating squadron officer (on probation).

JOHNSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Major F. Johnson, A.M.D., is struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from Oct. 11.

ROCHE—Surgeon E. A., of the A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship, leaving Bombay on Dec. 1, and report his arrival to the Director Gen., A.M.D. Surg. Roche will proceed to Deolalee, and report himself to the senior medical officer there not later than Nov. 23.

SMITH—Intimation has been received from Army Headquarters in India that Capt. E. A. Smith, R.A., has been posted to D Battery 1st Brigade.

It is notified that intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following appointments, &c., of R. A. officers:—

SAUNDERS, Captain M. W., No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, has been appointed adjutant, Royal Artillery, British Burmah Division, in succession to Captain A. G. S. Wade, selected for the next long course of gunnery at Shoeburyness.

POWLES, Lieut. T. W., D Battery 1st Brigade, has been appointed to E Battery A Brigade. Lieut. Powles will proceed to join his new battery.

LAW, Lieut. J. A., a young officer under instruction, has been temporarily posted to D Battery 1st Brigade.

GURDON, Lieut. W., No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern division, has been posted to the depot, South Irish Division.

BROADWOOD—The order detailing Lieut. R. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers, to attend the garrison class at Bangalore, commencing on Nov. 1, is cancelled.

BURTON, Surgeon F. H. M., M.B., A.M.D., having arrived at Madras from England, with the drafts for the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, will do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad. The former order posting Surgeon Major Burton is cancelled.

MARONEY—H. E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to confer on the soldier named below the silver medal with gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct:—  
Garrison Sergeant Major W. W. Maroney.

## FURLOUGH.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. Col. C., Staff Corps, second in command, 10th Regiment N.I., leave for six months, from Nov. 15, or subsequent date of departure, on private affairs.

Mr. H. H. O'Farrell, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate, Madura, special leave for six months on urgent private affairs, from Nov. 10.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 15.)

LAWRENCE—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J. B. Lawrence to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

MACONOCHE—GIBB—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories, subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay:—Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C.S., and Mr. M. C. Gibb, C.S.

PARSONS, Mr. H. J., received charge of the office of senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Sholapur in the Poona district on the 1st instant.

HART, Mr. W. E., resumed charge of the office of chief judge of the Bombay court of small causes on the 8th instant.

SPENCER, Mr. N., assumed charge of the office of second judge of the Bombay court of small causes on the 8th instant.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

CAPEL, Mr. E. L., C.S., on his return to duty, to be assistant collector, Sholapur.

ALLEN, Mr. W., C.S., to be first assistant collector, Surat, and to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, and district registrar and agent for the Governor, Surat, during the absence of Mr. J. G. White, C.S., or until further orders.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., C.S., to be assistant collector, Panch Mahals.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., to be forest settlement officer in the Sholapur district.

SEYMOUR, Mr. L. W., assistant superintendent, Sind Revenue survey, passed an examination in Arabic according to the higher standard, on the 7th inst.

GORDON, Mr. L., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard on the 9th inst.

BIDDLE, Mr. J., passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on the 9th inst.

GRANT—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C.S., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence of J. H. Grant, Esq., C.S., on special duty at Calcutt, or until further orders.

The following appointments are made:—

BLUNT, the Rev. J. H. T., M.A., to be chaplain of Kirkee, visiting Sholapur, from the date of the Rev. Mr. Jones's leave.

JONES, the Rev. W., to be chaplain of Satara and Mahabaleshwar, on his return from privilege leave.

GOTARD, the Rev. G., M.A., to act as chaplain of Ahmednagar on the return of the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston from privilege leave, and during the absence on furlough of the Rev. A. Polehampton.

BURKE, Mr. C. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return to duty, to be executive engineer, for irrigation, Nasik and Ahmednagar.

HARRISON, Mr. G. McC., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, has passed the departmental examination and in the colloquial Sindi.

DE WINTON, Mr. T. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed an examination in the Sindi language according to the higher standard.

AITKEN—BULKLEY—Messrs. E. H. Aitken and H. Bulkley respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Uran and Ailbag Ranges, on Oct. 15.

MCCARTER—WELLIS—Messrs. J. McCarter and W. W. Wellis respectively delivered over and received charge of the Gokak extra-mural Convict Gang on 4th instant.

STEWART—WILKINS—Messrs. A. Stewart and A. D. Wilkins, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Forest Officer, North Tanna, Nov. 1.

The following transfers are ordered:—

MCINTYRE, Mr. J., Apothecary, from Station Hospital, Mhow, to general duty, Presidency; S. Carvalho, from general duty, Sind, to Civil Medical Depot, temporarily.

## FURLOUGHS.

JONES, the Rev. W., chaplain of Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for three months from Nov. 14.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 15.)

PARKIN—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. H. Parkin, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd (Grenadiers) N.I., March 11, 1882.

POLLOCK—Passed Hospital Apprentice G. A. Pollock, is granted temporary rank of assistant apothecary from Oct. 20, the day on which he was in medical charge of invalids and time-expired men from Ahmednagar to Devlali.

ADDISON, Surgeon C. J., Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of the British troops in this Presidency from Nov. 7, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the date specified:—

COLLIE—QUICKE—Surgeons M. A. T. Collie and W. H. Quicke; date of arrival, Nov. 6.

## FURLOUGHS.

ALLEN, Sub Conductor G. B., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

ADEY, Surg. H., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 29th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

MONTEITH, Capt. E. V. P., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. Col. C., Staff Corps, political agent, Mahi Kanthi, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BAKER, Lieut. W. W., R.E., assistant engineer, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for four months on medical certificate.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Nov. 9.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DUCAT, Lieut. C. M., 1st Bombay Lancers, officiating wing officer, 14th N.I., to officiate as Squadron officer on probation.  
CARSON, Surgeon W. P., 1st N.I., officiating in medical charge, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate in medical charge during such time as Surgeon Dane may officiate in medical charge of the Bhopal Battalion, or until further orders.

CARRUTHERS, Capt. J. T., 13th N.I., Staff Corps, wing officer, 16th N.I., to officiate as wing commander during the absence of Major Reay, on furlough, or until further orders.

RAYMOND, Lieut. H. W., 23rd N.I.L., R.I. Fus., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

With reference to G.G.O. of the 3rd instant, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the staff:—

TERNAN—Capt. H. R., Staff Corps (wing officer, 14th N.I.), adjutant Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WAPSHARE—Lieut. R., officiating wing officer, 14th N.I., is attached to the 3rd Cavalry, on probation.

DICKSON—Capt. C. J., Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Mhow.

WAGHORN—With reference to G.G.O., No. 537, of 1883, Surgeon Major H. Waghorn, A.M.D., is posted to general duty, Quetta District.

ELLIS—In continuation of G.O.C., dated Oct. 19, the undermentioned medical officer is appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s troopship Jumna, on the 21st inst.:—Surgeon P. M. Ellis, A.M.D., Bengal.

ROACHE—In continuation of G.O.C., No. 416, dated Oct. 19, the undermentioned medical officer, A.M.D., is appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s troopship Serapis, on the 1st Dec. 1883:—Surgeon C. A. Roache, Madras.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 29.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, S.C., Col. H. H. Stansfeld, Inf., Major William Barron, S.C., Surg. Major R. Pringle, M.D., Surg. G. A. Emerson.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. A. Welmen, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. J. Bell, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Col. W. S. Seton, S.C., Surg. A. S. Faulkner.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. G. Strickland, C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, G. F. Lamb, O. Hambe.

*Madras Estab.*—W. M. Thorburn (Cov.), A. M. Foord.

*Bombay Estab.*—L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, R. E. Candy (Cov.), Surg. H. W. B. Boyd, T. W. Biss.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. T. W. Rutherford, S.C., sixty-two days; Capt. H. N. M'Rae, S.C., six months; Surg. Major J. C. Morice, six months; Col. B. T. Stoddard, S.C., one year ninety two days; Capt. A. P. Thornton, S.C., sixteen days.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. Major C. E. M'Vittie, ninety-two days; Major M. C. Poole, S.C., one year.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Cedric Maxwell, R.E., Capt. F. B. G. D'Aguiar, R.E., Major A. L'E. H. Holmes, S.C., Major C. E. Harenc, S.C., Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, S.C., Major T. B. Michell, S.C., Lieut. Col. F. Coddington, S.C., Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Lieut. E. C. Stanton, R.E., Capt. E. H. Cameron, R.E., Major N. F. Parker, Inf., Capt. S. L. Jacob, R.E., Surg. Major G. Hutchison, M.D.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. H. G. Puckle, S.C., Lieut. Col. T. H. B. Brooke, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. K. Daly, S.C., Col. J. H. White, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. W. Laing, C. E. Bernard, C.S.I. (Cov.), J. C. Brown (Cov.), H. J. Oddie, J. Bell, C. Goodburn, J. H. Wright, F. Kinsman, P. B. Roberts.

*Bombay Estab.*—Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart. (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. H. Pellew (Cov.), six months; J. F. Page, S.C., six months; E. White (Cov.), eight months; A. R. Colquhoun, special, one year; P. B. Roberts, one week.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. Stormont, extraordinary, one month.

Nov. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Philip Perceval Hutchins, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, at Madras, in succession to Lewis Charles Innes, Esq., who has resigned that office; and Charles Gilbert Master, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Member of Council at Fort St. George, in the room of David Fremantle Carmichael, Esq.

Nov. 30.

Her Majesty has approved of the removal from the service, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 17, 1881, of the undermentioned officers, who have failed to pass the necessary tests:—

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. D. Mackenzie.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. H. C. Powell.

Dec. 4.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Frederick George Pollock, from the South Yorkshire Regiment, dated Aug. 9, 1880, but to rank from Aug. 9, 1875; Lieut. Hugh O'Donnell, from the South Wales Borderers, dated May 25, 1880, but to rank from Aug. 12, 1879; Lieut. William Giles, from the Suffolk Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from Aug. 7, 1880; Lieut. William Hunter Cornish, from the West Riding Regiment, dated June 22, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 19, 1880; Lieut. Percy Gerald Walker, from the Leicestershire Regiment, dated July 12, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 6, 1880; Lieut. Raleigh Gilbert Egerton, from the Leicestershire Regiment, dated Nov. 1, 1881, but to rank from Feb. 19, 1881; Lieut. John Graham Robinson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Clement George Parsons, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated July 4, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Edward Edmonstone Couper, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881; Lieut. Alfred Lucian Phillips, from the Dorsetshire Regiment, dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Robert Augustus Ritherdon, from the Royal Lancashire Regiment, dated Dec. 27, 1880, but to rank from April 28, 1876; Lieut. Robert Maximilian Rainey, from the South Wales Borderers, dated Sept. 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Frederick James Sharples Lowry, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from May 6, 1879; Second Lieut. Piers Richard Legh, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dated Oct. 2, 1880.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian military forces:—Lieut. Col. Richard Percival Davis, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. William Stoddart, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. John Chalmers, of the Bengal Army.

The Queen has approved the undermentioned officer being permitted to resign the service:—Capt. Frederick Cleave Loder-Symonds, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. Richard Percival Davis, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. William Stoddart, of the Madras Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. John Chalmers, of the Bengal Army.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surg. Major John James Durant, of the Bengal Army.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

### THE OLDHAM MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE ILBERT BILL.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Oldham Conservative Working Men's League was held in the Oldham Town Hall on Saturday night, to hear addresses on the Ilbert Bill, by Mr. F. T. Atkins, delegate of the working men of India, and Colonel Malleon, C.S.I. Mr. J. M. Maclean, one of the Conservative candidates for Oldham, presided. There was a large attendance. On the crowded platform were Colonel Malleon, Mr. Atkins, Mr. J. Wild, Mr. G. B. Neild, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Waddington, Captain Crompton, Mr. J. H. Bottomley, Mr. J. S. Tetlow, Mr. Dawson, Mr. W. Senior, and others.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with great cheering, said that although that was not a political meeting he could not help congratulating them on an event which he had no doubt was uppermost in their minds, viz., the municipal victory which the Conservatives had won that week in Oldham. (Cheers.) That was a victory which they had just cause to rejoice over, not only because it had placed Mr. S. Taylor in the town council for Werneth Ward, but because it also showed what progress Conservatism had made in the borough. (Cheers.) Since he had become practically connected with Oldham no more cheering incident had occurred to him personally, and none more full of hope for the future than that success. (Cheers.) Mr. Taylor had set them all a very good example, which he hoped would not be thrown away. (Laughter and cheers.) Turning to the matter which had brought them together, he need scarcely tell them that the Oldham Conservative Working Men's League had called the meeting in order that they might hear addresses on the Ilbert Bill by gentlemen who would speak to them not as partisans, but as Anglo-Indians. He thought he might claim for himself from his long experience of India some justification in addressing them on Indian affairs. He was familiar with the sentiments of Anglo-Indians, and he knew how much they were interested in this Ilbert Bill. Colonel Malleon had distinguished himself as a soldier and as an administrator, but his name must be still more familiar to them as a brilliant man of letters, whose historical writings on the most important periods of English conquest in India had done so much to redeem that class of literature from the reproach of Lord Macaulay, that they were unable to make it interesting. Mr. Atkins had been sent out by the Anglo-Indians to tell the working-men of England what injustice this Bill would do to them in that country, if passed into law. Through party feeling which had been brought into play on the other side, Mr. Atkins had not received that cordial welcome and fair play to which he was fairly entitled. He hoped the Conservative working-men of Oldham would show that they were ready to listen to him. (Hear, hear.) To show them how earnest were the English working-men of India on this question, many of them had subscribed several

days' pay towards the payment of his expenses, in order that he might tell the people of England what their sentiments were with regard to this Bill. (Cheers.) Any remarks he (the chairman) had to make on the question at that meeting could not be better prefaced than by taking as his text a portion of the speech of the Hon. E. L. Stanley at Springhead. (Laughter.) Mr. Stanley was one of the Liberal members for Oldham, and he seemed at this latter late period to have thought it desirable to make some remarks about this Bill. (Laughter.) Mr. Stanley had thrown out a direct challenge to him in order that he might make a reply on this question, from which it was apparent that Mr. Stanley had not done him the honour of reading the speeches he had delivered in that town for some time past—(laughter)—for he had spoken at some length on the subject; but as he was always ready to oblige Mr. Stanley—"Give it him hot"—he would now refer to that gentleman's speech of last week. Mr. Stanley was reported to have said "that the objection to the Ilbert Bill was one of the most absurd things and one of the worst appeals to race pride and arrogance that he had heard of." Did they not think there might be a little arrogance on the other side? Mr. Stanley, who seemed to know absolutely nothing about the matter, had come forward and declared that the opposition to the Bill, and opposition which included the official and non-official classes of India, was one of the most absurd things he had heard of. Why, the persons who objected to this Bill were the men who held the Empire of India for them—men who had governed it with wisdom for a long period. If the opinions of such were to be set aside who was to govern that country? (Cheers.) How strong was the opinion of Mr. Stanley, compared with that put forward by a Liberal statesman of the highest rank—Lord Northbrook? Speaking on this subject at Bristol, Lord Northbrook did not say the opposition to the Bill was one of the most absurd things he had heard of, but he paid a tribute of respect to the worth of men who had opposed this Bill. He said he knew how much the State owed them for their services, and that the Government was willing to meet them in their objections, and make some modifications to meet their wishes. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Maclean) and other opponents of the Bill might have an opinion about those concessions, as to whether they went far enough. Still the speech of Lord Northbrook was the speech of a statesman. Lord Northbrook had not thought it his duty to come before any Liberal audience and denounce the opponents of the measure for their "arrogance" and "absurdity." (Cheers and laughter.) That was reserved for men like Mr. Stanley. He could guess where Mr. Stanley got his cue from. In one of those speeches which Mr. Gladstone was far too fond of making in Parliament, he said his aim was to check the spirit of English ascendancy in India. Mr. Gladstone, in making such a statement, was only faithful to his early traditions. Forty years ago, when he called himself one of the Tory party, Mr. Gladstone, in a book which he wrote on "Church and State," said we did not rule India as conquerors, but by treaty with its princes. Lord Macaulay who wrote a review of the book, administered a most severe rebuke to its author. It was by force, and not by stipulation, that England governed India. English ascendancy was written in every line of the administration of India. It was the very basis of our empire there. (Hear, hear.) All the high administrative posts were filled by Englishmen. Not only that, but the whole military force was commanded by Englishmen. Every regiment in the army in India was commanded by British officers. Through every department the principle was maintained that English ascendancy was necessary to uphold that country. Sir E. Baring, one of the principal supporters of the Ilbert Bill, and a man of great experience, in writing on the subject in the *Fortnightly Review*, did not say that race differences should be utterly swept away and nothing more heard of them; he said it must be many generations before English ascendancy could be done away with and that it would be a most dangerous thing if it were at present considerably lessened. That showed how absurd it was for Mr. Stanley to come there and denounce in broad terms the opponents of a Bill which was discussed in a very different spirit by everybody who knew India. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Stanley next fell back upon the Queen's Proclamation, and asked whether he (Mr. Maclean) could deny that the Ilbert Bill was one step towards carrying out the Queen's Proclamation. That proclamation was issued after the close of the Indian Mutiny, after the country had been pacified. He ventured to say that India since 1858 had been governed in the spirit of that proclamation. The words of that proclamation, that "so far as might be" natives, of whatever creed, might be fairly and impartially admitted to offices, the duties of which they might be qualified by ability, integrity, and education to discharge, meant that so far as it might be consistent with the safety and honour of the country. It did not mean that natives were to be admitted to the highest offices in India. If they had been, it would have been a mockery of the Queen's Proclamation. If natives were to have been put on a perfect equality with Englishmen what justification would there have been for Englishmen to have stopped in the country at all? (Cheers.) They who opposed the Bill did not say that natives as judges were wanting in moral fitness for the position; what they did say was that by their race, habits, and incapacity to understand European character, they were disqualified for trying Europeans as judges in the country districts of India, and were likely to be imposed upon by false evidence; and that the character, liberties, and freedom of the European classes in India would, by this measure, be placed at the mercy of men who were not qualified to administer justice to Europeans. That was the whole contention of the opponents of the Bill, and he asked them whether it was not founded on fairness and justice. (Cheers.) Mr. Stanley said that the native magistrates had power to try Frenchmen, Spaniards, and persons of other European nationalities, and persons from the United States of America, and why not Englishmen? He must reply that an Englishman held a very different position in India from that of a member of any other European State. Mr. Stanley would lead anybody to imagine that India swarmed with Europeans of other nationalities. (Laughter.) They might travel days in India and never meet with one; and they might depend upon it that if any of those gentlemen Mr. Stanley spoke about went up the country they took care to

nationalise themselves as Englishmen before going. (Cheers and laughter.) If the Ilbert Bill became law, India would not be a fit place for an Englishwoman to live in, and the Anglo-Indians asked the people of England to demand the withdrawal of the Bill on the ground of justice. It was most unfortunate that the Government had sent home misleading statements as to the opinions held in India, with respect to the Bill. It had taken a long time to convince the people of England what the opinion of the English people in India was on this matter. Associations had been formed and petitions presented, deputations had gone about and made speeches at public meetings, but they had carefully abstained from making a political display about it. They had said that Lord Ripon had made a great mistake, and asked the Government to withdraw the Bill. Lord Kimberley had treated them with supercilious disdain. He used these words:—"I am glad you have given me an opportunity of saying that the Government does not care what the feeling of the Anglo-Indians may be, the Government is determined to proceed with this Bill." (Shame.) From what Lord Kimberley had said to Mr. Atkins the other day, it was clear that he had entirely lost his temper in the matter. His lordship had evidently thought Mr. Atkins was only a small body, and that he would lecture him into a proper state of submissiveness to the Liberal Government, and give him to understand that he had better go back to India and tell the people that they must submit to this Bill—(laughter)—but Mr. Atkins did not seem to have seen the matter in the same light. (Cheers.) He had told Lord Kimberley what would be the effect of passing such a law as this, and the result was that his lordship quite forgot himself, and now he seemed to be bent on pushing forward the Bill no matter what the consequences might be. When he (Mr. Maclean) saw the way in which they had been received, and the manner in which their patient remonstrances had been treated and cast to the winds, he began to understand better than ever he did before the feeling generated in the minds of the American colonists by the insolent manner in which they were treated by the officials of Lord North's government in that country. (Cheers.) The Government now said they meant to pass the Bill, no matter what those most interested said against it. What would be the effect of this treatment on the minds of the Anglo-Indians? It was true they were a comparatively small body, but they were Englishmen and felt that justice was on their side, and he did not think they would submit patiently to a matter of this kind. (Cheers.) Anglo-Indians had not the means of protecting themselves as their fellow-countrymen had in this country. They were absolutely without a press on their side in all the towns and villages in India by which to assert their rights and bring them before the public, and get up a feeling by which to affect the Government. They had nothing in the way of a representative Government out in India—no power of controlling their own destinies. The council which passed laws consisted entirely of the nominees of the Liberal Ministry of this country. (Shame.) That council had become little less than a Liberal caucus. (Laughter.) The Legislative Council of India could pass a law, and directly it got the approval of the Secretary of State, it became the law, and was put in force. (Shame.) He maintained that it was a scandalous thing that the rights of an Englishman in India should be treated in this way. (Cheers.) Why was the measure not submitted to the Parliament of this country? He had no doubt the present Government could get the House of Commons to pass anything it proposed. (Laughter.) But there were checks. A Bill must not only pass the Commons but the House of Lords, and then receive the sanction of the Queen. Were Englishmen to be deprived of their rights because they were 6,000 miles away? If such a Bill did pass through Parliament and receive the assent of the Crown, and all three estates of the realm said the rights and liberties of Englishmen in India were to be sacrificed in this way, then they must submit, but, in present circumstances, would they submit? (No, no.) Resistance to such a measure was the right and the duty of every Englishman. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ATKINS said Lord Kimberley had shown his ignorance of the number of his countrymen in India by having placed them in his statistics at 30,000 less than they really were. (Laughter.) Three fourths of the 70,000 Englishmen in India were scattered in the country districts. The Ilbert Bill would most seriously affect the English working men on railways, in mills, and in factories. The natives of India had more confidence in the English judges than in their own. Lord Kimberley had told him that he would not insert a clause in the Bill giving Englishmen the right of appeal to be tried by an Englishman. (Shame.) If the Bill were passed it would not only injure the English people there, but the natives as well, and endanger the stability of our rule in that country. Out of the millions in India not 5 per cent knew that the government of the country had been transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. He had resided twenty years in India, had travelled in every presidency and province in it, and could speak with some authority on the subject. (Hear, hear.) The present obnoxious measure threatened to deprive Anglo-Indians of their birth-right. As a Liberal in politics, and as a Christian he opposed the Bill. The Bill would injure all classes, and give to the native magistrate of India a greater power than the Lord Chief Justice of England at present possessed. Europeans did not fear personal assaults in India, but they did fear the readiness of revengeful natives to bring false charges against anyone who might unwittingly incur their displeasure. The Bengalee, whether rich or poor, wreaked his malice on a rival, and sought his revenge against an enemy, not by inconsiderate violence but by due course of law. He used the courts for the same purpose as an Englishman used a horsewhip, or a Californian a bowie knife. (Laughter.)

Colonel MALLESON said:—Gentlemen, in the words—the eloquent and inspiring words of Mr. Atkins, you have heard the message sent by the working-men of India to the working-men of England. It is impossible that you, who have hearts, who have sympathies, who have large interests at stake, can be indifferent to that appeal. Your countrymen in India make no extravagant request. They merely ask that you will aid them in being relieved from tyranny, against which every man in this room would revolt if it were attempted to impose it upon him.

Gentlemen, what is the reason for this measure, which has caused an uprising of English opinion in India, unparalleled in the history of that country? Its supporters have given one ground after another to justify it, only to abandon them, and they are now reduced to plead, *in forma pauperis*, that it ought to be accepted, because it is such a small measure. One would think that if the measure which has caused all this disturbance is so small that that is the very reason why it should not be persevered with. But still the cry is that at all costs, in spite of an all but universal British opposition against it, in spite of a coldness and lukewarmness on the part of the better classes of the natives of India, it is still to be persevered with at all hazards. Why, a noble lord, a supporter of the Bill, told a friend of mine, not long ago, that he fully concurred in the view that the Bengalis, whom this Bill most affected, were not fit to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Punjaubis, over Rohillas, or over Rajpoots. And yet he was prepared to grant to the same men, to whom he would deny jurisdiction over a superior class of natives, jurisdiction over Englishmen! (Shame.) Why, the whole thing was monstrous. If we were to leave India to-morrow, these men, these Bengalis, would be swept from the face of the earth by the more vigorous populations of the north, or they would be content to serve them, as before the advent of the English, they had served their forefathers. It was a disgrace to British rule in India that such a question as this should have been allowed to arise, a question which had produced a severance between native and European, greater even than had existed in the time of the Mutiny. These men did not properly understand the English language. They might have learned Milton by the page, and be able to quote Byron by the yard, but the dialect of a man from the north of England would puzzle them as much as would the peculiar phrases of a Cornishman or a Scotchman. From those parts of the United Kingdom your countrymen in India mainly come, and by this iniquitous law, their liberties are to be placed at the disposal of men who cannot understand their speech. It would be something if the British Government had been prepared to hear reason upon this question. But, as Mr. Maclean has told you, the respectful remonstrances of men who have filled the highest offices in India have been treated with contumely and contempt. I am very glad that Mr. Maclean drew your attention to the eloquent remarks of Franklin on a kindred topic. Yes, we had colonies then—colonies which the insolence of the Minister of the day lost to our country, and it is impossible to read the reply of Lord Derby to the respectful remonstrance of our Australian colonies, not to feel that the spirit which had cut loose America from England still ruled in Downing-street. (Loud cheers.) Colonel Malletson concluded with an impassioned appeal to his audience to support the prayer of their fellow-countrymen in India, and to show by their votes at the next election that they had no sympathy with the Ministers who had betrayed their trust. He sat down amidst cheering, which was continued for some minutes.

#### SIR BARTLE FRERE ON THE ILBERT BILL.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.B., to Mr. Fogg and Mr. Setna, the hon. secretaries of the committee formed to support Lord Ripon's policy in India:—

"Wressell-lodge, Wimbledon-common, Nov. 27, 1883.

"Dear Sirs,—Absence from home and other circumstances have delayed my acknowledgment of your letter drawing my attention to your printed notification on the subject of the Ilbert Bill, and asking my consent to your including my name in the list you propose to publish of those who support Lord Ripon's Indian policy, and, further, asking me to join your committee. I beg to return my cordial thanks for the honour you have thus done me, but it is with great regret that I find myself unable to comply with your requests.

"The Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 are quoted in your printed notification as the declarations of national policy which you desire to affirm and support. I believe that every act of my own official life has been in complete accordance with the principles of the policy so defined. Mr. Fogg, who has known my public life intimately during a great portion of my actual service in India, and who was in India at the time I refer to, will be able to support my assertion that as a member of Lord Canning's Council twenty-four years ago, and subsequently as Governor of Bombay, I did not flinch, under very adverse circumstances of time and popular feeling, in giving all the practical effect in my power to the just and noble policy of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

"But in the Ilbert Bill, as originally published, I could find no new provision for the impartial admission to judicial office, without regard to race or creed, of men 'qualified by their education, ability, and integrity' for the due discharge of high judicial office. That had been secured and habitually acted on for many years before the Ilbert Bill was thought of. I could see in the Bill only the removal of very salutary provisions, which all Indian experience tells us are necessary to insure a fair trial to a large and most important class of Her Majesty's subjects in India—I mean, of course, British-born Europeans—a class on which depends the preservation of peace and the political cohesion of all the varied races throughout India. The Bill legalised the indiscriminate entrusting of high judicial powers over this important class to men who, experience shows, are frequently not qualified for the due discharge of such judicial functions over alien races, either by 'education, ability, or integrity.' This seemed to me not a carrying out of the Queen's Proclamation, but its reversal. It would give preponderating influence to race qualification, without any reference to special individual fitness, without any corresponding care that the persons selected for judicial authority from the native races should be strong in what are at present notoriously the weakest natural points of those races. The Bill seemed to me essentially a retrograde step and a most dangerous one, calculated injuriously to affect the due and impartial administration of justice.

"I hoped that, when discussed, a measure which seemed to me so ill-judged and so entirely uncalled for would be withdrawn or essentially modified, and I delayed any public expression of my own opinion, ex-

pecting either that some good reasons would be given for persevering with the measure or that it would be dropped. Since then the opinions (unanswerable, as they seem to me) of the Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, of Mr. Justice Stephen, and of a host of the most experienced, able, and impartial public servants in India and in this country have been published, adverse to the Bill. On the other hand, in the published arguments on its behalf I can find little but persistent misrepresentation of the motives and arguments of its opponents and evasion of the points really at issue, while the management of the controversy by the advocates of the Bill (I say this without the slightest reference to the gentlemen I have the honour of addressing) has been marked by incidents, some of which fill me with shame as an Englishman and others with the most gloomy forebodings as one who loves India, and has spent the best part of his life in her service.

"Holding these views, I cannot believe that in signing the petition, of which your notification contains a draft, asking the support of Parliament to the Ilbert Bill, I shall be 'supporting the progressive and conciliatory measures' of the Government of India, or in any way 'promoting the interests of the people of India.'

"The Bill seems to be retrograde, calculated to raise dangerous race hatred and discord, and altogether opposed to the best interests of the people of India and to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

"The Bill has already caused an incalculable amount of mischief, and the only wise and salutary course the Government can adopt under the circumstances would, in my opinion, be to withdraw it.

"I remain, dear Sirs, your obedient servant,

"H. B. E. FRERE.

"To George Fogg, Esq., and A. K. Setna, Esq., Hon. Secretaries to the British India Committee."

#### THE ILBERT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The *Times* of the 28th inst. contains a letter written by order of Lord Kimberley, in which he very courteously expresses his belief that I have "not intentionally misrepresented him," but at the same time his lordship "emphatically denies" that he told me that he "wished particularly that it should be clearly understood that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill, which had been initiated by Lord Ripon."

As this sentence forms part of the message which (according to my own notes) Lord Kimberley desired me to send to "the people in India," I venture to think it is of great importance that Lord Kimberley should let the public know precisely what he really wished me to say. In the former letter, written by Lord Kimberley's orders and published in the *Times* last Saturday, Mr. Maitland admits that his lordship had mentioned "that the Bill originated with the Government of India." With regard to the rest of his lordship's message to the working men of India, while I still venture to think that my own notes (taken down immediately after the interview) were strictly accurate, I am of course perfectly ready to transmit Lord Kimberley's present views as to what should be the wording of the message. Only, in fairness both to me and the public, I respectfully submit that Lord Kimberley should publicly state what that wording should be, with a view to prevent any further misunderstanding.—Yours obediently,

F. T. ATKINS,

Delegate from the Working Men of India,  
142, Buckingham Palace-road, S. W., Nov. 29.

#### THE ILBERT BILL.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association for obtaining the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill was held at Limmer's Hotel, on the 23rd ultimo, when the following Resolutions were passed:—

##### RESOLUTIONS.

"1. That this Committee view with deep regret the announcement made by the Earl of Northbrook last week at Bristol, that the Government of India, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, have resolved to pass into law those sections of the 'Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill,' which will render European British subjects amenable to the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates of districts, and of Native Sessions Judges, notwithstanding the fact that a large majority of the officials in India who were consulted on the Bill have recommended its entire withdrawal, while most of the reports which support the passing of the Bill in a modified form, contain observations which are equivalent to a condemnation of its principle."

"2. That, after a careful perusal of the reports in question, this Committee find in those documents ample justification for, and corroboration of, the objections urged in the Memorial presented to the Secretary of State in July last against any alteration of the law on this subject, as settled by the legislation of 1872."

"3. That the antagonism of race which has been excited by the introduction of Mr. Ilbert's Bill will be in no way allayed by the limitations announced by the Earl of Northbrook; but that, on the contrary, while Englishmen in India will regard with resentment and apprehension the withdrawal of the immunity from the jurisdiction of Native Criminal Courts in the Mofussil, which they have hitherto enjoyed,

that section of the native community which has been encouraged to agitate in favour of the Bill, as originally introduced, will consider the passing of the measure in the modified form in which it is proposed to pass it, as an inducement to agitate for the removal of the limitations which are still to be retained—a state of things which cannot fail to be detrimental to the prosperity and good government of India.”

“4. That the action of the present Government of India, and of Her Majesty's Government in this matter, is singularly at variance with the policy acted upon by preceding Governments, including the Government of which Mr. Gladstone was the head from 1868 to 1874.”

“5. That the contention of the Earl of Northbrook, and of other supporters of the Bill, that the measure is rendered necessary by the provisions of the East India Company's Charter Act of 1833, and by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, is inconsistent with the injunction issued by the Duke of Argyll in 1869, in connection with the policy of giving the natives of India a larger share of employment in the administration of their own country, that ‘it never should be forgotten, and there should never be any hesitation in laying down the principle, that it is one of our first duties towards the people of India to guard the safety of our own dominion.’”

“6. That this injunction makes it perfectly plain that it was not deemed safe by the Government of Mr. Gladstone in 1869 to treat the Statute of 1833, or the Proclamation of 1858, as ‘the guide of their conduct,’ to the extent of demanding a disregard of all distinctions of race in carrying on the government of India.”

“7. That, during the period which has since elapsed, nothing has occurred to justify a departure from the policy which was thus prescribed only a few years ago, which has hitherto been acted upon by English Statesmen on both sides of politics, and which is still advocated by the great majority of persons experienced in Indian administration.”

“8. That this Committee desire, in conclusion, to place on record their earnest protest against the imputation which has been freely levelled against the opponents of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, notably by the Marquis of Hartington in a speech in the House of Commons in August last, that they are actuated by sentiments of antagonism to the policy of advancing natives of India in the public service, as embodied in the Statutes of 1833 and 1870, and in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. Their objections are directed, not against the advancement of natives of proved merit and ability, and of tried integrity, to any offices for which they may be deemed qualified, subject to the reasonable and wise limitation prescribed by the Duke of Argyll, but only against conferring upon natives holding certain appointments a jurisdiction which, if conferred, would very rarely have to be exercised, which is therefore not needed for administrative reasons, and which cannot be conferred without depriving Englishmen in India of a highly valued and perfectly innocuous privilege.”

#### THE ILBERT BILL.

THE following letter from the India Office has been received by the President of the Anglo-Indian Association (London Committee), in reply to the letter of Nov. 7:—

India Office, S.W., Nov. 27, 1883.

“Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting a further memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by yourself and others on behalf of the London Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association, on the subject of the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure now under the consideration of the Governor-General of India in Council.

In reply I am to state that a memorial from certain European British subjects, assembled at a public meeting, held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Aug. 23 last, urging the postponement of the Bill on grounds similar to those set forth in the memorial forwarded by you, was transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India, who have been informed that Her Majesty's Government do not see any good reason why a measure, which lies entirely within the competence of the Indian Legislative Council, and is already before that body, should be postponed until Parliament meets.

I am to add that the reports, to which you refer, are printing, and will be published here as soon as they are ready.—I the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

“J. A. GODLEY.

“Sir Alex. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.”

#### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

LAMB—Nov. 29, at Hove, Sussex, the wife of Lieut. H. Lamb, Retired I.N., late of the India Office, a son.

##### DEATHS.

HATCH—Dec. 3, 1883, at 21, Derby-square, Douglas, Isle of Man, Elizabeth A. Hatch, beloved wife of C. W. Hatch, Solicitor, late of Calcutta.

LARKINS—Dec. 2, at Melrose, Bournemouth, Cecilia, the devoted wife of J. P. Larkins, late of Bombay, aged 71.

MYLIUS—Nov. 30, at his residence, 10, Glenan-gardens, Helensburgh, N.B., Major Rodney Mylius, retired full pay, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and formerly Major of Brigade to the troops serving in China under the command of the late Major General William Staveley, aged 79.

SHAKESPEAR—Nov. 28, in Paris, very suddenly, Lieut. General John Talbot Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 63.

TAYLOR—Nov. 29, at The Deanery, Marlow, Ellen Anne, widow of Herbert Taylor, Esq., of Mercara, Coorg, India, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Henry Cox, Rector of Oulton, Suffolk.

YOUNG—Dec. 1, at Bournemouth, of consumption, William Hamond, youngest son of the late Major Campbell William Shotton Young, of the Madras Staff Corps.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 8, at Ajmere, the wife of Captain F. G. Alexander, Merwara Battalion, a daughter.

ANDERSON—Nov. 10, at Secunderabad, the wife of E. Brooke Anderson, Captain 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, a daughter.

BEATTY—Nov. 11, at Ahmedabad, the wife of the Rev. W. Beatty, Irish Mission, a daughter.

BIDDULPH—Oct. 29, at Simla, the wife of Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, a son.

BROWNE—Nov. 2, at Ootacamund, the wife of J. Browne, Madras Carrying Company, a son.

CHANNER—Nov. 7, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut. Col. G. N. Channer, 32nd Pioneers, a daughter.

CLARKE—Nov. 8, at Cawnpore, the wife of William Clarke, Deputy Collector, a son.

CROUDACE—Nov. 4, at Shillong, Assam, India, the wife of Charles Hutton Croudace, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., a daughter.

DE SOUZA—Nov. 1, at Purneah, Mrs. A. De Souza, a son.

FORREST—Nov. 8, at Abbottabad, the wife of Eaton Forrest, a daughter.

GARDINER—Nov. 4, at Amritsar, the wife of J. W. Gardiner, B.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, a daughter.

GEORGE—Nov. 13, the wife of H. George, Bombay, a son.

GLENNY—Nov. 4, at Kurnool, the wife of W. H. Glenny, C.S., a daughter.

HARE—Nov. 5, at Lahore, the wife of G. J. Hare, officiating superintendent, Government Telegraphs, a daughter.

HECQUET—Nov. 3, at Sukkur, Sind, the wife of Mr. M. S. N. Hecquet, Indus Bridge, a daughter.

HEWETT—Nov. 7, at Nowshera, the wife of Lieut. W. S. Hewett, 8th Regiment N.I., a son.

JAMES—Nov. 4, at Hooghly, the wife of D. H. James, Bengal Police, a daughter.

JOHNSTONE—Oct. 24, at Belgaum, Bombay, the wife of Donald C. Johnstone, Esq., C.S., a son.

KER—Nov. 4, at Chetpur, Madras, the wife of George D. Ker, a son.

MCCARTHY—Nov. 3, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Conductor C. McCarthy, a daughter.

NOLAN—Nov. 12, at Grant-road, the wife of W. J. Nolan, Bombay Police, a daughter.

PALMER—Oct. 28, at Bankipore, the wife of A. L. Palmer, assistant superintendent Government Telegraphs, a son.

PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE—Nov. 8, at Mhow, the wife of Major the Hon. J. Pleydell-Bouverie, 17th Lancers, a daughter.

POWER—Nov. 4, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of P. Power, engineer, Messrs. Gill, Dean, and Co., Guntur, a daughter.

PUDUMJEE—Nov. 13, at Puna, the wife of Sorubjee Pudumjee, Bombay Civil Service, a daughter.

SARTORIUS—Nov. 3, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. Col. R. Sartorius, V.C., a daughter.

SHERMAN—Nov. 4, at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of Edwin Sherman, a daughter.

SLANE—Nov. 4, at Naina Tal, the wife of Mr. T. Slane, a son.

STRANGE—Nov. 11, at Somerford, Adyar, Mrs. Lumisden Strange, a son.

WALKER—Nov. 1, at Quetta, Biluchistan, the wife of Captain J. N. Walker, Brigade Major, Quetta district, a son.

WALKER—Nov. 3, at Agra, the wife of Brigadier General G. F. Walker, a daughter.

WEBBER—Nov. 6, at Dum Dum, India, the wife of Capt. R. Webber, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—ERSKINE—Nov. 6, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Karachi, Sind, by the Rev. F. Brearley Sandberg, Chaplain, Henry N. Alexander, Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, son of the Lady Louisa Alexander, and the late Henry Alexander, Esq., of Forkhill, co. Armagh, Ireland, to Mary Stuart, daughter of Claude Erskine, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, and niece of H. N. B. Erskine, Esq., C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

BOLTON—DUTTON—Nov. 28, at St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church Calcutta, Alfred David Bolton, Barrister at law, Mozufferpore, Bengal, second son of Thomas Bolton, Esq., of Oaken Hall, Staffordshire, to Emily Grace, third daughter of John Dutton, Esq., of Winton House, Leamington.

BROUGH—TEWSON—Nov. 5, at Barrackpore, James Brough, Medical Officer, E. I. Railway, to Emma Hurd, eldest daughter of E. Tewson, Woodlands, Harrow, London.

FISH—MCDIARMID—Nov. 6, at Darjeeling, by the Rev. Archd. Turnbull, B.D. (brother-in-law of the bride), William Fish, M.A., Professor of English, the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, to

Christina Hugh, daughter of the Rev. Hugh McDiarmid, D.D., minister of Callander, Perthshire, N. B.  
**HEATON—JACKMAN**—Nov. 5, at Belgravia, J. J. Heaton, Bo. C. S. to Emily Murray, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Jackson, of Hobledown Lodge, Canterbury, Kent.  
**LYDR—BERKELEY**—Nov. 7, at Morar, Capt. Malcolm Lyde, 3rd Biluch Regiment, to Ethel Sackville, daughter of Col. J. C. Berkeley, resident of Gwalior.  
**PALM—MERRICKS**—Oct. 18, at Mount Grange, Edinburgh, by the Rev. W. L. Reach, J. Lloyd E. Palm, Deputy Commissioner of Customs China, eldest son of the Rev. J. D. Palm, National Scotch Church, Rotterdam, to Jane Cumming Merricks, daughter of the late Thomas A. H. Merricks, of Roslin.  
**POGSON—SIBLEY**—Oct. 25, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Norman Robert Pogson, C.I.E. F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer, Madras, to Edith Louisa Stopford, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Charles William Sibley, 54th Regiment (1st Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire).  
**RAVENSHAW—LENNOCK**—Nov. 7, at Lucknow, Harold Alexander Ravenshaw, Adjutant, 26th P. L. I., to Lizzie Leigh, daughter of the late G. J. Lennox, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Lennox, of Broomrigg, Dumfriesshire.  
**SANTER—GLEDDEN**—Nov. 27, at the Old Church, Calcutta, the Rev. Arthur J. Santer, of Krishnagar, Bengal, to Emma, youngest daughter of D. Gledde, of Helenslea, Horsey-lane, N.

## DEATHS.

**CHRISTIAN**—Nov. 4, at Monghyr, Mr. John Christian, of Bungalow Indigo Concern, Bhaugulpore district, aged 70.  
**COLVIN**—Nov. 3, at Saharunpore, Elliot Colvin, B.C.S., aged 47.  
**CROUCH**—Oct. 8, at Sibsaigar, Upper Assam, Augustus Charles Brathwaite, infant son of Charles Philip Crouch, Bengal Police, aged 29 days.  
**EMMETT**—Nov. 3, at L'ah, Dera Ismail Khan district, Charles Alaric Renwick, son of Alex. W. and Charlotte Emmett, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.  
**FRY**—Nov. 4, at Umballa, Barbara, daughter of William Fry, K. B., R.H.A., aged 1 year and 4 months.  
**HAUGHTON**—Nov. 8, at Benares, Margaritta Louisa, wife of Captain John Haughton, 10th Regiment, N.I., aged 21.  
**JOSEPH**—Nov. 9, at Ghazipur, N.W.P., Louisa Margaret, wife of Mr. G. J. Joseph, executive engineer, P.W.D., aged 26.  
**METCALFE**—Nov. 8, at Paris, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., C.B., aged 55.  
**PINSON**—Nov. 7, at Bombay, Alexander Robert Walter Pinson, station-master, G.I.P. Railway, Munmar, son of the late Captain Pinson, and grandson of the late Major General Pinson, Madras Army, aged 29.  
**SPRY**—Nov. 3, at Ferrazepore, Surg. Major Henry William Spry, Her Majesty's Indian Army (25th Regiment P.N.I.), aged 52.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**HOME**—Nov. 23. Nuovo Matteo, Rangoon.—24. Patna (s), Bombay; Gulf of St. Vincent (s), Calcutta; Nubia (s), Bombay.—26. Deccan (s), Shanghai; Patroclus (s), Shanghai; Express, Akyab; Crown, Akyab.—27. Nizam (s), Calcutta; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Norham Castle (s), Capetown; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Khimjee Oodowjer, Bombay; Hungarian (s), Nagasaki.—28. Ville de Metz (s), Sourabaya.  
**BOMBAY**—Nov. 9. Abyssinia (s), Bussorah; Inchulva (s), Cardiff; Amirzada, Mozambique.—10. Columbian (s), Jeddah; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur.—11. Croma (s), Newcastle; Mount Lebanon (s), Liverpool.—12. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Sahara (s), Cardiff; Nore, Mauritius.—13. Nerubudda (s), Calcutta; China (s), Genoa; Colombo (s), Marseilles; Pekin (s), London.—14. I.G.S. Clive, Vingaoria; Moble (s), Bussorah; Europa (s), Liverpool.—5. Golconda (s), London.  
**CALCUTTA**—Nov. 5. Camilla (s), Bangoon; Hesperia (s), Glasgow; Rajpootana (s), Moulmein; T. McLellan, London.—6. Renfrew (s), Shields; Sophia Joakim, Mauritius; Idomene, Mauritius.—7. Ganges, Demerara; Thomas Hilyard, Liverpool.—8. Malda (s), Bombay; Boyne, New York; J. L. Skolfeld, New York.—9. City of London (s), Liverpool; Hereford, Queensland; Victoria Regina, Liverpool.—10. Battle Abbey, Liverpool; Breadalbane, Rio Janeiro; Bertram Rigby, Liverpool.  
**MADRAS**—Nov. 11. Herzada (s), Penang.—12. Khedive (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

**HOME**—Nov. 22. Carthage (s), Colombo and Australia; Tuscan, Bombay; City of Madras, Rangoon.—23. Roslin Castle (s), Capetown; Min, Java; Bretton Hall (s), Calcutta.—24. Marmion, Mauritius; Mira (s), Colombo and Calcutta.—25. Darien (s), Aden; St. Dunstons (s), Colombo; Clan Murray (s), Bombay.—26. Benares, Calcutta; Lesseps (s), Singapore; Tektatos (s), Colombo.—27. Dolphin, Batavia; Navarino (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Kangaroo (s), Singapore; Anglesey, Rangoon; Luigia Raffo, Singapore.—28. Wilhelm Anton, Singapore; Scottish Dales, Rangoon.  
**BOMBAY**—Nov. 9. Clyde (s), London.—10. H.M.S. Euphrates, England; Sumatra (s), China; Pachamba (s), Karachi; Brenda (s), Hull; Britannia (s), Coconada; W. Symington (s), Hull; Scindia (s), Karachi.—12. Ast-n Hall (s), Liverpool; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur.—13. Arethusa, Sand Heads; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.—14. Abyssinia (s), Persian Gulf; Khandalla (s), London; Armenia (s), Liverpool; Sirahana (s), Calcutta.—15. Irby, Akyab; C. M. Davis, Moulmein; Lord Macduff, Chittagong.  
**CALCUTTA**—Nov. 5. Steamers Malwa and Cormorant.—7.

Kangra, Curlew, Tyrone, Bancoora, and Medina.—8. Claymore.—10. Chanda and Bassein.—11. Mahratta and Tibre.  
**MADRAS**—Nov. 12. Chupra (s), Colombo; Chindwara (s), Bombay; Henzada (s), Singapore.—13. Khedive (s), Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT BOMBAY**—Per *Pekin*, Nov. 12.—From London: Hon. Mr. Cunningham and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Gleghan, Mr. C. W. Godfrey and infant, Mr. Granville Walton and child, Mr. G. Dixon, Mr. Egerton Lagh, Miss Peterson, Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Mr. Stogdon and child, Miss A. Holland, Mrs. McMillan and infant, Mr. Medworth, Mr. Hext, Mr. Henry Beckett and daughter, Miss Broadwood, Mr. P. Broadwood, Mr. C. L. Orr Ewing, Mr. Cooper, Miss Lellie, Miss E. Hennessey, Miss A. Newman, Miss J. Newman, Capt. B. Gott, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. Cate, Miss Cordner, Miss Hamilton, Lieut. Col. W. A. Smyth, Mr. Ramsay Spence and child, Mr. B. Leslie, Mr. A. Fleming, Mr. G. R. G. Forbes, Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. Grimstone, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins and infant, Mr. McInroy, Mr. A. Lawson, Mr. M. W. Fenton, Mr. Watson, Mr. A. R. M. Simkins, Col. C. C. Minching, Miss Emily Wood, Miss S. Roffen, Miss E. Horn, Miss A. Franks, Mr. C. L. Reade, Captain Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bates, Mr. Rich, Mr. A. Batchelor and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Synde, Miss Synde, Miss Brown, Mr. Owen, Mr. Lambert, Mr. H. C. Macintyre, Mr. A. E. Battle, Miss Adamson, Mr. Draisson, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Palmer, Dr. McMillan. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. L. Thomas, Mr. H. Phipson, Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mr. Ross's daughter, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. H. S. Reid. From Suez: Justice Scott, Mrs. Scott. From Brindisi: Mr. C. Clemen, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. H. W. Payne, Mr. Beck, Mr. Wildbore, Mr. Phillips, Rev. J. Dawson, Mr. Cunningham, Hon. Mr. Ditts, Mr. Maguire, Mr. A. J. Maclean, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Kernot and child, Mr. J. L. Mackay, Mr. Mackay, Mr. S. P. Pugh, Mr. H. Maude, Mr. W. Maude, Mr. J. Burke, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Justice Field, Thakore Saheb of Jorah, Major Hancock, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. A. L. Harvey, Mr. A. Dalzell, Capt. H. E. Morland, Mr. Lennard, Capt. H. Morland, Capt. Wyllie, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Major M. M. Bowie, Syed Mahomed, Mr. Collett, Professor Peterson, Lieut. Col. H. Grey and son, Major Hastings, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. H. C. Ward, Mr. Mance, Mr. M. C. Bennett, Mr. A. Huson, Mr. T. D. Moore, Mr. J. E. Parmonidy, Mr. J. C. du Pre, Mr. D. Logan, Col. Holroyd, Mrs. Holroyd, Mr. Hunter, Mr. A. McRae, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. Beaufort.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM LIVERPOOL**—Per *Mira*, Nov. 24.—For Calcutta: Mr. R. M. Dalzell, infant, and ayah, Major S. B. Horne, Mrs. Manuel, Mr. Robert Peden, Mr. Charles Richardson, Mrs. Risley, infant, and European servant, Mr. W. G. Rose, Mrs. A. C. Talbot. For Colombo: Mr. T. B. Campbell, Mr. H. W. Guy, Mrs. Guy. For Port Said: Miss Rutter, Mr. S. J. Tucker.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Gwalior*, Nov. 9.—For Aden: Rev. C. S. Rivington and Mr. Geo. Ruggles.

**FROM BOMBAY**—Per *Surat*, Nov. 16.—For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harington, Miss Molesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Col. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Fishbourne, Mr. Charles Fergusson, Mr. Aladdin Somjee, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. R. C. Hannan, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. S. J. Arathoon.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Patna*, to sail from London, Dec. 1.

For Port Said: Mr. G. Bradshaw.

For Suez: Mrs. O'Dwyer.

For Algiers: Mr. Keslake.

For Karachi: Mr. J. Houghton, Mr. T. E. Bancroft.

Per s.s. *Canara*, to sail from London, Dec. 5.

For Karachi: Miss E. Fagan, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Watson, Mr. G. Wilson.

For Bombay: Miss Leslie, Miss A. Gascall.

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, Dec. 12.

For Calcutta: Capt. H. M. Briscoe, Mr. A. J. Milward, Mr. G. Sim, Mr. W. P. Mecher, Mr. Pukhia.

For Malta: Mrs. Porter's children, Miss Porter.

For Madras: Mrs. Frendergast and two ladies.

For Calicut: Mr. Irvine.

Per s.s. *Roma*, to sail from London, Dec. 19.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and family, Mr. G. Randall, Mr. G. Russell, Mr. Wohlgenuth.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, Dec. 26.

For Madras: Mrs. T. Luker, Rev. W. C. Parker.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, Jan. 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. B. Smithe, Mrs. A. L. Mitchell, Mr. A. Newton.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Gordon, Miss Gordon.

For Madras: Miss McMaster, Miss Pennington.

Per s.s. *Duke of Westminster*, to sail from London, Jan. 14.

For Brisbane: Miss H. Williams.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Dec. 29.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Messrs. H. de Sanctis, F. H. Davidson, A. J. Johnson, and M. C. Buller.

For Madras: Miss C. Hamilton, Messrs. C. B. Parkinson, and W. E. Lane.

For Calcutta: Messrs. F. L. H. Koch, C. P. Koelle, W. J. R. Forbes, D. McLaren, T. Pratley, A. Murdoch, A. H. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Greening and family.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 10.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                     |         |     |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| Four per Cent. .. ..                | Rs. 98½ | 99  |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. ..     | 102½    | 103 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. .. | —       | —   |
| Ten years .. ..                     | —       | —   |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. .. | 108     | —   |

## BANKS.

|                                    | Paid-up | Cash  |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                    | Rs.     | Rates |
| Bank of Bombay .. ..               | 500     | 745   |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..               | 500     | 830   |
| Bank of Madras .. ..               | 500     | 640   |
| Agra .. ..                         | 500     | 130   |
| Chartered of India and China .. .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile .. ..         | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. ..       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India .. ..            | 12½     | 93    |
| Oriental .. ..                     | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES.

|                    |       |     |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. ..   | 700   | 780 |
| Frere .. ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon .. ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. .. | 1,000 | 390 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. ..           | 2,850 | 1,100 |
| Albert Ginning .. ..         | 500   | 195   |
| Albert, Karachi .. ..        | 1,700 | 1185  |
| Apollo (small shares) .. ..  | 2,200 | 380   |
| Bellary .. ..                | 1,000 | 570   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. ..   | 500   | 600   |
| New Indian .. ..             | 125   | 210   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. ..  | 250   | 70    |
| Carwar .. ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba .. ..                 | 1,880 | 1,250 |
| Dholera Ginning .. ..        | 300   | 195   |
| East India .. ..             | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Fort .. ..                   | 8,500 | 2,500 |
| French .. ..                 | 500   | 625   |
| Sind .. ..                   | 750   | 600   |
| Mofussil .. ..               | 400   | 405   |
| Prince of Wales .. ..        | 500   | 585   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. .. | 1,700 | 1,240 |
| Sassoon .. ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart .. ..                | 400   | 790   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                      |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. ..                      | 1,500 | 1,415 |
| Anglo-Indian .. ..                   | 100   | 140   |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. ..           | 500   | 540   |
| Alliance Spinning .. ..              | 700   | 910   |
| Bhownuggur Mills .. ..               | 100   | 4     |
| Bombay United .. ..                  | 1,000 | 1010  |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. ..               | 1,000 | 500   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. ..    | 500   | 690   |
| Coorla Mills .. ..                   | 1,000 | 815   |
| D. Spinning .. ..                    | 2,000 | 510   |
| Hindustan .. ..                      | 1,000 | 1,020 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. ..             | 1,000 | 1,180 |
| Khandeish .. ..                      | 1,000 | 970   |
| Madras .. ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United .. ..                  | 1,000 | 2,875 |
| Manchester Spinning .. ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning .. ..               | 250   | 240   |
| National Spinning .. ..              | 1,000 | 1000  |
| New Great Eastern .. ..              | 1,000 | 1040  |
| Oriental .. ..                       | 625   | 710   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. ..       | 500   | 310   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. .. | 1,000 | 1,375 |
| Sholapore Mills .. ..                | 1,000 | 1,520 |
| Victoria Mills .. ..                 | 1,000 | 785   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|   |          |     |
|---|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. .. | 218-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 500 Shares .. ..                | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. .. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. .. ..                           | 21-13-1  | —   |
| Do. New 500 Shares .. ..                | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory .. ..       | 100   | 108   |
| Bombay Burma Trading .. ..         | 1,500 | 4,385 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. ..  | 10    | 1     |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. .. | 300   | 310   |
| Treacher and Co. .. ..             | 500   | 1,200 |
| Thacker and Co. .. ..              | 100   | 170   |

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  |                    |   |
|--|--------------------|---|
| % Promissory Notes .. ..                     | Rs. 98 10 to 98 11 | — |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. ..                      | 100 8 to 100       | — |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. .. | —                  | — |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) .. ..                   | 103 2 to 103 4     | — |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. ..           | 103 2 to 103 4     | — |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. ..              | Pd. off            | — |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                        |                    |   |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. .. | Rs. 100 0 to 100 8 | — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. .. | 100 0 to 101 0     | — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. .. | 100 0 to 102 4     | — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. .. | 100 0 to 103 4     | — |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. .. | 107 12 to 108      | — |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. .. | 108 12 to 109      | — |
| 5 of 1873 (1893) .. .. | 108 12 to 109      | — |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                   | Paid. | Price.     |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra .. ..                        | 500   | 125 to 128 |
| Agra Savings .. ..                | 100   | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad .. ..                   | 100   | 130 to 131 |
| Alliance of Simla .. ..           | 100   | 135 to 136 |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..              | 500   | 815 to 816 |
| Do. of Upper India .. ..          | 100   | 130 to 131 |
| Delhi and London .. ..            | 500   | 219 to 220 |
| Himalaya .. ..                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie .. ..                   | 100   | 115 to 116 |
| National of India .. ..           | 500   | 90 to 91   |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. ..      | 500   | 520 to 521 |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. .. | 100   | 93 to 94   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                        |      |              |
|------------------------|------|--------------|
| Asiatic Jute .. ..     | 500  | 35 to 36     |
| Bally Pape Mills .. .. | 500  | 164 to 165   |
| Barnagore Jute .. ..   | 500  | 87 to 88     |
| Bengal Coal .. ..      | 1000 | 7500 to 7501 |
| Bengal Ironwork .. ..  | 100  | 10 to 11     |

|                                      |      |              |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills .. ..                   | 500  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. ..                | 100  | 90 to 100    |
| Bonded Warehouse .. ..               | 445  | 395 to 400   |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills .. ..           | 100  | 43 to 44     |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. ..         | 80   | 96 to 100    |
| Burrakur Coal .. ..                  | 100  | 135 to 140   |
| Calcutta Docking .. ..               | 700  | — to —       |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. ..             | 100  | 171 to 172   |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. ..             | 85   | 75 to 80     |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. .. | 100  | 122 to 123   |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. ..       | 100  | 115 to 116   |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. ..    | 100  | 95 to 100    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. ..            | 100  | 58 to 60     |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. ..         | 500  | 300 to 310   |
| East Indian Railway .. ..            | 500  | 210 to 220   |
| Equitable Coal .. ..                 | 250  | 48 to 50     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. ..  | 100  | 220 to 230   |
| Goswami Cotton Mills .. ..           | 100  | 87 to 88     |
| Gouripore .. ..                      | 100  | 114 to 115   |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. ..            | 100  | 150 to 151   |
| Howrah Docking .. ..                 | 500  | 150 to 151   |
| Howrah Mills .. ..                   | 100  | 88 to 89     |
| India General Steam Navigation .. .. | 1000 | 1610 to 1611 |
| Kamrath Jute Mills .. ..             | 50   | 130 to 135   |
| Labour Transportation .. ..          | 100  | 112 to 113   |
| Landing and Shipping .. ..           | 100  | 112 to 113   |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. ..           | 500  | 150 to 151   |
| Murre Brewery .. ..                  | 100  | 83 to 84     |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. ..              | 100  | 90 to 91     |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. ..         | 100  | 30 to 31     |
| Nanthore Indigo .. ..                | 100  | 98 to 100    |
| New Beerboom Coal .. ..              | 100  | 150 to 151   |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. ..    | 100  | 78 to 79     |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. ..     | 500  | 92 to 93     |
| Rajmahal Stone .. ..                 | 100  | 54 to 55     |
| Ramkistopore Press .. ..             | 100  | 88 to 89     |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. ..    | 100  | 88 to 89     |
| Riverside Press .. ..                | 100  | 257½ to 258  |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. ..     | 100  | 280 to 281   |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. .. ..       | 100  | 55 to 56     |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. ..   | 100  | 90 to 91     |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing .. ..     | 100  | 104 to 105   |
| Strand Bank Press .. ..              | 100  | 70 to 71     |
| Watson's Patent Press .. ..          | 100  | 70 to 71     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                      |     |            |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) .. ..     | 100 | 70 to 71   |
| Amicable (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 70 to 71   |
| Amuluckie .. ..                      | 100 | 95 to 96   |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 96 to 97   |
| Assam .. ..                          | 500 | 550 to 575 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. ..            | 100 | 95 to 96   |
| Baree (Kangra) .. ..                 | 100 | 60 to 61   |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. ..                | 100 | 45 to 50   |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 200 | 240 to 241 |
| Bishnath (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 500 | 160 to 165 |
| Borelli (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 110 to 111 |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | 72 to 73   |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 95 to 96   |
| Central Cachar .. ..                 | 100 | 67 to 68   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 70 to 71   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 67 to 68   |
| Chota Nagpore .. ..                  | 100 | 78 to 79   |
| Cinnatollah .. ..                    | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| Colonial (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 115 to 116 |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 75 to 76   |
| Darjiling .. ..                      | 100 | 30 to 31   |
| Dedur Koshi (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 57 to 58   |
| Dehing (Assam) .. ..                 | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dehra Doon .. ..                     | 100 | 98 to 100  |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. ..      | 100 | 65 to 66   |
| Durrung (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 70 to 71   |
| Eastern Cachar .. ..                 | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. .. | 100 | 76 to 80   |
| Giehl (Darjiling) .. ..              | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| Grob (Assam) .. ..                   | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| Holta (Kangra) .. ..                 | 100 | 75 to 76   |
| Hoolmarea (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | 90 to 91   |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. ..            | 100 | 32 to 33   |
| Indian Terai .. ..                   | 500 | 550 to 551 |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) .. ..             | 250 | 200 to 201 |
| Jheri Ghat (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 30 to 31   |
| Kalecherra (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 63 to 64   |
| Kangra Valley .. ..                  | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| Karnafuli (Chittagong) .. ..         | 100 | 32 to 33   |
| Kunchanpor (Cachar) .. ..            | 250 | 145 to 146 |
| Kuncong and Darjiling .. ..          | 200 | 130 to 131 |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 100 | 270 to 271 |
| Kursong and Terai .. ..              | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Lakatoora (Syhet) .. ..              | 100 | 105 to 106 |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. ..           | 100 | 150 to 151 |
| Loobah .. ..                         | 100 | 23 to 24   |
| Lower Assam .. ..                    | 500 | 60 to 61   |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. ..             | 100 | 60 to 61   |
| Majagram (Cachar) .. ..              | 100 | 80 to 81   |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. ..                | 100 | 40 to 41   |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 30 to 31   |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 80  | 30 dia.    |
| Moran (Assam) .. ..                  | 100 | 30 to 31   |
| Mothola (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 71 to 72   |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 500 | 100 to 101 |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | 73 to 74   |
| Muttuck (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 125 to 126 |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) .. ..        | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| New Ghata Ghat (Assam) .. ..         | 100 | 120 to 121 |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 85 to 86   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) .. ..               | 100 | 95 to 96   |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) .. ..         | 100 | 55 to 56   |
| Puttaree (Syhet) .. ..               | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| Rajabaree (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | 130 to 131 |
| Sapakat .. ..                        | 56  | par        |
| Seemah .. ..                         | 100 | 107 to 108 |
| Singbulli and Murmah .. ..           | 100 | 90 to 91   |
| Singell (Darjiling) .. ..            | 100 | 97 to 98   |
| Soom (Darjiling) .. ..               | 100 | 100 to 101 |
| Springside (Darjiling) .. ..         | 100 | 50 to 51   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) .. ..      | 100 | 75 to 80   |
| Teendarrae (Darjiling) .. ..         | 100 | 125 to 126 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 95 to 96   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) .. ..          | 100 | 185 to 186 |
| Tinvar (Darjiling) .. ..             | 100 | 25 to 26   |
| Upper Assam .. ..                    | 500 | 10 to 11   |

## MADRAS.—Nov. 12.

|   |      |             |
|---|------|-------------|
| Four per cents .. ..                        | 102½ | dis to 103½ |
| Four and half per cents 1879 .. ..          | 103½ | pre to 104½ |
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| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) .. ..   | 103½ | ½ to 104½   |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) .. ..   | 103½ | — to 104½   |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. .. | 103½ | — to 104½   |
| Bank of Madras Shares .. ..                 | 28   | 29 to 30    |

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## LONDON.—Dec. 6.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.       |
|--|--------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 .. ..           | 102½ to 103½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 .. ..                 | 103½ to 104½ |
| 4 India Encased Paper .. ..                  | 80 to 80½    |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 .. ..                         | 80 to 80½    |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 .. ..                         | 80 to 80½    |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 .. ..              | 80 to 80½    |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) .. ..     | 100 to 100½  |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months notice) .. ..     | 100 to 100½  |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. .. | 100 to 100½  |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 .. ..                | 100 to 100½  |
| 4 Do. .. ..                                  | 100 to 100½  |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 .. ..                      | 100 to 100½  |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 .. ..                          | 100 to 100½  |
| 4 Do. .. ..                                  | 100 to 100½  |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government .. ..       | 100 to 100½  |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                       | Price.     |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. .. | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, 1882, 4½ p. c. .. ..     | 110 to 112 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. .. | 105 to 107 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. .. ..  | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. .. ..      | 116 to 118 |

## RAILWAYS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. .. | 144 to 146 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. .. ..  | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A, 1993 .. ..   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/4) .. ..  | 24½ to 24¾ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4½ .. ..         | 135 to 136 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. .. ..     | 144 to 146 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. .. ..     | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 do. .. ..                      | 119 to 121 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. ..                     | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. .. ..     | 126 to 128 |
| Scind. Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. .. ..  | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares .. ..             | 5 to 5½    |
| South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. .. ..    | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. .. ..                     | 123 to 126 |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. .. ..  | 123 to 126 |

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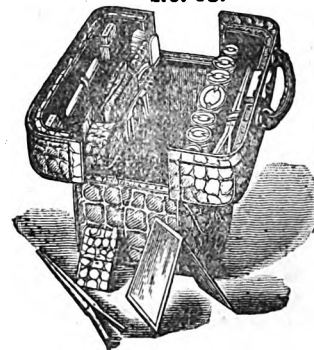
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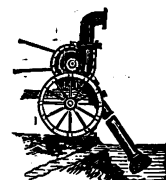
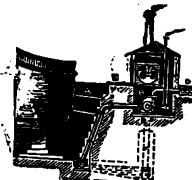
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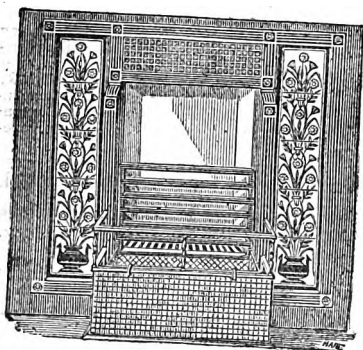
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 23; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 21; Calcutta, Nov. 20.

THE Viceroy's speech on the Ilbert Bill last Friday was a disappointment to those who had hoped against hope, that Lord Ripon would repent even at the eleventh hour. The vanity of a weak nature has triumphed over every other consideration; and we fear now that there can no longer be any doubt as to the intention of the Viceroy to use his despotic power to ride rough-shod over the feelings and the opinions of every Englishman and Englishwoman in India. And this is a "Liberal" Government! Surely the name might be changed, if only for decency's sake.

A MORE disingenuous letter than that of Mr. Hunter to the *Times* has seldom been published. Mr. Hunter claims Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Ashley Eden, as supporters of the Bill to outweigh the opinion of the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal—when it is notorious that the three gentlemen named are only restrained by official discipline, or other considerations of delicacy, from coming forward to condemn the Bill; and Mr. Stokes has already come forward to contradict Mr. Hunter. Moreover, he supports the claim of the "statutory civilians" to the criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, though he virtually admits their unfitness. But as the *Times* very justly points out, the whole of Mr. Hunter's argument is no better than "playing with the subject." It might be thought smart in a debating society; but in a member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, such cynical insincerity is painful.

THE situation in Calcutta is exactly such as we have all along predicted it would become, if Lord Ripon persisted in his criminal recklessness; and we are quite sure that all loyal and thoughtful subjects there, whether Native or English, are trembling to think what a day may bring forth. The lower classes of Natives, inflamed by interested agitators and the tacit instigation of the Viceroy, are evidently aggressive to a degree highly dangerous to the public peace—witness the shouts of "English pigs" heard on the return from the Dum-Dum races; whilst the English working-classes are exasperated by a despotic tyranny which is utterly incomprehensible and hateful to them, and are unfortunately unable to dissociate the Viceroy's Native allies from complicity in the Viceroy's guilt. That the true leaders of Calcutta society, both Native and English, will do all they can to quiet this ruinous outcome of Radical imbecility, we cannot doubt; and we trust that even yet the British Indian Association, as representing the Native aristocracy, will come forward to pray the Viceroy to pause in his mad career.

It is perfectly obvious that Lord Ripon, if he cared for anything but his own paltry vanity in the matter, would thankfully accept the very reasonable and really ingenious suggestion of the *Statesman*, of a compromise that would fulfil all the just demands of both sides. For it would give every native magistrate full and complete jurisdiction, and would only reserve to European British subjects that right of "challenge," which they enjoy unquestioned in every other part of Her Majesty's dominions. It is certain that this compromise is the only one that would be reasonably acceptable to natives—for it is the only one by which all "disqualifications based on race only" can be removed from deputy

magistrates and other uncovenanted officers as well as from Lord Ripon's privileged "statutory" civilians.

THE loyal demonstrations which have greeted the Duke and Duchess of Connaught everywhere, during the stay of their Royal Highnesses in Calcutta, afford ample proof, if any were needed, that the loyal Englishmen of India do not hold England responsible for crimes that are her misfortune, not her fault.

It is instructive to note the attitude of the Radical press towards the English working-men of Calcutta. At first, the Radicals said that the agitation was all the work of the Calcutta lawyers and merchants; and Mr. Bright, in his speech at Mr. Foggo's meeting in Willis's Rooms, went out of his way to sneer at the statement of the Anglo-Indian Association that the English working-men in India would be the chief sufferers from the Bill. They declared, too, that the agitation was altogether a hollow one, and would soon die out. Now that the agitation has not only not died out, but has obviously become more embittered than ever, they turn round, and—instead of blaming those "statesmen" (Heaven save the mark!) who were unable to discern the difference between the honest resentment of persecuted Englishmen, and the clamour of an insignificant clique—they taunt the victims of the Viceroy's tyranny with all the foolish acts to which that tyranny has driven their despair. Of course, it must be said of these poor men—as Mr. Lethbridge observed in the *National Review* for December—that "they are greatly damaging their cause with us at home, who contemplate their unphilosophical despair from the snug vantage-ground of a London arm-chair." But the man must have a bad and cruel heart who can deride the desperation of Englishmen driven into a corner by a narrow-minded despot, in the way that the *Daily News* does, or the cartoon in this week's *Punch*.

THIS is the truthful and ingenuous paragraph in which the Radical *Leeds Mercury* refers to the shamefully unjust cartoon:—

"A bad example to the elephant." Mr. Tenniel in this week's *Punch* draws a very suggestive lesson from the hostile attitude of certain members of the Indian Civil Service towards the Marquis of Ripon. The Viceroy, as an elephant driver, is being worried and crossed by the occupants of the howdah behind him. The elephant shows a world of meaning in his eye. If his masters are thus divided in opinion as to the best method of guiding him, why may he not do without their guidance at all? We commend the picture to those who are doing their best, not merely to prevent a fair and reasonable measure of justice being dealt out to our Indian fellow-subjects, but also to make the native conceive a contempt for his European conqueror."

WE are glad to hear that a strong committee is being formed in London to petition the Secretary of State for India to instruct the Government of India to withdraw or postpone the confiscatory "Bengal Tenancy Bill." The breach of the Permanent Settlement involved in this Bill naturally renders it most distasteful to past and present members of the Bengal Civil Service, to whom the good faith and honour of the British Government are as dear as their lives. The general committee—consisting of those Anglo-Indians, now resident in Great Britain or Ireland, who object to the Bill—already numbers about 150. Anglo-Indians willing to join this righteous movement are requested to send their names to Roper Lethbridge, Esq., 19, Clanricarde-gardens, London, W.

THE magnificent dais of richly coloured marble, on which the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught stood at the opening of the exhibition, was exhibited by Mr. Silbiger, the well-known Austrian contractor. The whole of it is marble of the finest quality procurable in Germany, in various designs, chiefly mosaic; and its very handsome platform, which is ascended by seven rows of steps, the first being more massive than the rest, measures 18ft. by 12ft., and is 2ft. 6in. high. The dais, which occupies a central position in the east

quadrangle of the Museum, is covered with a gorgeous canopy supplied by Messrs. C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta. The entire quadrangle is covered with cloth made up of strips of red, white, and blue. The erection of the dais was placed under the able supervision of Mr. Whitmore Girling.

We have the satisfaction to announce that H.H. Maharaja Takhtsingjee, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, has become a Life Member of the National Indian Association.

MR. JOGODESH CHUNDER BOSE, B.A. (Calcutta), Christ's College, Cambridge, has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of London (Branches 3, 4, 5).

MR. VENKATANARASIAH NARASU (Inner Temple) has passed the Michaelmas Inns of Court Examination, obtaining a certificate from the Council of Legal Education that he has passed a public examination.

DR. M. L. DUTT has passed the M.R.C.P. (of London) Examination.

MR. KHUSHWAKT RAI has passed the Preliminary Examination of the Inns of Court, and has joined the Inner Temple.

MR. ABDUL VAHID and Mr. Ramdas Chubildas have joined Christ's College, Cambridge.

THE following were the number of visitors that attended the Indian Museum at South Kensington from Oct. 6 to Dec. 1 inclusive:—Oct. 6, 1,990; Oct. 13, 1,650; Oct. 20, 2,294; Oct. 27, 3,338; Nov. 3, 2,929; Nov. 10, 929; Nov. 17, 928; Nov. 24, 892; Dec. 1, 900. Total number for the month of October, 11,390; and November, 4,099. Total number from the opening on May 15, 1880, 588,251.

We take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. William Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

"During the past week four public sales have been held, at which 3,154 chests were offered; of this quantity 2,370 chests found buyers. Ordinary and middling native Oudes, of which descriptions the bulk of the catalogues has again consisted, have varied somewhat in value, occasionally showing a decline of about Rs. 5 per maund on previous rates; the market for these qualities, however, closes rather firmer. Good and desirable parcels of Oudes have again been in strong demand, and partly owing to their scarceness, and partly to the continued absence of Bengal and Tirhoot qualities from which to execute Continental orders, have been keenly competed for at very full prices. The few small parcels from Bengal and Behar that have been offered have met with good demand. The total quantity out of the market is now about 22,500 maunds."

THE same authority has the following on the Calcutta Tea Market for the week ending Nov. 20:—

"Sales were held on the 15th inst., when 11,877 packages were offered, and 11,311 were sold. There was good competition, prices hardened, and on a few desirable lots there was a rise of half an anna per pound. Good and finest Pekoe Souchongs, and also broken Pekoes were principally in demand."

At the Royal Asiatic Society on Monday, Dec. 17, at 4 p.m., Mr. W. F. Sinclair, B.S.C., will read a paper "On the Fishes of Western India."

We take the following obituary for the week ending Nov. 23, from the *Times of India*:—The heir-apparent of the State of Jheend.

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta freight market for the week ending Nov. 20:—

"There have been almost no fluctuations in this market during the past week. Steamer rates have remained firm, and sailing vessels have accepted previous rates, but the amount of business doing is very small. Towards the close a little pressure for sharp shipment sent Cape rates up slightly. If our E. I. By. would follow the example of its sister on the western side of the Continent, and reduce its rates during the dull season, it might result in giving its rolling stock a little more work to do instead of keeping it standing idle, in bringing down to the coast some portion of the stock of wheat still retained up-country. But on the contrary they seem more anxious to

prevent business at the moment by raising their already high rates. Three vessels took the London berth, one was chartered for Dundee and one for Mauritius, our unfixed tonnage remaining at about 45,000 tons."

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is a telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 7:—

"At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the Viceroy made a statement concerning the Ilbert Bill. He said that he regretted to find that the long silence of the Government had been attributed to a want of consideration for the feelings of the opponents of the measure. Nothing was further from his wish than to fail in consideration or courtesy towards others. The silence was unavoidable, as he would proceed to show."

"The last public step, he said, with respect to the Bill had been taken on the 9th of March, when the Council ordered it to be referred to the local Governments for their reports. It had been so referred, and the last report upon it had reached Simla on the 24th of July. The reports had been carefully considered, and by the 10th of August the Government of India, was in a position to state its views, which it did in a despatch of that date to the Secretary of State. Those views were that jurisdiction over Europeans should be conferred upon native District Judges, and magistrates *ex officio*; that the existing powers of the local Governments with regard to the appointment of justices of the peace should be maintained; and that certain suggestions of the Chief Justice of Madras, intended to empower the High Court to order the transfer of cases, should be adopted. He felt bound to add that General Wilson had dissented from this despatch, and had adhered to his original objection to the principle of the Bill."

"In September, the Government had received from the Anglo-Indian Defence Association a memorial, containing two prayers—first, that the local opinions should be published at once; secondly, that the Bill should not be proceeded with until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering those opinions. The memorial was immediately forwarded to the Secretary of State. Its first prayer had been answered by the publication of the opinions at the earliest possible moment."

"The Secretary of State, on November 8, had replied to the despatch of the 10th of August, and also to the despatch forwarding the memorial. In his reply he had expressed his concurrence in the views of the Government of India, as to the modification to be made in the Bill, and on the question of a postponement he stated that the Queen's Government did not agree that it would be well to refer the matter to Parliament; and that in these circumstances they concluded the Bill would be pressed to its remaining stages before the end of the Calcutta Sessions."

"That despatch, added the Viceroy, had been received only last Saturday; and, therefore, it was impossible for him to make any statement before to-day. He had seen it urged that a statement might have been made on the telegraphic summary of the despatch. But such a statement would have been obviously unsatisfactory. Moreover, a statement regarding a matter pending before the Legislature could be made with propriety only in the Legislative Council; and this was its first meeting since October."

"As to the prayer that the Bill should be postponed until the local opinions had been brought before Parliament, that was a matter entirely beyond the scope of the Government of India. He would have been glad if it could have been done; but it was a matter for Her Majesty's Ministers, not for him. The next step would ordinarily be to refer the Bill to a select committee, who would consider any amendments that might be proposed. In the absence of two members of the Executive Government, the Commander-in-Chief and General Wilson, who had not yet returned to Calcutta, he could not say when that step would be taken, or whether any and what further amendments would be proposed. The matters must be settled in the full Executive Council, and the members of this (sitting) Council would receive due notice."

"In conclusion, he would repeat that neither he nor the Government had any wish to appear indifferent to the feelings of the opposition, and he hoped that no word he had uttered that day would add to the bitterness of the controversy."

"This morning the Duke of Connaught reviewed the Volunteers and the garrison. His Royal Highness and the Duchess were present at the meeting of the Legislative Council. The Duke was engaged yesterday and to-day in receiving and returning the visits of the native princes now in Calcutta."

"The Akha tribe, who lately raided into Assam when required to give up their prisoners, returned an insolent answer, demanding the surrender of the entire forest reserve of about 100 square miles. An expedition will be sent against them, consisting of the 43d Assam Native Infantry, a portion of the 12th Native Infantry, and some Sappers. Brigadier-General Hill will command this force. Two captives are still alive, the third having died after a few days' illness."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 9:—

"The Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council on Friday last has not been favourably received by the Anglo-Indian Press and public. The apology for his lordship's long silence is regarded as wholly inadequate. Every one knows that it is not customary to publish the contents of a despatch on a mere telegraphic summary, but every one feels that Lord Ripon could easily have found ways and means of taking the public into his confidence long ago, had he been disposed to do so. His twice-repeated declaration that the Indian Government has no power to control the proceedings of Parliament was unnecessary. No one ever claimed such power for the Indian Government. The whole speech marked in the most emphatic manner the position of complete subser-

viency to which Lord Ripon has reduced the Viceroyalty, and the extraordinary way in which every petty detail is now referred to the Secretary of State for the first time in the history of India. The Viceroy has openly stated that, personally anxious as he is to obtain the opinion of Parliament on the Bill, he is yet powerless to postpone a discussion on a matter of merely municipal legislation for a few months without leave from home. No wonder people are beginning to ask whether it is worth while to burden the country with the cost of a Viceroy and his Council who have wholly abdicated their functions and allowed themselves to sink to the level of a machine for registering the Secretary of State's orders.

"My telegrams of last week to the *Times* will have shown how wide has become the breach between Lord Ripon and the Anglo-Indian community. On the Viceroy's arrival at the opening of the exhibition, at the exhibition dinner, held at Government-house on Tuesday, at the Levee on Wednesday, and the Drawing Room on Friday—on each of these occasions non-officials were conspicuous by their absence. However much this is to be regretted, it is not unnatural. The genuine burst of enthusiasm which has greeted the arrival and every public appearance of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught proves that the community is not wanting in loyalty, and that its attitude of cold reserve is adopted towards Lord Ripon personally, not towards the Viceroy as such.

"The counter-demonstrations made by the natives are the most deplorable feature in this deplorable state of affairs. Beyond doubt these demonstrations were not spontaneous, but the work of a few agitators. For days before the Viceroy's arrival, thousands of handbills urging the natives to turn out and welcome him were in circulation. On the day of his arrival some journals which have sedulously fomented the agitation were printed in letters of gold. The native welcome, like the European display of coldness, was intended for Lord Ripon personally, not for the Queen's representative; and just as the attitude of the Europeans shows how thoroughly Lord Ripon has exasperated that portion of the community by trying to force upon them an obnoxious and unnecessary law, against all advice and with, as they believe, no other reason than to gratify his *amour propre*, so the attitude of the natives proves how dangerous an appetite for further concessions he has aroused, and how thoroughly he has succeeded in setting class against class.

"The situation is most critical. It cannot be doubted that the leaders of the opposition will not countenance anything beyond a show of cold reserve towards Lord Ripon personally, and that they will do their best in the future, as they have done in the past, to prevent any demonstrations against the Government; but how long will these efforts be successful? Already there are signs of the danger of the lower orders escaping from control. Lord Ripon has been more than once hooted in the streets. Nor is the feeling confined to Europeans. On the afternoon of the Viceroy's arrival, when the members of Calcutta society were driving back to town from the Dumdum Races, groups of natives along the roadside assailed the carriages of European ladies and gentlemen with shouts of 'Long live the Viceroy! Victory to Ripon!' interspersed with opprobrious epithets and low terms of abuse, such as 'English pigs.' In ordinary circumstances, this demonstration would have been insignificant and contemptible. At present it cannot be regarded lightly. In a word, the situation is now so strained that any trifling incident—a street fracas, for instance, between a European and a native, may produce a riot which might have most lamentable and far-reaching consequences. One word from the Viceroy, the intimation of an intention to adopt the manly and straightforward course of withdrawing the Bill, would put an immediate end to this most dangerous and deplorable tension. It is much to be feared, however, that he does not realise the situation, or mean to speak that word.

"Is there, then, any possible compromise? The *Calcutta Statesman*, a journal which in the earlier stages of the controversy strongly supported the Bill, has suggested that while a native magistrate might be empowered to try a European prisoner who did not object to that course, the latter should be entitled to claim a trial before a magistrate of his own race. The suggestion is deserving of the attention of the Government. The European community would prefer to see the Bill dropped altogether, but if Lord Ripon still declines to take that course, then there can be little doubt, that they would so far meet him as to accept a measure which would found the jurisdiction of a native magistrate on the defendant's consent.

"Last week's newspapers give reports of meetings against the Ilbert Bill, held in Lahore, Madras, Jorehaut, Dehra-Doon, Nowgong, Wynaad, Ranchee, and many other places in different parts of the country. All these meetings passed resolutions strongly in condemning the measure and refusing to accept it, even in the modified form described by Lord Northbrook. Hardly a day passes without such a meeting being held somewhere—a clear proof if any where needed, that the opposition to the Bill is not confined to Calcutta, or even to Bengal, but that it is universal among Englishmen throughout India.

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been busily occupied during the past week in sight-seeing. On the first three days of their visit the weather was most unfavourable. A cloudy sky, constant rain, and a strong, chilly wind took the place of the usual bright, fresh winter days of Bengal, while the muddy streets almost gave Calcutta the aspect of London in November. The illuminations and the display of fireworks fixed for Thursday last, were postponed, and will be given to-morrow—which has been declared a public holiday in honour of the Royal visit. On Thursday evening, however, in spite of the inclement weather, the Duke and Duchess attended a dinner and evening party at Belvedere, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, who had happily so far recovered from his illness as to be able to receive them. On Wednesday they visited the exhibition. Every public appearance of the illustrious pair has been the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration of welcome. They will leave to-morrow night for Benares, where they will spend two days; and a similar period will be devoted to Lucknow, after which they are to return to Meerut.

"The heavy rain at the beginning of last week came too late to do any good to the crops. And it is not unlikely that it has done much harm by washing the grain out of the growing rice. For two days the state of the weather presented the appearance of an approaching cyclone, unprecedented even at this season. Sharp storms seem to have broken over the Bay of Bengal, but they did not attain cyclonic dimensions. The ordinary December weather has now set in again.

"The exhibition, although still in a very incomplete state, attracts large crowds of visitors, the attendance being about 10,000 daily. The report read by Colonel Trevor at the opening ceremony states that the floor space amounts to 300,000 square feet, on which are gathered 100,000 articles, sent by 2,800 exhibitors. Some of these articles are placed in the Indian Museum, and in the new building beside it; others in temporary sheds, erected on the Maidan, and connected with the main buildings by a light bridge over the Chowringhee Road. It is reported that some sheds are not waterproof, and that many exhibits have been damaged by Tuesday's and Wednesday's rain. So far, however, I have seen small appearance of any such damage. The main interest of the exhibition centres in the Indian Courts, which certainly contain the most complete collection of Indian products and industries ever presented to the public.

"Another feature which attracts much attention is the display of jewellery contributed by various Princes and chiefs. Some idea of the richness of this part of the show may be gathered from the fact that one contributor alone, the Maharajah of Burdwan, has lent jewels valued at over £300,000.

"The total collapse of the electric light at the opening ceremony was at first attributed to a supposed cutting of the wires by some malicious person. An examination of the wires, however, has proved beyond doubt that they were not cut, but that, being too small to carry the current, they were fused by the heat.

"Owing to frequent complaints of a recent great increase of drunkenness throughout Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor has appointed a commission of inquiry into the out-still system, and the general working of the excise laws. Mr. Edgar, of the Civil Service, will preside over the commission, which will inspect the greater part of the province and investigate the matter locally.

"The expedition which is about to be sent against the Akhas will probably be strengthened by a mountain battery from the Punjab.

"The exploring expedition sent to the Takht-i-Suleiman, is returning, and has probably recrossed the frontier before now. It has been ascertained that the Takht is not one mountain, but consists of two parallel ridges, distant about four miles from each other, and joined by a plateau of about one mile in breadth, which runs from the northern peak of the western range to the southern peak, of the eastern range. The southern peak, on which is 'Solomon's Throne,' is very steep, and almost inaccessible, while the northern, which is higher, is well wooded. The view obtained is described as magnificent. The Sheorani tribesmen opposed the expedition because they had an idea that it was intended to carry the hill away, and plant it in British territory. Their attack was repulsed with a loss to them of about twelve men, the casualties on our side being only two or three wounded.

"The Persian Envoy left Cabul on the 20th of November, returning by way of Candahar and Herat."

THE following is a telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 11:—

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Viceregal party spent Sunday at Barrackpore, and returned to Calcutta yesterday morning. In the evening the town was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks on the race-course, which the Royal visitors witnessed from the Grand Stand. The Duke and Duchess left here at 9 23 p.m., their departure being kept private. The Duke expressed himself as delighted with his visit to Calcutta.

"Balukpong, a village on the river Bhoroli, on the Akha frontier, has been selected as the rendezvous of the troops which are to take part in the expedition against the Akha tribe. The infantry are now *en route*. Half a battery of Mountain Artillery is expected to arrive from the Punjab with two guns. As mules are not suitable for the Akha country, the guns will be carried by a corps of transport coolies.

"Disturbances have broken out in Bikaner. The 7th Bombay Native Infantry and three guns have been ordered to proceed there from Nusseerabad, and also a Mhairwarra battalion from Ajmere, and detachments of the Deoli and Eringura Irregulars."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### HODSON, OF HODSON'S HORSE.\*

MR. GEORGE HODSON, the Vicar of Enfield, has, we are glad to see, brought out a new edition of this thrilling record of a wonderful life. For more than twenty years past the story of the achievements of that prince of partisan-officers, Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, has kindled the ardour of many a young Englishman going out to India to seek the bubble, Reputation, at the cannon's mouth; and we trust that there never will be

\* "Hodson, of Hodson's Horse; or Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India." Being extracts from the letter of the late Major W. S. R. Hodson, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, First Bengal European Fusiliers, Commandant of 'Hodson's Horse.' With a vindication from the attack of Mr. Bosworth Smith. Edited by his brother, GEORGE H. HODSON, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Enfield, Prebendary of St. Paul's late senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Fourth edition, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1883.

wanting gallant men among our soldiers, who will burn to follow the example here sketched for them. The present reviewer first read this "Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India," during an unavoidable halt at a very remote dak-bungalow in the plains of India, now many years ago; and the deep impression produced by the simple recital of deeds of extraordinary courage and resolution has never been lost. It is, therefore, with especial pleasure that we hail the appearance of a new edition; for Mr. Hodson has prefixed to it a complete vindication of the memory of his heroic brother from the curiously vindictive slanders lately published by Mr. Bosworth Smith in his "Life of Lord Lawrence," which were noticed at the time with strong disapproval in these columns. And on the fly-leaf appears the testimony of a companion-in-arms of Hodson, whose word ought to be conclusive in the matter, even to Mr. Bosworth Smith:—

"Dear Mr. Hodson,—I am much obliged for the perusal of your Preface to the new edition of your memoir of your brother.

"I am now, as I have always been, fully convinced of his honour and integrity.—Believe me, dear Mr. Hodson, yours very truly,

"NAPIER OF MAGDALA."

"I trust I have done my duty." These were Major Hodson's last words to the writer of the above letter, after the fatal shot at the capture of the Begun's Palace at Lucknow. And in writing these words to the disconsolate widow, Colonel Napier added—"I could have no difficulty in answering this question, as the voice of everyone in the country proclaims it." The story of the hero's death is told with graphic force by an old Sutherland Highlander, who was at his elbow at the fatal moment; and it has been reserved for a Radical *doctrinaire* surveying the terrible scenes of the Mutiny from the snug library of a Harrow "house," to defile the grave of one of the bravest of Englishmen with the statement, absolutely untrue in every particular, that "early in the following year he was killed in the act of 'looting' in a house at Delhi!"

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE ONLY POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As this uncalled for and indefensible Ilbert's Bill seems to have passed in defiance of all remonstrance, the only alleviation and alternative seems to be a strong appeal that Europeans should (as in many other countries) have a right, if they claim it, to be tried by the nearest magistrate or judge of their own race.

AN OLD RESIDENT OF FORTY YEARS IN INDIA.

### RAICHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In page 1342 of your paper of the 7th. inst., you have commented on the paralysis in constructing railway works in India, owing to Her Majesty's Government having decided to move next year that the extension of railways in India shall be referred to a select committee of the House of Commons.

On our railways depend the efficiency of our English army. That army was estimated to be in 1884, 14,000 below its proper strength; by offering rupees 120 to time-expired soldiers for reenlistment, 6,000 veterans have been secured, but how are 8,000 more to be supplied?

There is urgent necessity for strengthening Raichore, lying in North latitude 16 deg. 12 min., East longitude 77 deg. 25 min. Of all great railway bridges in India, the most important probably is that which spans the Kistna River, which bounds Southern India on the north. This bridge, sixteen miles north of Raichore has thirty-six openings of 100 feet each. It must be defended by us against all attempts to injure it, either by Mohammedans of the Hyderabad territory from the north-east, or by Mohammedans of Kurmool from the south-east, or by rebels in fireboats, which might be floated down the Beema and Ristna Rivers.

This bridge connects Madras and Bangalore with Poona and Bombay.

It is well to remember how the Hindoo Empire of Southern India was destroyed by the Mohammedans at the battle of Talikote in A.D. 1565. Talikote lies about sixteen miles north by west of the high banks of the Kistna, which near Jul Droog falls 400 feet in about three miles. Had there been a fortified bridge the Hindoo power might have been saved.

A railway, 120 miles in length, westward from Raichore, through Moodgul to the railway junction at Guduk, would enable us to reinforce Raichore at any time speedily.

While Government is publishing its desires to defend the Roore-Bukhur Bridge, which may not be constructed for five years to come, I do not hear of anything being done to protect the magnificent bridge over the Indus River, two and a-half miles south of Attock.—Your obedient servant,

Dec. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—On the 21st of November, on the invitation of Lord Kimberley, I attended at the India Office, and made his Lordship acquainted with the views the working-men in India held regarding the Ilbert Bill. A brief account of this interview appeared in the *Times* of Nov. 23, on which Lord Kimberley caused Mr. Maitland, his secretary, to address a letter to the *Times* of the Nov. 24, which contained these words:—"Lord Kimberley desires me to say, that in mentioning to Mr. Atkins that the Bill originated with the Government of India, he had no intention of laying any particular stress on that fact."

I replied in a letter to the *Times* of Nov. 26, which contained these words:—"I will not venture to express any opinion as to what Lord Kimberley's intentions may have been, but as I committed to paper the entire conversation immediately after leaving his Lordship's presence, and while it was quite fresh in my memory, I am fortunately in a position to quote the exact words made use of."

Lord Kimberley replied to a certain question I took the liberty of asking, and I requested his permission to make known that reply to the working-men I represent. This his Lordship would not grant, but he said:—"You may tell the people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish particularly that it should be clearly understood the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon, and I hope efforts will now be made to soothe the minds of the people and stop the agitation."

On Nov. 27, a letter was addressed to the *Times* by order of Lord Kimberley, in which his Lordship says:—"That he must emphatically deny that he used any such expressions as those contained in my letter published in the *Times* of the 26th ultimo."

As it was difficult to reconcile the statement made by Lord Kimberley in the *Times* of the 24th November, which admits he told me "that the Bill originated with the Government of India," with his denial of the 27th, and as I wished to avoid any further misunderstanding, and at the same time considered the public had a perfect right to know what did transpire at the interview between Lord Kimberley and myself, I addressed a letter on the 29th ultimo to the *Times*, in which I respectfully invited his Lordship, in fairness, both to me and the public, to state what actually did take place. Nearly a fortnight has now passed since that letter was written, and as his Lordship has not favoured the public with any particulars, I beg to submit for publication the following account of the interview which was committed to paper immediately after leaving his Lordship's presence.

I waited on his Lordship at the time appointed, and had the honour of an interview with him which lasted about an hour, during which time I made him acquainted with the views Anglo-Indians in India, and the working classes especially, held regarding the Bill, and also made known to him the disabilities under which they laboured.

I suggested to his Lordship the advisability of inserting a clause in the Ilbert Bill which would permit of a British-born subject brought before any native judge or magistrate claiming the right of trial by a magistrate or judge who was also a British born subject, and that such right should be allowed if claimed at the opening of the trial, when the defendant should be asked if he desired to claim the privilege. His Lordship said no such modification could be made as it would be altering the principle of the Bill, and further added, that a great many newspapers did not seem to fully understand the extent or nature of the modifications that had been made. It was only intended that native judges and magistrates belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service should exercise the jurisdiction, but that also those natives who had been appointed, under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, to the offices of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates would exercise jurisdiction, and that Lord Northbrook's statements made at Bristol very fairly expressed the views and opinions held by the Government on the subject of the Bill. I told him that the conditions of the Bill, as modified, would be very distasteful to Anglo-Indians, because it would render the position of those who resided in the Mofussil very insecure. His Lordship said that it was considered natives had exercised civil jurisdiction satisfactorily, to which I replied that I was aware Lord Northbrook had said so, but the statement was not borne out by facts, which were against it. "Well," said his Lordship, "we think they will give satisfaction, and we believe this agitation will soon die out, and be forgotten in a year or two." I assured him that he was mistaken; the opposition would not decrease, but would grow much stronger if the Bill became law in its present form. "Then what do the Anglo-Indians mean to do?" he asked. "Agitate until it is withdrawn," I replied. "But," he said, "as we do not intend to withdraw it, what will they do when they understand that?" "I believe they will resist the operation of the law." "But that means disloyalty, rebellion." On which I told him that if the Bill became law in its present form, Anglo-Indians must suffer one way or the other. If they were passive, they would be sure to suffer injustice at the hands of hostile natives,

who were even now gloating over the prospect of the power the Bill would give them, and had not hesitated to tell Europeans and Anglo-Indians of the course they would pursue to crush them when it became law; and knowing this, they would take that course which was natural to an Englishman when danger presented itself. I was sure that Europeans and Anglo-Indians were loyal, but the Government were straining that loyalty too much. I ventured to regret he had not had twenty years' experience in India; if he had he would better understand the feelings of the Anglo-Indians and the nature of the dangers they would be exposed to if the Bill passed into law. Lord Northbrook admitted trumped-up cases were common. "But," said his Lordship, "the Bill gives the right of appeal and also of transfer, if the High Court deem it necessary." In reply, I told him that these would be doubtful blessings to a working man in the Mofussil some 200 or 300 miles from any Presidency town, where the savings of a life might be swallowed up in paying lawyers' fees for his defence. Then how was he going to pay additional charges that would be required. Besides, in the case of an appeal, he might lie weeks in gaol before his appeal could be heard. I then asked him if he could not suspend the operations of the Bill until Parliament met, as I was sure that those I represented in India would accept the decision of that body, and reminded him that they had petitioned the House of Commons, and would think it unfair if no chance was afforded for a consideration of that petition. His Lordship said such a course could not be thought of, as it was entirely opposed to the constitution of the India Office. An opportunity had been afforded during the last session for a consideration of the memorial. Of course, had the prayer of the petitioners been granted, it would have amounted to a vote of censure of the Government, and they would have gone out of office; not that he was at all afraid about that, because they would have had a majority of about seventy on a division. On asking him whether some further modifications could not be made in the Bill, he said:—"It is now in the hands of the Legislative Council of India and the Government here can do nothing more in the matter." I then asked whether in the event of those aggrieved making further representations to Lord Ripon, and the Viceroy were to suggest further modifications, would they receive consideration at the hands of the Government? The reply to this question I am not permitted to make known; but his Lordship added, "You may tell the people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish particularly that it should be clearly understood the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon, and I hope efforts will now be made to soothe the minds of the people and stop the agitation." I told him I would send the intelligence to India, but I would at the same time like to be able to send word that some further modifications might be looked for; he must remember there were many thousands of the working classes whose safety would be imperilled if the Bill passed in its present form, and they felt very strongly on the subject. "Oh!" said his Lordship, "there are only about 40,000," but subsequently corrected himself, and said he thought there were 68,000 British-born subjects in the country. He then went on to criticise the English papers in India that are opposed to the Bill, and said he was ashamed of them. I told him that was no concern of the working classes, which consisted of Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans, who considered they had not been, and were not being fairly treated. His Lordship said:—"Those classes want to have too much their own way; they are aggressive." I told him they were exactly the very reverse; privilege after privilege had been taken away from them and their children, and they were not allowed to compete on equal terms with natives (Asiatics) of the country. They had sent in petition after petition, but no consideration had been given to their appeals. I drew his attention to the memorial, bearing many thousands of signatures, and accompanied by a census of the Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans, sent by myself to Lord Northbrook in 1875, which had not, up to this time, received any consideration. His Lordship said:—"Yes, that is quite in accordance with the policy of this and every other Government. It is not our intention to allow the children of those classes to compete on equal terms with natives of the country. India is to be governed for the natives only."

I told him this seemed very unfair, but it was not more so than the manner in which, at the present time, when two candidates—the one a native, and the other the child of an Anglo-Indian or Indo-European—presented themselves as candidates for a vacancy in the public services, the native received the preference, though the European might be the most competent man. His Lordship said it was quite right and proper that natives should have the preference. "But," I said, "if this is to be the policy, you will make the children of those the Government has attracted to the country from time to time outcasts and paupers, and they will in all probability become a menace and a danger to the State. Could something not be done, some consideration not be displayed for their position?" His Lordship replied:—"Their position may seem hard, but the

natives must be looked after; however, we may consider the subject." I said I was very glad to hear that the subject might be considered, but it would be a pleasing thing if he would enable me to tell these people in India they might hope something would be done for them. He said, "That is more than I can do. I will not hold out a hope that is not likely ever to be realised. In fact, the present Council will certainly not consider the advisability of holding out a prospect of any hope that something might be done for them." We then went back again to the Bill, and I told his Lordship that if it became law it would be likely not only to drive capital out of India, but retard the flow of it into the country, owing to the insecurity for public peace and personal safety that would be created if the Bill became law.

I drew his Lordship's attention to three concerns that were projected before the Bill was drafted, and were now in abeyance, and pointed out to him that capital was necessary for the development of India, because the natives generally would not invest their money in industrial enterprises, and if the Government did anything whatever that would check capital coming into the country for these purposes, they would be pursuing a course injurious to the natives, as they would be preventing the creation of additional industries that were required to give employment and a means of earning a livelihood to the largely increasing native population.

His Lordship said:—"Well, that could not be helped;" however, he hoped that those who were the leaders in this agitation would endeavour to restore calm again. I replied that when men had what they considered a just cause, their leaders had sometimes a difficulty in keeping them back, after which remark I was rising to leave, and had opened the door, when he desired me to close it again. I did so when he said, "Now what I am going to tell you I do not want construed into a threat, but the Government will not withdraw the Bill, whatever the people in India may do; that they are resolved upon." I replied that I was very sorry indeed to hear it; I was sure the agitation would increase, for my constituents considered the present Government were committing as grave a piece of injustice in attempting to deprive them of their rights as a former Government of over 100 years ago were guilty of in attempting to impose a tax upon tea in our American colonies. Trusting you will allow this letter to appear in your columns, I remain, yours obediently,

F. T. ATKINS,

Delegate from the Working-men in India.  
Dec. 12, 1883, 142, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### DECEIVING ENGLAND.

WITHOUT absolutely saying so, Major Baring, in his article in the *Nineteenth Century*, endeavours to make the people of England believe that the agitation in India against the Ilbert Bill is a Tory, and therefore a party agitation. Now, such an attempt is of a piece with the dishonesty which has marked every step of the Government in connection with this Bill. No man ought to know better than Major Baring, that nowhere in the world is the distinction of party so completely obliterated as in India. This is shown in the way in which the Liberals appeal to what may have been done by Lord Mayo to justify what was done by Lord Northbrook, and Conservatives to what was done by Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook to justify what was done by Lord Lytton. Even Lord Ripon, the Radical, declares that he is only in his Local Self-Government scheme carrying out what was initiated by the Tory Lord Mayo. In India measures are of necessity weighed by the way they affect the community, and there is never any possibility of referring them to this or that school. Men do not distrust the actions of the Government as politicians or as partisans; but as men who know how they will be affected by a given measure, or how such a measure will meet a want of the country, or further the interests of the natives or the purpose of the administration; criticism is thus never theoretic but always practical, and men are content to be Anglo-Indians for the simple but very effective reason that, no matter what their views of English politics may be, there is no room in the presence of an Indian question for anything but practical and purely Indian considerations. Now, how does this matter stand as regards the Ilbert Bill? Men of all shades of opinion in India have spoken against it. Mr. Justice Norris, whose politics in England are well known, has voted against the measure, yet no one in India thought of referring his vote to any party proclivities. It was understood to be an honest opinion given upon the merits of the measure; Anglo-Indians assert that the discussion of the Ilbert Bill cannot be a party question. It does not affect Liberal principles or their application to India; but it does affect the whole community of Englishmen as Englishmen. Let us see what evidence Major Baring himself has given in this matter. In March, 1882, in the course of his speech on the Budget, he gave certain figures relating to the employment of natives. Now, these figures, he tells us, show "all branches of

the Public Service which are directly engaged in the Government or Administration of the country, but not such as are concerned with its moral and material development, or the rendering of service to the community on payment. Thus Police, Forests, Political, Gaols, and Registration have been included. On the other hand, Public Works, Mints, Telegraphs, Education, Survey, Post Office, and some other miscellaneous offices have been excluded." The figures are as follow:—

| Class.        | Covenanted. | Uncovenanted. | Total. |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| Europeans ... | 861         | 1,197         | 2,058  |
| Natives ...   | 12          | 2,102         | 2,024  |
| Totals ...    | 873         | 3,299         | 4,082  |

Why Major Baring left out the departments in which the natives are largely in excess of the Europeans, we cannot say. But we suppose he meant that he has divided them into executive and administrative branches; but if so, Forests, Political, and Registration ought certainly to be classed with Education, Survey, and the Post Office. Accepting his figures, we find that Lord Ripon is legislating to satisfy the claims of twelve natives and to ignore the claims of the 2,012 natives, and 1,197 Europeans; for the Ilbert Bill, as it was first proposed, excluded uncovenanted executive officers, whether Europeans or natives, from the office of Justice of the Peace. In the form which Major Baring now represents that it has been presented to India, the Bill strictly confines itself to the twelve covenanted native officers. Since Major Baring gave those figures, one covenanted native officer has died. Of the eleven, therefore, left who might receive a right to exercise jurisdiction over Europeans under the Bill, only three are actually qualified. Two of these are in Bengal, and one in Bombay. All three are Bengalis. One is a Brahmin of a caste who have lost all claims to consideration as priests, and who are only entitled to the name of Brahmin. One is a Vaidya, or by caste a medical practitioner; and the third is a Kayastha, or writer by caste. Of the whole number two are Parsees, one is a native of Assam, one is a Mahratti Brahmin, and the rest are Bengalis. It is not easy to see how these eleven men can represent the masses of India, but of the whole population of India only these eleven men will be affected by the Bill, and of these eleven only three men will be immediately affected. Now, bearing this in mind, English readers will be able to gauge pretty accurately the statement of Major Baring in the following passage:—"There are probably a large number of natives in India who scarcely know that this Bill has ever been introduced, and who would not be affected in one way or the other were it withdrawn. There are also a very few educated natives who have advocated the withdrawal of the Bill. But I feel assured that the mass of the natives who take an intelligent interest in politics and whose number is increasing daily, would regard the withdrawal of this Bill as an outward and visible sign that the moderate views of the best Anglo-Indian statesmen, past and present, were for the future to be subordinated to those of the extreme anti-native section of the European community." "Now, here we have a gigantic untruth. Major Baring knew the truth and he placed it before the English public, so disguised as to be a source of mischief. He first gives the fact that the native of India care nothing about the powers to be conferred on two Bengalis in Bengal, and one in Bombay. He then infers a particular point which he gravely exaggerates, and then treats his inference, exaggerated as it is, as a fact within the knowledge of all men. He knows that there is no mass of natives who take an intelligent interest in politics. He knows that the small section which does take an interest in politics are so given to false representations, to disloyalty, to reckless attacks upon the administration and the officers of Government as to give rise to a Vernacular Press Act, and to make the repeal of that Act a great deal of a mistake. Major Baring knows that last autumn and last winter he himself and Lord Ripon deplored the want of intelligence shown by natives who attempt to discuss political questions. He knows that Lord Ripon sent a circular to all Local Governments, to all public bodies, and to every newspaper in India seeking for a remedy against the ignorant way in which natives discussed political questions. Further, Major Baring of all men knew thoroughly well that such papers as the *Indian Spectator*, the *Bengali*, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, the *Hindoo Patriot*, and a host of others, all united in declaring that the measure in itself was absolutely nothing, but that it was everything as a proof that the Government contemplated the possibility of withdrawing from India, and leaving India to govern itself. Of the truth of Major Baring's statement, the English public may judge, when we say that he had the best means of knowing that agitation in favour of the Bill has never spread to the leaders of native society; that they have kept aloof from it in a remarkable manner; that the agitation has never extended beyond a few of the educated natives supported by the students at the Presidencies; and that those who have been loudest in support of the Bill have formed an association, not to secure its passing into law, but to bring about what they call a reform of the government of India. The only fund attempted to be raised by the natives is called the National Fund, and in five months,

even with the help of big donations, this fund amounts to only Rs.6,000. It is to be expended, not in support of the Bill, but in bringing about the reform of the government of India; and to common sense this smacks a great deal more of opposition than support. Major Baring knew all this, for it took place under his eyes, so that his misstatement in the *Nineteenth Century* cannot escape the charge of being wilful. Like the telegram of March 9, it was meant to entrap the judgment of Englishmen.—*Indian Daily News*.

#### THE ANCIENT LAND LAW OF BENGAL.

THE object of the new Bengal Tenancy Bill, say its authors, is not to redistribute landed property, but "to restore the ancient land law of the country." This very important question has been thoroughly examined and most ably reviewed by Mr. Henry Bell in a pamphlet, the receipt of which we acknowledged last week. The first point raised is that the zemindars are not proprietors of the soil in the sense the words are understood in England. Mr. Bell thus answers this point: "It is a matter of history that when the East India Company obtained possession of Bengal in 1765, the greatest anarchy and confusion prevailed throughout the country. The central authority of the Emperor of Delhi had been shattered, and the Mohammadan Viceroy who governed in his name, having no object in view but their own aggrandisement, indulged in a general system of spoliation and pillage. It is hardly an exaggeration to say, that nearly every man of property in the country had been massacred or brought to ruin. As the great source of revenue was the land tax, it was natural that the landed proprietors or zemindars would be the chief victims in a general system of plunder. In the palmy days of Mohammadan rule the land-tax was assessed with moderation and collected without oppression. The first Mohammadan assessment of Bengal was made by Akbar, shortly after his conquest of the country, in the year 1573. The principle upon which he secured his conquest was to conciliate the Hindus and to unite them as much as possible to his person and Government. The Hindu proprietors were everywhere left in the enjoyment of their lands, subject to a quit rent which each had to pay to the Government. The tax imposed upon Bengal amounted to a little more than a million sterling; and for a period of 140 years little or no addition was made to the taxation of the country. By the moderation of his rule Akbar conciliated his subjects and consolidated his empire; agriculture was encouraged and waste lands brought into cultivation; and the zemindars lived in dignity and opulence in the undisturbed possession of their estates and the quiet employment of the profits, which an extended cultivation and an increased population produced. But with the decline of the Mogul Empire, the principles of Akbar were departed from, and from the year 1722 a system, not of government, but of pillage and robbery prevailed. Between that year and 1763 an addition of more than a million sterling was added to the land tax of Bengal. Those zemindars who were either unable to pay or unwilling to submit to these exactions were treated with a cruelty revolting to humanity. They were dispossessed of their property, thrown into prison, and subjected to every conceivable torture. One tyrant of the name of Jaffir Khan is said to have dispossessed a large number of the zemindars of Bengal, and to have appropriated the whole of the rents of their estates which he collected by his own officers, leaving to the zemindars a bare pittance scarcely sufficient for subsistence. But though subjected to these acts of tyranny and oppression, the right of the zemindars to their lands was never denied, and sooner or later they were invariably restored to their estates.

He quotes Warren Hastings to show,

"That the zemindars "were the proprietors; that the lands were their estates and their inheritance; that from a long continuance of the lands in their families, it was to be concluded they have rivetted an authority in the district, acquired an ascendancy over the minds of the ryots, and ingratiated their affections."

One of the charges against Warren Hastings when he was impeached in Parliament was the following in the language of Burke:—

That "the property of the lands of Bengal was, according to the laws and customs of that country, an inheritable property and that it was with few exceptions, vested in certain natives, called zemindars or landholders, under whom other natives, called talukdars and ryots, have certain subordinate rights of property or occupancy in the said lands; that the said natives were Hindus, and that their rights and privileges were grounded upon the possession of regular grants, a long series of family succession and fair purchase; that it appeared that Bengal had been under the dominion of the Mogul and subject to a Mohammadan Government, for above two hundred years; that, while the Mogul Government was in its vigour, the property of zemindars was held sacred; and that either by voluntary grant from the said Mogul or by composition with him, the native Hindus were left in the free, quiet, and undisturbed possession of their lands, on the single condition of paying a fixed certain

and unalterable revenue or quit-rent, to the Mogul Government; that this revenue or quit-rent was called the *aussal jumma* or original ground-rent of the provinces, and was not increased from the time it was first settled in 1573 to 1740, when the regular and effective Mogul Government ended. That notwithstanding that the right of property and inheritance had been repeatedly acknowledged by the said Warren Hastings to be in the zemindars and other native landholders; and notwithstanding that he had declared 'that the security of private property was the greatest encouragement to industry, on which the wealth of every State depended,' the said Warren Hastings, nevertheless, in direct violation of those acknowledged rights and principles, did universally let the lands of Bengal in farm for five years; thereby destroying all the rights of private property of the zemindars, thereby delivering the management of their estates to farmers, and transferring by a most arbitrary and unjust act of power the whole landed property of Bengal from the owners to strangers."

What could be a better proof than the above that the zemindars were the actual proprietors of the soil?

We turn next to the rights of ryots. Mr. Bell says: "I do not wish to be tedious, but when so astounding an assertion is made that Lord Cornwallis and his advisers left the ryots without protection and deliberately overlooked their rights, or as Mr. Ilbert says, left them outstanding, it is only fair that I should let the authors of the Permanent Settlement speak in their own defence." Sir John Shore thus wrote about rights of ryots:—

"With respect to the ryots their rights appear very uncertain and indefinite. While the demands of Government upon the zemindars were regulated by some standard as I conclude it was from the time of Akbar to that of Jaffer Khan, they had little temptation or necessity to oppress their ryots, but the same variable discretion, which has affected the payments required from them, has extended in the same manner to the ryots. The rates of the land were, probably, fixed formerly according to the nature of the soil and its produce; the cesses imposed by the zemindars were an enhancement of those rates, and arbitrary at first without being oppressive. It is, however, generally understood that the ryots by long occupancy acquire a right of possession to the soil, and are not subject to be removed; but this right does not authorise them to sell or mortgage it, and it is so far distinct from a right of property. This, like all other rights under a despotic Government, is precarious. The zemindars, when an increase has been forced upon them, have exercised the right of demanding it from the ryots. If we admit the property of the soil to be solely vested in the zemindars, we must exclude any acknowledgment of such rights in favour of the ryots, except where they may acquire it from the proprietor."

Sir John made the following remarks on rent-rates:—

"In every district throughout Bengal, where the license of exaction has not exceeded all rule, the rents of the land regulated by known rates, and in some districts each village has its own. These rates are formed with respect to the produce of the land at so much per bigha; some lands produce two crops a year, some three; the more profitable articles, such as the mulberry plant, betel leaf, tobacco and sugar-cane, render the value of the land proportionately great. These rates must have been fixed upon a measurement of the land, and the settlement of Turymul may have furnished the basis of them. In the course of time cesses were superadded to that standard, and became included on a subsequent valuation, the rates varying with each succeeding measurement."

The occupancy and non-occupancy ryots were thus described:—

"There are two other distinctions of importance with respect to the rights of the ryots. Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other causes, have a stronger right than others, and may, in some measure, be considered as hereditary tenants, and they generally pay the highest rents. The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village, where they do not reside; they are considered as tenants at will; and having only a temporary accidental interest in the soil, which they cultivate, will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class, and when oppressed easily abandon the land, to which they have no attachment."

A ryot pays his rent either by a formal or implied agreement. The first is a deed called the pottah, which ought to express the nature and terms of his tenure and the amount of his rent; it often, however, refers some of the conditions to indefinite rule, such as the custom of the village or the pergunnah, the rates of an elapsed year, or the rent of his predecessor. The terms of an implied agreement are sometimes specific, as in Chittagong, where the rents are paid from year to year, according to rates established upon a measurement of the lands in the year 1767; or indefinite, as having reference to the rates of the last and preceding year, as in Nuddea. In some places, as in the northern parts of the Dacca districts, the collections are made by a measurement of the land held by each renter, immediately previous to the harvest, agreeable to which the lands are valued, and the rents received.

Leases to the khudkast ryots, or those who cultivate the land of the village where they reside, are generally given without any limitation of period, and express that they are to hold the lands, paying the rents from year to year. Hence the right of occupancy originates, and it is equally understood as a prescriptive law, that the ryots who hold by this tenure, cannot relinquish any part of the lands in their possession or change the species of cultivation without a forfeiture of the right of occupancy. Pykast ryots, or those who cultivate the land of villages, where they do not reside, hold their lands upon a more indefinite tenure. The leases to them are generally granted with a limitation in point of time, and when they deem the terms unfavourable they repair to some other spot.

Mr. Bell then shows that the rent paid by ryots was reckoned itself at half or three-fourths of the gross value of produce.

Such were the main features of the ancient land law of Bengal. If the Government wishes to be consistent, it ought to restore the *statu quo ante*, and if it does so neither the zemindars nor ryots will have any right to complain. The Government may well say that it is bound to enforce the old law of Bengal, and if under that law the zemindar is found to have better rights than the ryot, the Legislature of to-day cannot fairly be blamed. Mr. Bell deserves the thanks of both the Government and the zemindars for elucidating the "ancient land law of Bengal," so clearly, unmistakably and forcibly.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE "TIMES" ON THE ILBERT BILL.

WE gave on Saturday the statement made by Lord Ripon concerning the Ilbert Bill, and this morning will be found in our Calcutta telegram an account of its reception by the European population. It will be seen that the impression produced is anything but favourable. The Viceroy's explanation of the delay in making known the actual position of affairs and the intentions of the Government is rejected as inadequate; while the attempt to throw the whole initiative in Indian legislation into the hands of the Secretary of State is even more severely criticised. Lord Ripon professes himself anxious that the opinions upon the Ilbert Bill should be laid before Parliament before it is finally discussed in the Executive Council, but alleges the unwillingness of the Cabinet to agree to this course. It is true, as he observes, that the Indian Government cannot control either Her Majesty's Ministers or the House of Commons, but it ought to have control over its own order of business. If Lord Ripon has any genuine desire that this unhappy measure should be discussed in the House of Commons, he has only to postpone its further discussion in India for a couple of months. He may rely upon it that men will readily be found to bring it fully and forcibly before both Houses of Parliament. If he pleads that this course would be inconvenient for a Cabinet which has a good deal of business on hand for next Session, he justifies the retort that the proper duty of a Viceroy is to maintain the interests of India, not to make things smooth for his party at home. The telegrams which we published last week and that which appears to-day must deepen the conviction in every candid mind that Lord Ripon committed a gigantic blunder in bringing forward such a measure at all, and that he repeats it each day that he refuses frankly to withdraw the Bill. No principle, however lofty, and no argument, however plausible, can for an instant justify political action which arouses the fiercest passions in a community previously tranquil. Had the Indian populations been visibly boiling over with discontent, and India itself on the brink of a revolution, the desperate nature of the situation would have excused desperate attempts to deal with it. But no language can adequately characterise the madness which, in mere pursuit of an abstract principle for which not one per million of the people of India ever dreamt of contending, has arrayed Europeans and natives in opposite camps and brought into glaring relief the fundamental difficulties of English rule in India. Were all and a thousand times all that its most eager apologists have ever said for the Ilbert Bill to be proved with mathematical conclusiveness, it would be a mere impertinence in face of the fact that a community which was peaceful has been perturbed, that relations which were easy have been strained, and that the representative of the Queen is deserted by the best supporters of her power, and covered with interested adulation by the organs of fanaticism and disloyalty.

With this crushing and unanswerable condemnation of Lord Ripon's policy before us, we have no inclination to reargue the details of the Ilbert Bill. Opinions have differed widely about that measure, judged upon abstract principles and regarded as a development of a certain theory of government. But it is now shown with a clearness that must startle the dullest theorist to be no abstract problem in social dynamics that Lord Ripon has been working out, but a question of practical politics. Judged on that ground, the Ilbert Bill is universally condemned. *Securus judicat orbis terrarum*. There is a judgment finally passed upon all important questions which is not formulated in polemical utterances or based upon the issues of dialectical contests, but is silently formed by the common sense of the world. Before the judgment arguments thought irrefutable wither into insignificance, institutions which but yesterday had their eager defenders are suddenly seen to be indefensible, and changes opposed by all the resources of logic and all the power of vested interests are found to be inevitable. By that final court of appeal Lord Ripon's policy in this matter stands irrevocably condemned, and we therefore hold it idle to rehearse again the arguments already set forth in these columns and never adequately met. The last temptation to do so is removed by the fact that the Indian Government itself has practically abandoned its case. In another place will be found a letter from Dr.

W. W. Hunter, who has already appeared as the authoritative exponent and defender of Lord Ripon's policy. His ability and literary skill are well known and form a sufficient guarantee that whatever can be said for the Ilbert Bill will be said by him. Yet in the last paragraph of his letter he admits that he himself was opposed to the measure in its original form, and intimates that all he now says is to be read with reference to the modifications forced upon Lord Ripon by public opinion. But what is yet more important is the fact, which every careful reader can verify for himself, that his letter is not a justification of the Ilbert Bill in any form, but an apology for its introduction.

In a former letter Dr. Hunter argued that the Ilbert Bill was rendered necessary by declarations made half a century ago and subsequently embodied in the Queen's Proclamation when the government of India was taken out of the hands of the East India Company. We pointed out that the men who made these declarations must be taken to have known what they meant, and that the practice of themselves and their successors in the government of India furnishes the only valid interpretation of their meaning. We asked on what grounds it can be pretended that arrangements consonant with the principles of our rule for half a century are now declared to be so much at variance therewith as to justify their reversal by the Ilbert Bill. This question Dr. Hunter answers by saying that in 1882, when the revised code was under discussion, a pledge was given to the native members of Council that "the question of jurisdiction should be separately considered on its merits." But this merely shows that Lord Ripon's present policy was initiated in 1882 instead of 1883. Consideration of the question on its merits is separated by a very wide gulf from the settlement of the question in a manner conspicuous for its omissions, and this gulf Dr. Hunter does not attempt to bridge. Nor does he explain why, after the pledge was embodied in propositions which many experienced administrators in India approved, Lord Ripon expanded them into a measure which no one heartily approves and which those most directly interested unreservedly condemn. In the whole mass of official opinions on the Ilbert Bill, we question whether one can be found conveying frank and thorough approval, though there are many showing that the writer was anxious to make the best of a bad job. Dr. Hunter does not attempt to deal with this great body of hostile opinion, but tries to show that certain persons approve the principle of the Bill. Approval of an abstract principle goes a very little way in this world, else statesmen and soldiers would find their occupation gone. We are not concerned in the very least with what men thought of a principle or with what they thought even of Lord Ripon's proposals a year ago. The only important thing is what they think of the actual Ilbert Bill, and what they think of it to-day. One Lieutenant Governor of Bengal actually in office and confronted with concrete propositions outweighs, not five, but five hundred, former occupants of the post who dealt only with an unembodied idea. Dr. Hunter sets against the opinions of Mr. Justice Stephen those of other Law Members of the Council. What their opinions were upon a vaguely presented principle we do not care to inquire, but we can assure Dr. Hunter that his list would have to be notably reduced where we go upon their present opinions concerning the Ilbert Bill itself. But really it is playing with the subject to collect a few individual opinion some given upon a totally different case, and others, as a reference to the printed documents will show, given with the most important reserves and qualifications, when we have to deal with such a universal condemnation of the actual measure as now exists. Lord Northbrook's speech at Bristol certainly conveyed the impression that the modifications to be made in the Bill exclude statutory civilians from exercising criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen. It has since been affirmed that this is a mistake, and in that case we can readily understand the continued demand for unconditional withdrawal. Dr. Hunter deprecates the creation of a legislative distinction between covenanted native civilians appointed after an English training and competitive examination and statutory civilians appointed in India without any such training. But the distinction exists in fact, it is one of the most important that can be conceived in relation to the question of jurisdiction, and no legislation that ignores it can be sound or workable. When distinctions are talked of, Englishmen who qualify themselves by a costly and exhausting education may well ask why any native whose local influence can procure him an appointment is to be placed at once in the position they have striven so hard to attain.

#### THE AGITATION AGAINST THE "ILBERT BILL NO. II."—(THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.)

A MEETING of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar was held on Saturday, Nov. 17, at the Town Hall, "for the purpose of taking further steps to have the hasty legislation in connection with the Bengal land system reconsidered." The meeting was attended by a large number of European and native gentlemen not connected with the committee, who came to give the proceedings their support. Dr. Rajendralalla Mitter took the chair.

The meeting was addressed by the chairman and the Maharaja Jotindro Mohun Tagore at considerable length. The latter proposed that the committee should submit a memorial to his Excellency the Viceroy with reference to the official opinions upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill, published in the *Gazette of India* of Oct. 20, 1883.

Narandra Krishna and Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Peary Mohun Mookerjee next introduced and proposed the second resolution, that the memorial be submitted to the Secretary of State with reference to the despatch of the Government of India, upon which his sanction to the Bill was accorded, praying that he will direct that no further proceedings in the matter of the Bill shall be taken until he has had the oppor-

tunity of reconsidering his determination with reference to the facts stated in the memorial; further, that a memorial be presented to the Viceroy, praying that the Bill be postponed till orders from the Secretary of State on the above memorial be received.

Mr. Keswick seconded the resolution. He said that he would not believe that Government in the face of the weighty reasons put forward against the Bill would persist in proceeding with it in its present form. Its one-sidedness had been clearly shown, not by landlords only, but by almost all the experienced Government officials consulted. He agreed with the Lieutenant Governor as to the desirability of peasant proprietorship as to giving the ryot a greater incentive to improve the land, but if those who had inherited the land or purchased it were to be deprived of their proprietary rights in favour of the ryot, surely some compensation should be made. The speaker then quoted the opinions expressed in Mr. Bell's pamphlet, and the statement made by Sir Ashley Eden and others, to the effect that the ryots of Bengal are in a prosperous condition and know their legal rights. He also coincided in the opinion of Mr. Munro that a stringent law to prevent illegal cesses would do much more good than this revolutionary one, that would rob the zemindar to give to the ryot what he never asked for, and had no right to. He then remarked that it was unfortunate that some of the officials connected with the preparation of this Bill were Irishmen known to be anti-landlords. He had the greatest respect for their honour and ability, but the fact of their holding these views made them feel that it would have been better if they had not been consulted. Let them do the utmost they could constitutionally to prevent this Bill being passed. It would cause much litigation between zemindars and their ryots. Mr. Ilbert admitted this, but said that no doubt the Government of the day would be able to deal with it.

Messrs. Bell and Hill supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The *Pioneer* says:—"Even its most enthusiastic supporters, if such there be, have begun to despair of passing the Bengal Rent Bill this cold weather. The debates in Select Committee are said to be interminable, the opponents of the measure having apparently taken a lesson in obstruction from the irreconcilables in Parliament. There is, besides, every probability that such extensive alterations will be made in the Bill that it will have to be republished, a proceeding which will shelve the measure for several months."

#### INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

Major General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who is about to take over command of the Meerut Division, arrived at Bombay, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, on Nov. 21. Their Royal Highnesses leave for Meerut on the 24th. The Commander in Chief of the Madras Army (Sir Frederick Roberts) was at Trevandrum on the 9th inst.

General Hardinge, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, will leave Bombay on Nov. 28, for his proposed tour in the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency will visit Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, and Satara, and return to Poona on Dec. 26.

Major General Sir H. Macpherson left Allahabad on Nov. 21 on a visit of inspection to Benares and Dinapore.

Brigadier General Oldershaw, C.B., returned to Kurrachee on the 9th inst., from Europe and resumed command of the district from Brigadier General Smart, who left for Bombay on the 13th.

Major General John Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired from the service on a pension of £1,000 per annum, and proceeds to New Zealand from Calcutta.

The services of Lieut. Col. A. C. Toker, Bengal Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, and has rejoined his regiment at Dinapore.

Col. A. Carnegie, and Col. W. R. Houghton, Bombay Staff Corps, are promoted to Major General.

Should Lieut. Col. C. R. Pennington not be provided for elsewhere, he will, the Allahabad paper says, succeed to the officiating appointment of Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers on the departure of Lieut. Col. Macnaghten on the two years' furlough recently granted him. Colonel Pennington's position in the regiment is peculiar, he having not only been eight years longer in it, but has nine months more service than the present commandant. Colonel Macnaghten's brevet, however, dates six weeks earlier than Colonel Pennington's. The former belongs to the local cavalry but has accepted staff corps rules as regards promotion; the latter, however, joined the Staff Corps on its formation in 1861.

On the return to duty of Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel F. Knowles, now in command, intends proceeding to England on furlough for one year.

Orders for the camp of exercise at Umballa have been issued.

Colonel Harvey, K.O.B., commands the 1st, and Lieutenant Colonel Channer, V.C., 3rd Pioneers, the 2nd Infantry Brigade. Both brigades are weak, each consisting of two battalions only. Lieutenant Colonel Bushman, C.B., commands the Cavalry Brigade.

On the recommendation of a medical board general leave of absence, from 25th October to 22nd January next, is granted to Major R. A. Crawford, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, is about to retire from the service.

Major Whitehead, 1st South Lancashire, and Colonel Farrington, South Yorkshire, have been granted extensions of leave in England until the 15th December and 15th January next, respectively.

Captain H. E. Penton, 7th Bo. N. I., goes home to join the Staff College.

Captain F. Stevenson, 19th Bombay N.I., who was lately on special duty in the Military Department, Government of India, is likely to be appointed Officiating Station Staff Officer at Neemuch, and he will probably be confirmed in the appointment when Major Spratt's tenure has expired.

Captain E. V. P. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Lieut. Bouchier, Scottish Rifles, is posted to the 2nd Battalion.

Lieut. Brett, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed to the 4th Madras Cavalry as a Staff Corps probationer.

Lieut. J. E. Harvey, R.A., proceeds from Allahabad to Secunderabad, and joins D Battery, 1st Brigade, into which he has been transferred.

Lieut. P. A. Clague, Rangoon Volunteers, has been attached for duty to E Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Lieut. D. J. Paterson, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has sent in his resignation.

Lieut. A. Clark, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave to England for twelve months, from date of departure.

Under instructions from the War Office the following paymasters are directed to proceed to England:—Major E. E. Coote and R. M. J. Nott, and Captain J. S. Brereton.

Several officers of the Bombay General List having lately petitioned to be placed under the same scale of pensions as officers of the local service, the Secretary of State has intimated his inability to comply with the request.

The military authorities have ruled that the half-yearly examinations by the higher standard in Persian can be held at any military station, where a qualified board can be assembled, instead of only at Peshawur, Lahore, and Allahabad.

Surgeon Major E. C. Markey, A.M.D., on leave in England, has been detailed for duty at Woolwich, and will be struck off the strength of the Bengal command.

The following transfers have been made:—Lieuts. Rich, Lincolnshire; Vans Agnew, South Lancashire; and Wynnam, East Lancashire, to the 1st Battalions of their regiments, and Lieuts. Armstrong, Lincolnshire; Elrington, Dorsetshire; and Showers, Norfolk, to the 2nd Battalions.

The 7th Bengal Infantry arrived at Morar on Nov. 5, at which station it will remain until further orders.

The King's Own Borderers, 1st Battalion, marched from Dugshai on the 12th November, *en route* for Umballa, where it will remain for the drill season.

The guard of honour of 100 rank and file from the 10th Bombay Native Infantry drawn up at the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of H. E. the Governor's arrival was a very fine looking body of men. Not a man was under five feet nine inches, and nearly all had one, and some two medals. Of the three native officers, all very tall men, nearly six feet each in height, one had three medals and the order of merit, and the remainder, two medals each. Should the Duke of Connaught during his stay in Bombay, wish to see a native regiment of the Bombay Army, there are few which in physical appearance can compare with the 10th Native Infantry.

Surgeon G. A. Emerson, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge of the 17th, the Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, has proceeded on furlough for one year to England.

It has been definitely decided that the Commissariat Department shall undertake the duty of receiving, shipping, landing, and distributing stores of all kinds, and for all departments, on occasions of future equipment and despatch of expeditions beyond sea.

The Government of India have ruled that men of the Army Hospital Native Corps are not entitled to receive war medals, but that any specially deserving case may be submitted for consideration on its own merits.

The Chief Court of the Punjab has found it necessary to issue the following circular:—

"A case has recently been brought to the notice of the judges in which a Criminal Court issued a summons for the appearance of a soldier in military employ, and did not send it for service to the soldier's commanding officer. The judges accordingly invite the attention of the Criminal Courts subordinate to them to the provisions of Section 72 of the Criminal

Procedure Code, which are wide enough to include persons in military employ, and request that, whenever it is necessary to summon an officer, or soldier, or other person in military employ the summons may always be sent for service to the commanding officer of the person to be served, unless there are special reasons, which should be recorded, for proceeding otherwise."

The Indian Government sailing ship *Czarwitch*, Captain Hotham, arrived in harbour on Nov. 21, in tow of the I. G. S. *Dagmar*, from Vingorla, which port she left on the 19th instant, with details of British regiments. She will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in tow of the *Dagmar*, with details of British regiments consisting of three European men, one native officer, fifty-five native men, one woman, two children, and three followers.

The 2nd Regiment Punjab Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Colonel F. Lance, marched from Dera Ghazi Khan on the 12th November, *en route* for Dera Ismael Khan, where the corps is to be quartered.

The 29th Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, under the command of Major V. W. Tragear, will march from Agra for the camp of exercise at Meerut on Nov. 19, reaching that station about Dec. 1, where it will remain for December and January.

The 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment leaves Bareilly by route march to Dinapore on Nov. 21, halting at Fategunge, Shajehanpore, Sitapore, Nawabgunge, Faizabad, Jaunpore, Benares, Saidpore, Buxar, and Keolwur, and arriving at Dinapore on Jan. 12 next.

There was a great falling off in the attendance of the Calcutta Volunteers at parade on the 14th inst., the A Company having only a few men. The Naval Company appeared in their uniform, and looked very well. Though the company has 110 names on paper, it is very doubtful if more than forty to fifty make themselves efficient.

The "Bengal Army List" for the first quarter of 1884, the *Pioneer* says, will be much improved in appearance and reduced in size. The type for the current "Army List," which has been kept standing for the past quarter of a century, will be replaced by new type cast in India. "We would take this opportunity of pointing out to Major Colleen, to whom we believe the credit is due of trying to improve the "Army List," that its efficiency would not be impaired by the omission of all Volunteer corps located in Burma, Mysore, and the Central Provinces, who are under the military administration of the Madras Presidency; staff appointments and salaries which are given in the Pay Code; the Bengal Military Orphan Fund, Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, Indian Service Family Pensions, and the Furlough Regulations, as it is only a waste of public money producing them quarterly, when they already exist in other publications. We would like to see one "Imperial Army List of all India."

**SERIOUS CHARGE.**—We hear that a sergeant of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment is about to be arraigned before a district court-martial on charges of a somewhat serious character. At this stage, we refrain from mentioning either the name of the impeached non-commissioned officer or the nature of the indictment.—*Lucknow Express*.

#### THE STAFF CORPS ACCELERATED PROMOTION FUND.

THE following notice has been sent to all Members of Parliament of both parties:—"Amid all the clamour of army reformers the Indian Army very seldom finds a prominent place, and it is only by agitation, which in itself is far from desirable, that those whose lot is cast in that service ever get their grievances properly attended to. The subject of pension and retirement regulations was brought prominently forward a couple of years ago, with the result that a most disgraceful state of affairs was exposed, and a speedy remedy had to be adopted, which, though far from complete, has done a reasonable amount of justice. Another complaint of great importance has now come to the front, and that is on the question of promotion in the Staff Corps and Indian Army. It is a fact that under the present rules a lieutenant is not promoted till after twelve years' service, and a captain does not develop into a major till after twenty years—a period at which he would, if in a British regiment, be superannuated. A major is not promoted to the rank of colonel till after twenty-six years. As against this, a cavalry subaltern in a British regiment gets a troop in about seven years, while the infantry subaltern is promoted, on the average, in nine years. There is no sort of reason for this glaring anomaly; indeed, the advantage, if any, ought to be on the side of those who have to serve out of England, and in an unhealthy country. A further injustice is done to the sub-lieutenants in India, by which many of them are deprived of one or even two years' service and it is intended to bring the whole subject before Parliament and the country in every legal way. The security of India depends on the existence of an efficient and contented army, and the sooner the powers that be look to this matter, with a view to remedying it, the better it will be in the interest of the nation. The headquarters of the movement are at 22, Grosvenor Mansions, Westminster."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883.

## THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AS OUR FUTURE VICEROY.

LORD LORNE's address, delivered at the Colonial Institute, on Tuesday evening last, on "Our Relations with the Colonies," will be read with delight, and even with enthusiasm, by every patriotic Colonist and Anglo-Indian. And to all those, here at home in England, who put the interests of our beloved nationality and our glorious Empire above the paltry interests of party, and are strong enough to despise the clamour of Brummagem caucus-mongers and Radical place-hunters, it will be felt to be a matter for the warmest congratulation that Britain still has among her loyal sons, men like Lord Lorne and Lord Dufferin—men who, although their political lot happens to have been cast by birth among those who habitually revile the pioneers of our Anglo-Saxon race in India and the Colonies, are not afraid to step out from their party on questions of real Imperial import. Lord Lorne's address on Tuesday, like Lord Dufferin's on a somewhat similar occasion last year at the Empire Club, has the true Imperial ring in every sentence. His demand for consideration and justice for the feelings and wishes of Colonists might well be pondered by those Radicals, who are now so bitterly attacking the dearest rights and privileges of Englishmen in India, under the pretence of pleasing some half-dozen Native Judges. Even in matters of "sentiment," Lord Lorne shows that he has learnt how large is the share that is borne by "sentiment" in the wise direction of human affairs; and every Anglo-Indian, as well as millions of Colonists, will heartily support his Lordship's proposal that the names of Canada and Australia should be borne in the Royal and Imperial title of our Gracious Sovereign. To some it will seem like the irony of fate that the son and heir of the Duke of Argyll should be the man to propose the logical development of Lord Beaconsfield's Imperial

Titles Act; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that, though the Duke did oppose Lord Beaconsfield on this question, yet it was proved beyond doubt that His Grace had himself been the first, some years before, when Secretary of State, officially to style Her Majesty "Empress of India."

Lord Lorne's name has often been mentioned for the Viceroyalty of India, whenever the dark and evil reign of the present Viceroy shall have come to an end. The appointment of the husband of the gracious Princess would at all times have been a popular one, among both Natives and Anglo-Indians, whether made by a Liberal or by a Conservative Government. But, after this Colonial Institute speech, we have no hesitation in saying that Lord Lorne would be received in India with acclamations, for his own sake, not less than for that of the Royal lady who is his wife.

## LORD RIPON'S ADVOCATES IN THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE Calcutta *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of Nov. 8, has an appreciative article on Sir E. Baring's recent defence of Lord Ripon's policy. It concludes thus:—

"Sir E. Baring only tells the bare truth when he says that the policy will materially increase the hold of the Government on the attachment and loyalty of the people and that at no former time have the natives of India been more attached to British rule, or more loyal to the Crown than they are at present."

This certificate ought to be very gratifying to Lord Ripon and Sir E. Baring. Its precise value may be estimated by two or three extracts from the other leading articles in the *same issue* of the *Patrika*. The attachment "to British rule" does not seem to be very conspicuous in the following passage, which occurs in the first article:—

"The despotic Government introduced by the British has no parallel in the annals of the world. It is not so violent as that introduced by the Mussulmans, but it is more pervading, and more corroding in its effects."

And even the policy of Lord Ripon itself, when directed towards other objects than that of humiliating Englishmen, does not seem to meet with such warm approval as one might have expected; for the same leading article thus glances at Mr. Ilbert's Bengal Tenancy Bill:—

"Now as to confiscation of property, it is true that, the Bengal Zemindars have their land, but in other parts of India the Government has deprived all classes of landlords of their property. The indigenous manufactures have been destroyed, and almost the entire body of our artisans have been forced to take to the plough, or turn pedlars dealing in British manufactures."

But there appears to be hope yet for the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, for the leader writer continues:—

"So long the British have to depend upon Indian soldiers for the protection of their Indian Empire, it is mere rhetoric to say that India is absolutely at the mercy of the British Government."

The second article in the *same issue* of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is devoted to "checking the spirit of ascendancy"—as Mr. Gladstone has it—of Sir Lepel Griffin and the Political Department of the Government of India. So we can hardly be surprised if this Department is described in the following terms, scarcely compatible with the love expressed for Lord Ripon:—

"Let us first see what a political is, generally speaking, like. In his 'early life' he comes to this country to earn his livelihood. His father is, no doubt, a respectable and useful member of society. Perhaps his father manufactured the best boots in the West-end, or his uncle grew the finest potatoes in Perthshire. In India, the son of the potato-grower—we mean no disrespect—finds himself raised to an awful position. He comes here and finds himself gradually in the position of, not rulers of men like our officials, but the rulers of Kings. Is he not 'surrounded by parasites and flatterers' calculated 'to enfeeble the intellect?' Colonel Phayre is a proof."

But later on in the *same article* it is made clear that it is not political only who have no part or lot

in the affection felt for Lord Ripon. For the writer continues:—

"The British Government is alien in India and this is a disadvantage which Sir Lepel Griffin is obliged to admit. And then he justifies it by the eminently fair statement that, if the British Government is alien in India, so is Nizam's Government alien in Hyderabad, and Scindia's in Gwalior. By aliens is meant those who live in a foreign country. The Mussulmans who live in India are not aliens. Englishmen, will also cease to be aliens when they live in this country and call India their home. But now they are birds of passage who come to India to rob it of its wealth."

Now, we ask our readers in sober earnest, is it credible that Lord Ripon can encourage the dissemination of such perilous stuff as this, side by side with fulsome eulogies on himself and his policy? Is it credible that the high-minded, patriotic, and experienced administrators who surround the Viceroy have not warned him of the danger of allowing sedition to be circulated under the protection of articles in praise of himself? Cannot Lord Ripon see that the extracts we have given above are quite sufficient to show that, in a section of the Native community—thank God, a very small and insignificant section, *as yet*—it is only a merely personal Viceroy that is praised and flattered, whilst the very essence of Viceroyalty, as representing the English name and the English rule, is venomously bespattered with abuse? When Sir George Campbell was in India, he had the courage to tell Lord Northbrook that such pernicious doctrine, when circulated in Upper India and in the Native States, becomes dangerous to the Empire. Has all courage, as well as all patriotism, been driven out of the Viceregal Council by the fashionable Radicalism?

#### ENGLISH RACE FEELING IN INDIA.

As a good deal has been lately said about the race-feeling of the English in India, short answers are here proposed to the questions:—

- (1.) What is it?
- (2.) What good does it do?
- (3.) What harm does it do?
- (4.) What is it to be dealt with?

I. *What is it?*

(a) Love—of country, kindred, religion, manners, customs, language, and all institutions which have made the race what it is, and of the English race itself.

(b) *Faith* in the superiority and greatness of the race and nation and institutions, and in the goodness of the distinctive English character.

(c) *Hope* in the future of the race, and that every Englishman will prove worthy of, and help to exalt the English character.

The race feeling of the English does not shut out from their hearts love for other races, or even admiration of their good qualities, any more than family affection, shuts out of a man's heart love for his neighbour. It rather helps than hinders such feelings.

II. *What good does it do?* It spurs men on to be worthy of their race. It is a wider application of the old maxim "*Noblesse oblige*." It holds up for imitation and emulation such a character as that of Tom Bowling, Philip Sydney, and hundreds of examples besides—brave, kindly, true, unselfish, modest, strong. When a ship goes down, the captain remembers he is an Englishman, and gives up his life for his duty. When there is danger on the field, the Englishman thinks of his race, and plucks up heart to struggle on and endure. When he is far from all his friends, in the midst of difficulties, dangers, and temptations, his race shames him out of

much meanness, vileness, and wickedness, and nerves him to stand when he would fall, to toil when he would sleep, and to struggle when he would despair. What a force for good is this race feeling, which follows every Englishman to the ends of the earth, ever seeking to draw him upwards and onwards!

III. *What harm does it do?* The fashion has arisen of denouncing it. It is doubtful what is in the minds of those who denounce it, and whether race feeling in Englishmen does not get the credit of those shortcomings which are common to all human nature, and, on the other hand, human nature the credit of many of the improvements in itself brought about by this same race feeling. What are its faults?

*It makes men arrogant.* Faith, of course, implies a contempt for what is not consistent with that faith, if one thinks of comparing them. But does not the race feeling of Englishmen, by causing them to have a different estimate of the English character to that of others, correct that? The Englishman is measured by a different standard from other men, and more is expected from him. He is usually compared not with men of other races, but with those of his own race. His charity and sense of fairness demand of him that he do not exact from those who have not his advantages qualities which are expected of him as a matter of course. The greatest evil of the Ilbert Bill has been that it has compelled Englishmen to measure natives of India by their English standard; to think of and speak about differences which had not occurred to them before, and to proclaim their contempt for native institutions rather than their faith (which is the same thing put differently) in their own.

*It makes men narrow-minded.* All human nature is narrow-minded. All faith narrows the mind, for faith in one thing implies rejection of others. Does English race-feeling widen or narrow the mind? The religion of England teaches that all men are brethren—no man is common or unclean. The race of Englishmen has come in contact in a friendly spirit with all mankind. Family affection does not mar a patriot, and patriotism does not destroy love of humanity. These feelings react on and intensify one another. It is not the Englishman that has cast-off friends, family, and country who does the most for the human race.

*It causes failure of justice.* The stock case quoted to prove this is that of Lord Elgin, who incurred odium by refusing to prevent the execution of a European convicted of murder. Now, setting aside the theory (quite a possible one) that the strong feeling was owing to a belief in the injustice of the sentence, what do we find? The man was committed by a European magistrate, tried and convicted by a European jury, sentenced by a European judge, and executed by order of a European governor. Take it that the feeling was furious and unjust, they one and all did their duty, unmoved by it. A sense of duty is, perhaps, the highest virtue of the English character, and in that sense of duty they were not wanting. It is not by the prompting of the English race feeling that failures of justice occur, but through defiance of it, or through its absence. If English race feelings lead English men astray, what other race or class of men is to claim the confidence of Englishmen?

IV. *How is it to be dealt with?*

First we must bear in mind that this English race feeling is a fact. It exists, and cannot be destroyed. A British Government may persuade Britons in India

that it does not share their faith, love, and hope; but by doing so it cannot destroy these feelings. It can only destroy their faith in itself, their love for itself, and their hope from itself.

On the other hand, a British Government in India will hardly even now venture to proclaim that such faith, love, and hope as Englishmen have towards their race and institutions are felt by itself towards native institutions and races. It cannot do so, for it does not find such feelings in natives themselves; and besides, it must have convictions of its own.

Without going into the whole question of the Ilbert Bill, it is only necessary here to note one of the arguments used by certain supporters of the Bill in this country, that British race-feeling in India is a bad thing, and must be destroyed. That is—that British faith in the British race and institutions does harm, and not good. What is it they want? That the English character should be destroyed? That it should remain, and not be trusted or loved?

Is it their wish that the faith of Englishmen in the English character should be destroyed, or that it should be extended to others who are not English? Surely not the former; and yet, if the latter, this is a strange way of winning our confidence for others, to prove that all we believe in most is unworthy of trust.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 17.)

**MARTINDALE**—The services of Lieut. C. S. de Butts Martindale, 5th Goorkha Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for his employment in the Punjab Commission.

**JACKSON, F. H.**, assistant to the Governor General's agents at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mehals, and superintendent of His Highness the Gackwar's Contingent in Kattiawar, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of agent to the Governor General at Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Major Gen. J. Watson, C.B. V.C.

**LOWDELL**—The services of Surg. C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

**FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R.**, officiating political agent of the 3rd class, and first assistant to the Governor General's agent in Beluchistan, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of agent to the Governor General in Beluchistan, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on deputation of Lieut. Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.

**GREENIG**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. G. H. Greenig, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a marriage registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the civil and military station of Bangalore; and to license the said Rev. G. Hiram Greenig to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians within the said territories.

**REDWOOD**—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. Redwood, a missionary, to be a marriage registrar in respect of all places within the district of Kalar in the State of Mysore; and to license the said Mr. William Alfred Redwood to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians within the said district.

**DANE**—The privilege leave granted to Mr. R. M. Dane, B.C.S., special boundary settlement officer, Indore, terminated on Sept. 27, and Mr. Dane proceeded to Calcutta to be examined by the Higher Proficiency Standard in Urdu.

**KELLIE, Lieut. J., R.E.**, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, has been transferred from the Sauror Division, Military Works, to the Fort William Division, Military Works, which he joined on Nov. 1.

**DREW, Mr. W.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Sagar-Katni Bilaspur Railway Survey.

**BROWNE, Col. J., R.E., C.B., C.S.I.**, superintending engineer, 2nd class, is posted as superintending engineer, Hurnai Road command.

**SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut. G. K., R.E.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Hurnai Road command.

**EGERTON, Mr. R. W.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley and Khandahar State Railway to the Hurnai Road command.

**SWAPPE, Mr. C.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to carry on the current duties of the office of Engineer in Chief of the Bhopal State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, or until further orders.

**LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. N. D.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred temporarily to State Railways and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Depot, with effect from the date specified and until further orders:—

**OWEN, Mr. H. P.**, from superintendent 2nd grade, to superintendent 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 12.

**BEVAN, Mr. J. F.**, from superintendent 3rd grade, to superintendent 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 29.

#### MILITARY.

**BRADFORD**—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be Brevet Col.—Lieut. Col. E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I. Madras S.C., Nov. 13.

**ROBERTS, Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) J.**, Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effects from Sept. 28, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
**WYER, Conductor P.**, Ordnance Department medical certificate, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

**WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) L. H.**, Bengal, S.C., medical certificate, for 182 days.

**DALMAHOY, Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) P. C.**, Infantry, private affairs, for ninety-six days.

**BEAUCHAMP, Major C. S. E.**, medical certificate, three months.

**WINGATE, Major T. O.**, Bengal, S.C., medical certificate, for three months.

**COWAN, Major S. H.**, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for sixty-one days.

**HOLMES, Major A'E. H.**, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for ninety-one days.

**SMYTH, Major R. E. S.**, general list, Infantry, medical certificate, for six months.

**GOLDNEY, Captain F. C. N.**, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for 122 days.

**STOCKLEY, Lieut. V. M.**, Bengal Staff Corps, urgent private affairs, without pay, for two months.

**TUOHY, Surgeon F. J., M.D.**, medical certificate, for six months.

**GRANT, Mr. C., C.S.I., C.S.**, secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from Nov. 30, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**BRAHAM, Mr. F. E.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, is granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for eight months and seventeen days.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 5.)

**SINKINS**—2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment—Subject to the approval of H.M., Major W. S. Sinkins is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension to which he is entitled, with effect, from Oct. 18.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**CARLTON, Lieut. H. A.**, 5th Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment 10th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Plowden, seconded for service in the Assam Police.

**BROWNE, Major W. H.**, Staff Corps, on return from sick leave, is re-appointed commandant of Fort Michni, with effect from Oct. 22.

**ANDERSON, Major A. D., R.A.**, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Bangalore, and join I Battery 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

**COTTON**—Lieut. S. L., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is directed to revert to his regiment, pending the orders of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander in Chief.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following posting in the Army Musketry Staff:—

**WRIGHT**—Captain A. J. A., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry in the 3rd circle, vice Major J. E. Baines, resigned, with effect from Oct. 31.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the lower standard in Hindustani:—

Lieut. L. E. Kiggell, 2nd Battalion R. Warwick Regiment; Major A. Reamsbottom, 2nd Battalion R. Warwick Regiment; Captain C. W. Darwin, 1st Battalion Durham L.I.; Lieut. P. B. Taylor R.A.; Lieut. G. W. Forbes, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieut. F. H. S. Thomas, 2nd Battalion R. Warwick Regiment; Lieut. H. F. Holland, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; Lieut. F. S. Evans, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Surgeon R. F. O'Brien, Army Medical Department; Assistant Apothecary P. W. O'Gorman, Sub Medical Department; Sergeant Major R. Kelly, G-1 R.A.; Colour Sergeant G. Rance, 2nd Battalion R. Warwick Regiment; Store Sergeant H. McLeod, Ordnance Department; Sergeant R. E. Evans, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lance Sergeant J. Thorburn, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; and Lance Corporal J. Golligly, 1st Battalion Durham L.I.

The non-commissioned officers named below have been awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuities of £5 each on discharge:—Garrison Sergeant Major J. Munden, Allahabad; Sergeant G. Turner, chief warder, military prison, Lucknow.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 15.*)

FULTON—Royal (Bengal) Artillery, subject to H. M.'s approval, Major General J. Fulton is permitted to retire from the service on the pension to which he is entitled, from Nov. 5.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

RICHARDSON-GRIFFITHS, Lieut. C. du Plat, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. O. Cavanagh, who resigns, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commander in Chief, dated Oct. 5.

PRIOR—Lieut. W., 13th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment, 2nd N. I., to be wing officer on probation, vice Molesworth, seconded on appointment to the Assam police.

KAYE, Captain A. E. C., Leinster Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is attached to the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., pending orders from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for the rank of Captain:—MOORE, Lieut. A. McD., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian on Oct. 1:—

Major H. M. Brunker, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles; Lieut. L. S. Newmarch, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached 32nd N.I., on probation; Lieuts. L. E. Elliott, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment; J. M. Fleming, King's Own Borderers, attached 4th N.I., on probation; R. T. Crowther, East Lancashire Regiment, attached 23rd N.I., on probation; F. A. Hayden, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; W. F. Montresor, E. E. Taylor, E. J. Medley, Staff Corps; and Rev. J. O'F. Willcocks.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of army signalling, held at Kasauli, and have received certificates as instructors accordingly:—

Major E. H. C. Braddon, Staff, half pay. Lieuts. H. D. Robson, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment; J. H. K. Griffith, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; F. A. Hayden, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; H. J. Bowman, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; F. J. H. Barton, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; P. A. Buckland, J. F. Worledge, and E. J. Medley, Bengal Staff Corps.

HARVEY, Lieut. J. E., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Secunderabad, and join the D Battery 1st Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

The undermentioned paymasters are directed to proceed to England, during the ensuing trooping season:—

Hon. Majors E. E. Coote, R. M'I. Nott, and Hon. Capt. J. S. Brereton.

#### FURLOUGHS.

DAVIES—The nine months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. T. A. H. Davies, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, is extended to Jan. 31, 1884.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

DARLING, Lieut. C. H., Royal Engineers, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

GOUGH, Lieut. S. C., Hampshire Regiment, to Bombay, for six months, to study the native languages.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HANNA, Lieut. W., R.H.A., (N Battery B Brigade), for twelve months on medical certificate.

BLAKE, Lieut. Col. M.P., 6th Dragoon Guards, for twelve months on medical certificate.

CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. (Adj't). A.C., 2nd Battalion Seaforth High Landers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 14.*)

O'REILLY, Mr. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is promoted to 1st grade of the subordinate executive service, vice W. Heysham, retired.

ELPHINSTONE, Mr. F. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 3rd grade, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade of the subordinate executive service, vice Moulvie Dulleluddin Ahmed on deputation.

WHITE, Mr. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Darjeeling, is promoted temporarily to the 4th grade of the subordinate executive service, vice Baboo Bhobunnesser Sing.

MACKERTICH, Mr. A. C., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 5th grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. J. F. Harrison.

WARDE-JONES, Mr. A. H., deputy collector, is promoted temporarily to the 5th grade of the subordinate executive service, vice Baboo Kristo Kumar Sen. Mr. Warde-Jones will continue to be employed under the P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, of this Government.

SHIRCORE, Mr. C. G. M., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

SMITH, Mr. E. McL., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

RICKETTS, Mr. W. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhudruck, Balasore, is promoted temporarily to 6th grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

CORNISH, Mr. R., C.S., reported his return from furlough, Oct. 30.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, leave for twenty-one days, from Nov. 10.

CLAY, Mr. A. L., deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, reported his return from furlough, Oct. 30.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, returned to duty from leave, May 18.

WILLCOCKS—The services of the Rev. J. O. F. Willcocks, chaplain of Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from Nov. 12.

HARRISON, Mr. J. F., to be second inspector of Registration Offices, vice Moulvie Dulleluddin Ahmed. Mr. Harrison will continue to act as first inspector of Registration Offices.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. F., officiating sub deputy opium agent, Bareilly, to be sub deputy opium agent of Alighur.

LLOYD, Mr. H. J., officiating sub deputy opium agent, Motihari, to be sub opium agent of Ghazipore.

BURGESS, Mr. R. N., temporary, to have charge of the duties of apothecary, Medical College Hospital, from Sept. 1.

JOUBERT, Surgeon C. H., civil surgeon of Darjeeling, leave for seven-teen days, from date he availed himself of it.

HENDERSON, Surg. W. R., A.M.D., on leave, to act as civil surgeon of Darjeeling, during absence of Surg. C. H. Joubert.

BOVILL, Surg. E., civil surgeon, Monghyr, to act temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Jessore, during absence of Surgeon D. W. D. Comins.

MURPHY, Mr. F. J., medical officer at the Sandheads, leave for one month, from 1st prox.

WARDE-JONES, Mr. N., sub divisional officer, Rampope Hat, Beerbhoom, to act as a Justice of the Peace within territories under the Lieutenant Governor's control.

HORN, Mr. D. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., has been granted an extension of one week's furlough by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

HORN, Mr. D. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., who reported his return from furlough on 12th inst., is posted to the south-western circle.

CANTOPHER, Mr. B. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is temporarily posted to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 13th inst. on return from furlough.

COLLET, Mr. J. F. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

LEPELLEY, Mr. E. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported his arrival in Calcutta on Nov. 12, is posted to the Eastern Circle.

WALLING, Mr. H. O., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported his arrival in Calcutta on Nov. 12, is posted to the Central Circle.

GREEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported his arrival in Calcutta on Nov. 12, is posted temporarily to the Calcutta Circle for the purpose of undergoing a practical training for one year.

SILL, Mr. A. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported his arrival on Nov. 13, is posted to the Orissa Circle.

CLONES—STARKY—Messrs. T. H. Clones and W. Starky, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who reported their arrival in Calcutta on Nov. 13, are posted to the Orissa and South Western Circles, respectively, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year.

MACRAE, Surg. R., made over charge of the Shahabad Gaol to Surg. Major J. O'Brien, on Oct. 25.

#### FURLOUGHS.

SAVAGE—The following officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for the period mentioned opposite his name:—Mr. H. Savage, one year.

KELLY, Mr. C. A., district and session judge, Pubna, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 17.*)

CHISHOLM, Mr. J. W., commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, assumed charge of his duties from Col. H. C. E. Ward, on the 8th current.

WARD, Lieut. Col. H. C. E., deputy commissioner, Raipur, assumed charge of his duties from Lieut. Col. T. A. Scott, on the 8th current.

VENNING, Mr. F., C.S., commissioner, Nagpur division, assumed charge of his duties from Col. M. P. Ricketts on the 12th current.

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. H. Priest, C.S., on the 5th current.

GRACE, Lieut. Col. C. H. deputy commissioner, Jubbulpore, has returned from leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. A. Nedham on the 5th current.

MILSON, Mr. B. P. executive engineer, having reported his return from privilege leave, is posted to the charge of the Wardha Coal Railway Extension Division.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., has relinquished and Mr. J. Conder has assumed, charge of the Wardha Coal and the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railways as Manager.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 17.*)

MARRETT, Major J. R., sub judge of Rae Bareilly, to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Munshi Narayan Das, or until further orders.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. J. D., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be a settlement officer of the 1st grade.

ROSS, Mr. H. G., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to be a settlement officer of the 2nd grade.

GRAVES, Mr. J. S., inspector of schools, Roh Ikhand Division, to officiate as assistant inspector of schools, Oudh Division, during the absence of Munshi Durga Prasad.

DEAN, Surgeon Major A., civil surgeon, Naini Tal, to be in medical charge of the camp of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner North West Provinces and Oudh, with effect from Nov. 1.

YOUNG, Surgeon A. S. W., A.M.D., attached to the Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal, to be in civil medical charge of Naini Tal, in addition to his own duties, with effect from Nov. 1.

PRINCE, Mr. W. J., assistant district superintendent of police, Meerut, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Hamirpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Saiyid Hamid, or until further orders.

GALE, the Rev. W. H., who has reported his return from furlough on Oct. 29, to be chaplain of Chunar.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from furlough is posted to the Basti district.

MORIARTY, Surgeon M. D., M.B., on return from furlough, is posted to the civil medical charge of Sultanpur.

WALLERSTEIN, Captain P. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, to revert to his substantive appointment as cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, with effect from Nov. 3.

JONES-BATEMAN, Mr. H. B., C.S., officiating city magistrate Lucknow, on being relieved by Major N. M. T. Horsford, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, and to be posted to the Gonda district.

MULVANY, Surgeon E., on being relieved by Surgeon M. D. Moriarty, is transferred to the civil medical charge of Rae Bareilly.

JACK, Surgeon D. M., on being relieved by Surgeon E. Mulvany, is transferred to the civil medical charge of Fatehgarh.

HAMILTON—The services of the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, chaplain of Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

LOCH—The services of Brigade Surgeon J. H. Loch, M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Saharanpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

REYNOLDS, W. H., deputy superintendent, Forest Surveys, N.W.P. and Oudh, is permitted to return within the period of his leave; and Surgeon W. H. Cadge, medical civil surgeon, 2nd class, N.W.P. and Oudh, within the period of his leave.

MORIARTY, the undermentioned officer has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon M.D. Moriarty, M.B.

HEARLE, Mr. N., officiating deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the Forest School Circle to the Kheri Division, Oudh Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

WILKINSON—The temporary appointment of Mr. G. Wilkinson as district engineer, Farukhabad, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, is extended for a further period of three years.

McKENZIE, Mr. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily transferred from the charge of the Dehra Dun to the Meerut Local Works as district engineer, vice Mr. E. J. Jones, gone on furlough.

HOLME, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Meerut Executive Division, will, in addition to his other duties, hold charge of the Dehra Dun Local Works during the deputation of Mr. P. McKenzie to the charge of the Meerut Local Works, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave and permission to return to duty:—

COLVIN—ROBERTS—Extensions of leave—B. W. Colvin, member of the Board of Revenue, North West Provinces, four months' furlough; and C. H. Roberts, extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, six months, private affairs, converted into twelve months, special certificate.

### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 8.)

BENTON, Mr. A. H., deputy commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Muzaffargarh district. Mr. Benton assumed charge of his duties at Muzaffargarh on Oct. 27, relieving Mr. C. E. Gladstone transferred.

DANE, Mr. R. M., assistant commissioner, on special duty in Central India, has passed the prescribed examination by the High Proficiency Standard in Urdu, and has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

DANE, Mr. L. W., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties in Kulu, on return from the Simla district, on Oct. 20.

ANDERSON, Mr. A., forest settlement officer, Kulu, held charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Kulu, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 19, both days inclusive.

DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., assistant commissioner, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Jullundur district, transferred temporarily to the Simla district. Mr. Drummond assumed charge of his duties at Simla on Oct. 29.

FIELD, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Ferozepore district. Mr. Field assumed charge of his duties at Ferozepore on Nov. 2, relieving Narain Das, officiating extra commissioner, transferred.

ROBERTS, Mr. T., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Gurgaon district on Nov. 2, relieving Mr. J. R. Maconochie.

MACONOCHE, Mr. J. R., on return from Gurgaon, resumed charge of his duties as officiating judicial assistant, Dehli, on Nov. 3, relieving Mr. J. E. Rowe, who reverted to judge, Small Cause Court.

TAYLOR, The Rev. J., B.D., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government by the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, is reappointed chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Rawal Pindi, with effect from such date as he may resume charge.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., junior secretary to Government, Punjab, reported his departure from Karachi on Oct. 15, on the furlough to Europe.

BENTON, Mr. A. H., deputy commissioner, Muzaffargarh, is invested with the powers described in section 30 of the code of criminal procedure, 1882.

HARRIS, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class, within the limits of the canal division to which he is at present attached.

JOHNSTONE—It is hereby notified that Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, civil and sessions judge, Peshawur Division, will, during his absence on leave, retain the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, together with those of an additional sessions judge of the Peshawur Division.

MULRONEY, Surg. T. R., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate temporarily as civil surgeon, Amritsar. Surg. Mulroney assumed charge of the duties on Aug. 13, relieving Surg. G. W. P. Denny.

PENNY, Surg. Major J. C., is transferred to Amritsar and appointed civil surgeon of that station, with effect from Aug. 27, vice Surg. T. R. Mulroney.

MULRONEY, Surgeon T. R., officiating civil surgeon, Amritsar, is transferred to Mooltan and appointed to officiate as superintendent of the gaol at that station, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Ferguson.

HATCHELL, Mr. F. J. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of his acting appointment by Mr. J. T. Christie, C.I.E., transferred from the Gurgaon to the Gurdaspur district.

The following transfers are made with effect from the 15th inst., exclusive:—

BROWN, Mr. C., district superintendent of police, from the special branch of the office of the inspector general of police to the Gurgaon district.

CHRISTIE, Mr. J. T., C.I.E., district superintendent of police, on relief by Mr. C. Brown, from the Gurgaon to the Sialkot district.

EDWARDS, Mr. F. L., district superintendent of police, on relief by Mr. Christie, from the Sialkot to the Jhelum District.

MCCRACKEN, Mr. D. E., district superintendent of police, from the General to the Special Branch of the Office of the Inspector General of Police.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police in charge of the General Branch of the Office of the Inspector General of Police.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of his acting appointment by Mr. R. Sale Bruere, transferred from the Hoshiarpur to the Karnal District.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, is, on his being relieved of his acting appointment by Mr. Stone, transferred to the Umballa District for employment in the Rapur Sub Division.

LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred, with effect, from Dec. 1, and as a temporary arrangement, from the Simla to the Jullunder District.

MCANDREW, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, having reported his arrival at Bombay on Oct. 8, on return from furlough, is reported to the Amritsar District.

Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. J. C. McAndrew, the following transfers are made:—

HERDON, Mr. J. H., district superintendent of police is, on relief by Mr. McAndrew, transferred from the Amritsar to the Gurdaspur District.

PLOWDEN, Mr. A. C., district superintendent of police, is, on relief by Mr. Herdon, transferred from the Gurdaspur to the Hissar District.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. C. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of his acting appointment by Mr. Plowden, transferred from the Hissar to the Amritsar District.

The Honourable Lieutenant Governor is pleased to confirm the appointments of the after-mentioned officers, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names, in the position of assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade:—

Mr. W. Bean, Oct. 24, 1879; Mr. R. C. Plowden, April 1, 1881; Mr. J. M. Bishop, Jan. 11, 1881; and Mr. H. F. Palin, July 25, 1881.

### MILITARY.

The following orders are confirmed:—

HAIG—Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Nov. 2, appointing Surg. P. de H. Haig, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th ult., as a temporary measure, and pending the arrival at Dera Ismail Khan of Surg. Major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated Oct. 16, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. Dempster, wing commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, and without prejudice to his appointment in the 4th Sikh Infantry, there being no qualified officer available for the duties of station staff office alone.

Corps of Guides—Regimental Order, dated Oct. 16, making the following temporary appointments:—

STEWART, Lieut. Col. G., commandant of cavalry and squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. R. B. Campbell, officiating commandant.

HAMMOND, Major A. G., V.C., wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

TONNOCHY—4th Sikh Infantry—Regimental order, dated Oct. 17, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, wing officer and adjutant, on furlough:—

VANSITTART, Lieut. E., wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy.

BROWN, Lieut. J. A., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quarter-

master, in addition to his own duties as wing officer, vice Lieut. E. Vansittart.

## FURLOUGHS.

CLARK, Lieut. A., 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for twelve months from Nov. 12, or date of departure.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Nov. 3.)

MCDERMOTT, Mr. B. K. S., district superintendent of police, made over charge of the police of the Kyaukpyu district to Mr. J. D. Mercer, assistant superintendent of police, Oct. 16. Mr. B. K. S. McDermott, district superintendent of police assumed charge of his duties in Rangoon on Oct. 24.

The following temporary alterations of rank are ordered in the Forest Department :—

THELLUSSON—With effect from July 1, the date upon which Mr. F. W. Thellusson, assistant conservator, 1st (officiating deputy conservator, 4th) grade, proceeded on furlough.

PICKARD, Mr. J. N. assistant conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

WARD—With effect from July 19, consequent on the absence of Mr. J. N. Pickard, on privilege leave, Mr. H. B. Ward, assistant conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

With effect from Sept. 19, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. N. Pickard,

WARD, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator, 1st (officiating deputy conservator, 4th) grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

APLIN—With effect from Sept. 25, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. H. Aplin, assistant conservator 1st (officiating deputy conservator, 4th) grade.

WARD, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 4th grade.

MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., deputy commissioner, assumed charge of the Arakan Hill Tracts District on Oct. 19.

The following postings and transfers are ordered :—

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, to the charge of the Kyauktan subdivision of the Pegu district.

EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, from the charge of the Kyauktan subdivision, to the headquarters of the Rangoon Town district.

IRWIN, Mr. A. M.B., C.S., assistant commissioner, from the headquarters of the Rangoon Town district to the charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw subdivision of the Thongwa district.

SEATON—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. F. L. Seaton, Superintendent of Supplementary Survey and Registration, Hanthawaddy and Pegu districts, to be a demarcation officer and to exercise and perform, within the limits of the Hanthawaddy district, the powers conferred and the duties imposed on demarcation officers by the said Act.

The following transfers are ordered :—

FOX, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Rangoon Division to the Thayetmyo Division.

JAMES, Mr. H. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Thayetmyo Division to the Hanthawaddy Division.

## FURLOUGHS.

COURNEUVE—Furlough for one year is granted to Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve, extra assistant commissioner.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 13.)

MARTIN, Mr. C. W. W., B.A., LL.D., to be district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Salem, until further orders.

STURROCK, Mr. J., to be collector and magistrate of the district, South Canara.

GIBSON, Mr. E., to be sub secretary to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as secretary to the board until further orders, and to be sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

MOORE, Mr. P. W., on leave, to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Madras.

These appointments to take effect from Oct. 29, the day following the removal of Mr. J. Wallace from the service.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., Mus Doc. M.A., is placed on special duty, in connection with the preparation of the Madras "Manual of Administration," from date of his relief of the Salem Collectorate.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of 3rd class, on Oct. 28 :—

Mr. A. T. Arundal, B.A., Mr. W. J. H. LeFanu, B.A., barrister at law, and Mr. C. D. Macleane, musical doctor, M.A.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of 4th class, on Nov. 3.

Mr. A. F. Cox, Mr. J. Thomson, M.A., and Mr. G. Stokes, B.A.

ELWIN, Mr. E. A., has been admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service from Nov. 7, being the date of his arrival at Madras.

MASHELL, Mr. J. M., registrar, Small Cause Court, Madras, privilege leave for one month.

CHRISTIE, Major G., superintendent of police, Jeypore District, to be superintendent of police, North Arcot District, but to continue to officiate as superintendent of police, South Arcot District, during the

absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. R. G. Jenkins, or until further orders.

EGAN, Mr. G. T., superintendent of police, North Arcot District, to be superintendent of police, Jeypore District.

THOMPSON, Mr. G. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, Madura District, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Salem District, during the employment of Mr. O. R. Jones on special duty, or until further orders.

GADSDEN, Mr. E. H., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Madura District, during the employment of Mr. G. A. S. Thompson on other duty or until further orders.

STEEL, Mr. J. E. P., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. P. C. Scott, or until further orders.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Kistna District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Fawcett, or until further orders.

BLACK, the Rev. J., M.A., to act as joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. A. A., M.A., to act as chaplain of South Black Town.

GIBSON, the Rev. E., to act as joint chaplain of Vepery.

WILLIAMS, the Rev. H. A., M.A., to be chaplain of Wellington for the usual term of two years.

BROWNE, The Rev. J. F., to resume charge of the chaplaincy of Trinity district, Bangalore, and to be chaplain on special duty at the Bangalore camp of exercise.

WACE, The Rev. W., B.A., to be chaplain on special duty at the Bangalore camp of exercise.

MULLINS, Col. J., R.E., chief engineer for irrigation, will be employed until further orders on special duty in connection with the Bangalore Watersupply Scheme.

HASTED, Col. J. O., R.E., will continue to officiate as chief engineer for Irrigation and joint secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, during the employment of Col. Mullins on other duty, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made :—

WOOD, Mr. C. W., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 1 to 30, permanent.

ALLEN, Mr. P. R., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Oct. 1.

The following postings are ordered :—

WOOD, Mr. C. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Rushikulya Division.

SOMERS-EVE, Mr. J. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the 1st circle, for employment in the Godavari Central Division.

ALLEN, Mr. P. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Kistna Division.

HANDCOCK, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted examination leave for two months.

PENNY—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has been pleased to appoint the Rev. F. Penny, B.A., LL.M., chaplain of Trichinopoly, to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licenses in the diocese.

ENRIGHT—The following acting assistant inspectors in the Salt Department are confirmed as 2nd grade assistant inspector with effect from Dec. 1 :—Mr. W. P. Enright, 2nd grade or Sub Inspector, Mr. C. Gahan.

O'NEIL, Mr. H., Forest Ranger, 4th grade, Salem, is promoted to 3rd grade sub pro tem., and transferred to the Madura District for special duty in connection with the survey and settlement of the Palni Hills. The D Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from Nov. 1.

BROWNE—The services of Surgeon W. R. Browne, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department, vice Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary Bourke, transferred to the Pension Establishment, dated Nov. 1.

Conductor F. Henderson to be deputy assistant commissary, Sub Conductor (Supernumerary) T. Clarke to be conductor, Sub Conductor D. Mackay to be conductor, and Store Sergeant Frederic Richards, sub conductor.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

ROWE, Lieut. H. J. A., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer, 8th Regiment N.L., July 10, 1882.

KNOX, Passed Hospital Apprentice E., Subordinate Medical Department, to be 2nd class assistant apothecary, vice Assistant Apothecary Reardon, deceased, dated Oct. 18.

The following promotions are made in the Commissary Department :—

Sub-Conductor J. Beauchamp, to be acting conductor, and Sergeant W. Orr to be acting sub-conductor, during the absence on furlough, medical certificate, of Conductor Edwardes, or until further orders, dated Oct. 31.

Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India, that Captain A. Mears, half-pay list, Staff Corps, was transferred to the retired list from Aug. 11, 1877.

## FURLOUGHS.

HATCHELL, Major D. T., Staff Corps, is granted furlough, medical certificate, out of India for one year fifty-one days.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., acting head assistant collector, Trichinopoly, furlough on medical certificate for one year, from Nov. 15.

RATTON, Surg. Major J. J. L., M.D., district surgeon and superintendent of the Gaol Chittoor, privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 10.

HACKETT, Surg. Major A. L., medical officer, Salem, privilege leave for one month, from Nov. 29.

MOORE—The appointment of Mr. L. Moore to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore, is cancelled.  
 GODSDEN, Mr. T. P., assistant inspector of Salt Revenue, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate with retrospective effect from Aug. 21.

**BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

(Adjutant General's Office, Madras, Nov. 15.)

BROWNE, Surgeon A. L., M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad, will do duty under the deputy Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore Division and Ceded Districts, and with the 2nd Division, camp of exercise, Bangalore.  
 MARSDEN, Surgeon J. C., doing duty at Trichinopoly, will report himself for general duty under the Deputy Surgeon General, H.M.'s Forces at Bangalore.

The order which refers to Lieut. C. C. Tennant, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is cancelled.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. W. M. Dawes, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, probationer, Staff Corps, Lower Standard in Hindustani; Lieut. S. M. Renny, 6-1st Brigade South Irish Division, R.A., Lower Standard in Hindustani; Lieut. C. Chamier, R.M.L.I., probationer, S.C., Lower Standard in Hindustani; Lieut. M. A. Tighe, R. I. Rifles, probationer, S.C., Lower Standard in Hindustani; Capt. the Hon. Ulick de R. B. Roche, 2nd Battalion S. W. Borderers, Lower Standard in Hindustani; Lieut. A. C. Way, Lower Standard in Hindustani; Lieut. F. C. Home, Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), probationer, S.C., Lower Standard in Hindustani; Arm-Sergeant E. Hockaday, 14th King's Hussars, Lower Standard in Hindustani; Lieut. F. M. Peacock, 2nd Battalion Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), Lower Standard in Hindustani; Lieut. W. H. Johnson, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt., Lower Standard in Hindustani.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—  
 STANSFIELD, Col. T. W., Staff Corps, for six months, from Nov. 27, or date of departure.  
 CARLETON—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—A.M.D.—Surg. P. M. Carleton, for six months, on medical certificate.

**BOMBAY.**

**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

**BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

**CIVIL.**

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 22.)

CHAPMAN, Surg. Major H. F. Army Medical Dept., having been transferred to Mount Abu on duty, Surg. W. A. Corkery assumed charge of the duties of residency surgeon at Baroda on the 29th ult.  
 HEATON, Mr. J. J., assistant collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, in the district of Belgaum.

WATSON—H.E., the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. David Watson to be a justice of the peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

MACKENZIE, Mr. D. G., cantonment magistrate, 1st class, Jacobabad, in the Upper Sind Frontier District, is invested with the powers specified in the 4th schedule of Act 10, of 1882.

LITTLE, Mr. F. A., delivered over charge of the office of Government solicitor and public prosecutor at Bombay on the 14th inst.

CLEVELAND, Mr. H., received charge of the office of Government solicitor and public prosecutor at Bombay on the 14th inst.

GRIFFITHS—GREENWOOD—Messrs. J. Griffiths and E. Greenwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, on the 5th inst.

BHENDE—MIRZA—Messrs. R. K. Bhende and S. F. Mirza respectively delivered over and received charge of the Hyderabad High School on the 3rd inst.

BEVILLE, Lieut. H. E. W., third assistant collector in Sind, and Mr. A. E. Cumming, supernumerary assistant collector in Sind, passed the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination, Oct. 9.

The undermentioned officer passed the ordinary Higher Standard Departmental examination on Oct. 10:—

WHITTLE, Mr. S. A., head clerk, commissioners office, Sind.

FROST—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Frost to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Peint Taluka of the Nasik District.

H. E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Nasik to hear appeals from orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer.

SOUTER, Mr. W. L., passed an examination in Marathi according to the higher standard on the 10th inst.

LESTER, Mr. A. W., has been appointed clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, vice Mr. H. W. Barker, deceased.

MORLAND, Capt. H., late Indian Navy, having returned from the privilege leave granted him, dated Aug. 10, and resumed charge of the port office, Bombay, on Nov. 14, the services of Capt. W. S. Downing, Indian Marine, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

HENDERSON, Rev. J., M.A., junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, having resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 3, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him is cancelled.

MILNE—BURNES—Surgeons A. Milne, M.B., and F. Burnes, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Gaol on the 12th inst.

RYAN—MACGREGOR—Mr. R. Ryan, assistant conservator of forests, and Mr. J. L. L. MacGregor, deputy conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest Office and Demarcation Office, Belgaum, on Nov. 6.

DREW—THATTE—Mr. W. W. Drew delivered over, and Mr. C. M. Thatte received charge of the office of assistant collector, Thana, on Nov. 9.

LOCH—DREW—Mr. W. W. Loch delivered over and Mr. W. W. Drew received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Thana, on Nov. 10.

SILCOCK—GRAY—Mr. H. F. Silcock handed over, and Mr. E. Gray received charge of the office of the forest settlement and demarcation officer, Fasik, on Nov. 6.

CAUPPELL, Mr. E. L., assistant collector, Sholapur, assumed charge of the Talukas of Sholapur and Barsi on Nov. 5.

**MILITARY.**

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 22.)

The following promotions in the Barrack Department are made, with effect from Oct. 11, in succession to sub-conductor W. Bailey, deceased:—

NICHOLSON, Act. Sub.-Condr. W. R., to be sub-conductor.

FLETCHER, Serg. H., to be acting sub-conductor.

EDWARDS, Lieut. Fitz J. M., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from Nov. 8.

BIRDWOOD—Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—The leave of absence for six months granted by G. G. O., 1883, to the undermentioned officer is extended up to Dec. 30—Lieut. H. Birdwood.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

SNELL—GORDON—SCOTT—Capt. F. W. Snell, Staff Corps; Lieut. L. A. Gordon, Staff Corps, and Major Walter Scott, Staff Corps.

HATCH, Hon. Surg. W. K., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment.

BURKE—The services of Surg. W. H. Burke, Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

SPENCER—The following promotion is made:—Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Spencer, miscellaneous list, Army Clothing Department, to be assistant commissary.

DIAS, J., with effect from Sept. 26, required to complete establishment.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Nov. 16.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

STEVENSON, Captain F., Station Staff, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, Neemuch, during such time as Major Spratt may be attending the class of garrison instruction at Poona, or until further orders.

EDWARDS, Lieut. F. J. N., 23rd N.L.I., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, Nov. 8.

PENTON, Capt. H. E., wing officer 7th N.I., is attached to the 21st N.I. as a temporary measure.

ADDISON—With reference to G.G.O., of 1883, Surgeon C. J. Addison, A.M.D., is posted to general duty, Presidency Circle.

ASHTON, Surgeon Major G., A.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Poona Circle.

PENTON—With reference to Horse Guards G.O., of Oct. 1, Capt. H. E. Penton, 7th Regt. N.I., is directed to proceed to England at the public expense and join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1884.

TREVOR—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, Nov. 13:—Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Trevor, deputy commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier Force.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence:—  
 BOWLES, Captain A., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to proceed to Mhow, from Nov. 10 to March 10, 1884, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for the period specified:—

SMITH, Lieutenant Colonel F. J., R.E., six months, medical certificate.

SINGLETON, Lieutenant Colonel F. C., Staff Corps, second in command 28th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**MAIL NEWS.**

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Bombay in the P. & O. steamer Cathay on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21.

On landing at the Government Dockyard their Royal Highnesses were received by the Governor of Bombay (Sir J. Fergusson), the Commander in Chief (Lieutenant General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge) and other high officers.

A choir of native school children, principally little Parsee girls, sang the vernacular version of "God save the Queen," after which Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, chairman of the Municipal Corporation, read an address of welcome. The Duke of Connaught having replied, a Parsee lady, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, came forward to place garlands round the necks of their Royal Highnesses.

The Royal party then left for Government House, Parel. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with spectators, who loudly cheered their Royal Highnesses.

On the afternoon of the 22nd Nov. his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the Cama Obstetric Hospital.

It was originally intended that the ceremony should be performed with Masonic honours, but in consequence of an unfortunate misunderstanding this portion of the programme was omitted at the last moment.

The reception throughout was most enthusiastic, and it is stated that the crowds on the line of route were larger even than when the Prince of Wales visited Bombay.

Meetings are being held in Calcutta to protest against the proposed compromise of the Ilbert Bill.

The public rejoicings took place on Nov. 22, and included a grand native fair on the maidan and a magnificent display of fireworks. The illuminations were on a lavish scale.

An evening party was given at Government House, Parel, on Nov. 22, in honour of the Duke and Duchess, and the next night there will be a grand ball at the same place.

Their Royal Highnesses leave Bombay for Meerut to-morrow afternoon, travelling by the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railways.

An influential committee has been formed at Calcutta to organise a public reception in that city on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their Royal Highnesses was to attend the opening ceremony of the Exhibition on the 4th December.

The Governor of Bombay held his annual *levée* at the Secretariat on Monday, Nov. 19. There was a large attendance, but the whole of the Judges of the High Courts stayed away in consequence of the refusal of his Excellency to assign their old position at the *levée*. The affair has excited a great deal of comment, and the public generally support the action taken by the Judges, although they acquit Sir James Fergusson of any desire to treat the judicial body with disrespect.

The Governor's dinner party in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught included the Chief Justice and all the Judges of the High Court.

We publish elsewhere the correspondence that has passed between the Judges and the Governor.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar at Calcutta on Saturday it was unanimously decided to ask the Secretary of State for India to direct that no further proceedings in the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill shall be taken until he has had an opportunity of reconsidering his determination with reference to the facts stated in a memorial to be represented to him.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay has written a long letter to the Viceroy urging certain objections to the carrying out of the Hyderabad Railway scheme.

Rear Admiral Sir William Hewett, Naval Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Bombay in his flagship the *Euryalus* on Saturday to take part in the reception of the Duke of Connaught. The *Euryalus* was to sail for Calcutta on the 30th Nov.

Sir A. Lyal returned to Allahabad on Nov. 22 for the season. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has returned from his trip to the Sandheads thoroughly restored to health.

Sir Arthur Gordon, the new Governor of Ceylon, was expected to arrive at Colombo on Dec. 1.

Mr. Ameer Ali, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a member of the Viceroyal Legislative Council in the place of Mr. Syed Ahmed, whose term of office has expired.

M. Jules Joubert delivered a lecture before the Bethune Society at Calcutta on Nov. 14, on exhibitions.

It is reported that a satisfactory understanding has been arrived at between the management of the Calcutta Exhibition and the Australian representatives, who protested against being charged for space for the Colonial exhibits.

General Kennedy, commanding the Takht-i-Suliman Survey Expedition, telegraphs through Dera Ismail Khan:—"Gunderakach, Nov. 19. Force is two marches across the frontier."

Colonel L'Estrange Commanding the Royal Artillery of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has met with an accident at a panther hunt.

Five cases of cholera have occurred among the men of the South Wales Borderers. There had not been a single death from cholera in Bombay during the fortnight preceding the departure of the mail.

Mr. Cameron, the war correspondent of the *Standard*, has arrived in Bombay from Tonquin *en route* for London.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association have resolved to affiliate themselves to the Defence Association, which was started in connection with the Ilbert Bill agitation.

Mr. Wallace's application to the High Court against the *Madras Times* has failed.

The National Mahomedan Association, of which Mr. Ameer Ali, barrister, is the leading spirit, has sent a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that Lord Ripon's term of office may be extended. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times of India* says that it is an open secret that the memorial does not represent the unanimous views of the association.

The Imperial troopship *Jumna* sailed for England on Wednesday, Nov. 21, with troops.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ALLEN—Dec. 5, the wife of Sidney Allen, of Cheshunt, Herts, a son: ERABANT—Dec. 6, at Hanover, the wife of Arthur Baring Brabant, late of Wynaad, India, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

FASSON—MURRAY—Dec. 5, at Kilcoy, Killearnan, Ross-shire, Herbert John Hamilton Fasson, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of C. H. Fasson, Deputy Surgeon General, to Mary Jane Elsie, eldest daughter of William Murray, Esq., Kilcoy.

### DEATHS.

IREDELL—Dec. 2, at Clarendon House, Addiscombe, Surrey, Sophia Mary, the beloved wife of Lieut. Col. J. S. Iredell, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 42.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—Nov. 16, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieut. R. C. Andrews, 19th Regt., M.N.I., a daughter.

BLEECH—Nov. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Bleach, a son: CHANNER—Nov. 6, at Umballa, the wife of Col. G. N. Channer, V.C., 32nd Regt. Punjab Pioneers, a daughter.

CLIBBORN—Nov. 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J. Clibborn, B.S.C., a son.

GRANT—Nov. 10, at Fyzabad, the wife of A. G. Grant, M.B., Surg. Major, 16th Lucknow Regiment, a daughter.

HUME—Nov. 14, at Sialkote, the wife of C. W. Hume, Chaplain, a son.

HYDE—Nov. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of H. J. Hyde, a daughter: LAMBERT—Nov. 18, at St. Thome, the wife of W. Lambert, a daughter.

MCCLINTOCK—Nov. 16, at Bellary, the wife of Captain L. A. McClintock, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

M'CULLAGH—Oct. 13, at Rangoon, British Burma, the wife of Major M'Cullagh, Royal Engineers, a daughter.

MARSDEN—Nov. 14, at Merkara, the wife of Edmond Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Seventh Division, a son.

MORELAND—Nov. 12, at Lahore, the wife of W. Moreland, Locomotive Department, S. P. and D. Railway, a son.

MORTON—Nov. 18, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel G. de C. Morton, A.A.G., twins—son and daughter.

PEMBERTON—Nov. 13, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Major Sholto E. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, a son.

ROUTH—Nov. 12, at Murree, the wife of Captain Routh, Suffolk Regiment, station staff officer, a daughter.

SMART—Nov. 12, at Kurnool, the wife of Captain Smart, R.E., a son.

THOMPSON—Nov. 9, at Blanerne, Cachar, the wife of J. Ashington Thompson, a daughter.

WAWN—Nov. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of William Wawn, a daughter: WHITAKER—Dec. 2, at Rawul Pindi, India, the wife of Capt. C. J. Whitaker (York and Lancashire Regt), D.A.A.G., for Musketry, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

DURRELL—JOHNSTONE—Nov. 5, at Lucknow, Samuel A. Durrell, conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, to Dora Maria Johnstone.

HILL—HOPPER—Nov. 7, at Mian Mir, Boyle Travers Hill, chief store-keeper, S.P. and D. Railway, to Grace Georgiana, daughter of the late J. C. Hopper, executive engineer.

MARTYR—MOORE—Nov. 12, at Dinapore, Charles Campbell Martyr, assistant engineer, D.P.W., fourth son of Major Gen. J. S. Martyr, to Letitia Annie, daughter of Edwin Moore.

MULLALLY—HAYMAN—Nov. 13, at Madras, Frederick Selby Mullally, of Coonoor, to Dora, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Hayman, M.D., of Eastbourne, Sussex.

NEWMAN—COPE—Nov. 16, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, William Watt Newman, J.M., to Janie, sixth daughter of Mr. Wm. Cope, Manora, Kurrachee.

TELLERY—BOCKER—Nov. 10, at Jeypore, Anton Tellery, gas engineer, Calcutta, to Helena Bocker, eldest daughter of Herr Robert Bocker, Bandmaster to H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore.

WALLACE—BARKER—Nov. 17, at Calcutta, Dr. James Robert Wallace, L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, to Edith Jane, daughter of the late William Hyde Barker, of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

### DEATHS.

BATHER—Nov. 13, at Umballa, Louisa, wife of Captain Thomas J. A. Bather, Kings' Own Borderers, aged 25.

CARBERRY—Nov. 17, at Allahabad, Annie, relict of Robert John Carberry, formerly of Calcutta, aged 78 years 7 months and 12 days.

D'SOUZA—Nov. 15, at Mazagon, Michael Joseph Hugh, son of Master Refiner J. C. D'Souza and Anne Catherine, aged 6 months and 20 days.

ELLIOTT—Nov. 8, at Calcutta, John William Elliott, son of W. J. Elliott, Rallie Bros., Jute Press, Naravangang.

FERGUSON—Nov. 11, at 5, Park-street, Calcutta, Hugh Ferguson, aged 41.

HILDESLEY—Nov. 10, at Bangalore, Dorothy Vaughan, daughter of A. H. Hildesley, M.A., Clerk in Holy Orders.

HINKS—Oct. 29, at Edwardosabad, Bertie William, son of James and Elizabeth J. Hinks, R.A., aged 9 months and 4 days.

JACOB—Nov. 20, at Madras, Christiana Jessie, wife of Gabriel John Jacob, aged 36.

NUSSERWANI—Nov. 16, at Bombay, Soonahai, sister of Darasha Ratanjee Chichgur, and wife of Ardesheer Nusserwani, doctor, aged 22.

**PARGITER**—Nov. 6, at Multan, Stanley Clarke, son of E. H. Pargiter, executive engineer, aged 1 year and 8 months.

**PAYN**—Nov. 7, at Kapurthala, Agnes, the infant daughter of Dupre and Emma Constance Payn.

**PITT**—Nov. 12, at Lahore, Robert Richard Edenson, youngest son of Captain Pitt, R.E., aged 4 months and 10 days.

### THE GATE OF INDIA.

The city of Herat has long been recognised throughout the East as the gate of India, its geographical position being such that it is there all the routes coming from the West must necessarily converge. India is protected on the north by the great range of the Himalaya, which, issuing from the mountains of China, runs westward into Afghanistan, and, turning southward at the Hindoo Koosh, is broken up into the inaccessible ranges of the Parapomus. These mountains extend southward a little beyond the latitude of Herat, and are succeeded by a level belt of fertile country, extending westward into Persia, and eastward to Candahar, affording easy means of access to the plains of India. To the south and west of this narrow belt, inhospitable deserts extend all the way to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, so that the fertile valley in which Herat lies, constitutes the only feasible route by which India can be approached from Persia, from Asia Minor, or from Europe, whether for purposes of peace or war. The invaders of India, Semiramis, Nebuchadnezzar, Alexander the Great, Ghengis Khan, Nadir Shah, and many others, entered by this route, and in 1837, and again in 1855, the acquisition of the city by Persia, under Russian instigation, was only prevented by the resolute attitude of England—resulting in the latter case in war with Persia, when the city which had been captured was given up. It has long been foreseen that a line connecting the railways of the East with those of Europe, must one day be constructed, and that this line must pass through Herat, while it has been equally obvious that, if Russia had meanwhile gained possession of this natural gate, we should find ourselves in the condition of the man who was unable to enter his own house, from the hall-door being forcibly shut in his face. The construction of this great junction line—long ago projected by Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the well-known pioneer of railways in the East—is now about to be undertaken by him. The East Indian line, which was projected and constructed by him, and which has proved to be a great success, both in a structural and financial sense, has a capital of twenty millions, which is a larger capital than will be required for the new undertaking, though it is of greater length. Before fixing the route, Sir Macdonald Stephenson had the merits of all the possible alternative routes carefully examined, so that the best might be selected. This work has constituted the labour of many years. But the result has been to create a confidence in the soundness of the undertaking as a commercial enterprise, such as could not otherwise have been commanded. A revenue approaching that of the East Indian line will, it is expected be got from the local traffic alone, while the through traffic, it is believed, will be large when the whole of the railways of India and the whole of the railways of Europe are made the reciprocal collectors and distributors for one another. Mr. Bourne, the Principal of the new Engineering College at Muswell Hill, who, under Sir Macdonald Stephenson's direction, made the estimates of cost and traffic for the East Indian line, has also, under the same direction, made the corresponding estimates for the junction line, and just as his anticipations of profit have been exceeded by the reality in the one case, so it may be expected they will be similarly exceeded in the other.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**HOME**.—Nov. 29. Crown, Akyab.—30. Royal Welsh (s), Bussorah; Canara (s), Bombay.—Dec. 1. Gemma C., Akyab; Florida (s), Bombay; Salamanca, Calcutta; Brodrick Bay, Bassein; Hampshire (s), Java; Port Gordon, Chittagong; Soenda (s), Batavia.—2. Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; St. Patrick, Rangoon; Agostino Merello, Akyab; Kalmia, Calcutta.—3. Arabella, Tuticorin; Capella (s), Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Homewood, Calingapatam; Quathlamba, Tuticorin; Clyde (s), Colombo; Nuovo Rosina Canepa, Akyab.—4. Glenelg (s), Singapore; Kremlin (s), Manila.—5. Principia (s), Bombay; Persia (s), Bombay; Hypatia (s), Karachi.

**BOMBAY**.—Nov. 15. Clan Fraser (s), Mauritius.—16. Inchrona (s), Cardiff; Albany (s), Newport; Mecca (s), Bussorah.—17. H.M.S. Euryalus, Zanzibar; Royal Irish, Magadoza; Derya Lutchmy, Aleppo; Adowa (s), Jeddah; Mirzapore (-), Sydney.—18. Clan Alpine (s), Jeddah; Aspatris (s), Middlesborough; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; Kangra (s), Calcutta.—19. Pachamba (s), Karachi.—20. Canton (s), Marseilles; Scindia (s), Karachi; Salamity, Bhowanuggur.—21. Inchgarvie (s), Newport; Berenice (s), Hong Kong; I.G.S. Dagmar, Vingorla; I.G. Czarwitch, Vingorla; Cathay (s), Trieste; Bedouin (s), London.—22. Ellora (s), Calcutta; City of Venice (s), Liverpool; Cascapedia (s), Liverpool; Victoria (s), Liverpool.

**CALCUTTA**.—Nov. 12. Dacca (s), London; Purulia (s), Singapore; Madras (s), Rangoon; Mysore, Sydney; Tantallon Castle, Mauritius.—13. Maharani (s), Rangoon; Perthenoep, Liverpool; Frank Stafford, New York.—14. County of Peebles, Buenos Ayres.—16. Khedive (s), London; Clan Forbes (s), Jeddah; Crofton Hall,

Liverpool; Deanfield, London.—17. Culna, Bombay.—18. Glenburn, Liverpool.

**MADRAS**.—Nov. 15. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Huzara (s), Bombay; Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Peshwa (s), Singapore.—17. Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.—18. Bhundara (s), Calcutta.—19. Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; Rewa (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

**HOME**.—Nov. 29. Limpopo (s), Natal; H.M.S. Sphinx, Persian Gulf; Preston (s), Aden; Abercarne, Algoa Bay; Hispania (s), Calcutta; Corby (s), Calcutta; Embleton (s), China.—30. Soteria, Colombo; Medora, Hong Kong; Nervi, Table Bay; Germania, Rangoon; Elginshire (s), Rangoon; Levi C. Wade, Hong Kong; Aracan, Penang; Abyssinian, Capetown; Glenfalloch (s), Shanghai; Embleton (s), Penang.

**BOMBAY**.—Nov. 16. Surat (s), Trieste; Helmsley (s), Karachi; Lord Warwick (s), Karachi.—17. Euphrates (s), Karachi; Amizada (s), Demau; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Thessaly (s), Batavia; Clan Graham (s), London.—18. Columbian (s), Jeddah; Pekin (s), China.—20. Colombo (s), Marseilles; King Arthur (s), Calicut; Nerubudda (s), Calcutta.—21. H.M.S. Jumna, England; Kirby Hall (s), Karachi; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf; Kangra (s), Calcutta.—22. I.G.S. Dagmar, Karachi; I.G. Czarwitch, Karachi.

**CALCUTTA**.—Nov. 12. Steamers Giava, Abington, and Goorkha.—13. City of Calcutta.—14. Curlew, Tyrone, and Medina.—15. Governor.—16. Shahjehan and Clan Mackenzie.—17. Madras, Baghdad, Bassein, and Hesperia.—18. Japan, Malda, Colaba, and Lennox.

**MADRAS**.—Nov. 14. Tibre (s), Colombo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT BOMBAY**.—Per *Cathay*, Nov. 21.—From Venice: Mr. H. Kent, Mr. Bentley, Mr. S. Howell, Mr. A. Sturrock, Miss Sturrock, Mrs. Spilling, Lady Baker Russell, Mr. E. P. Henderson, Mr. Tagore, Mr. J. C. Mandy, Surgeon Major Ogilvie, Col. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Leach, Mr. G. D. Campbell, Mr. D. A. Campbell, a gentleman, Mr. Birkmyre. From Brindisi: H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Duke of Connaught's valet and two maids, Lord and Lady Downe and maid, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Dr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cottrill and infant, Mr. J. Main, Major J. A. Little, Major D. C. Andrew, Pastor Borg, Pastor Fahle, Rev. L. O. Skresson, Mrs. J. Boerressin, Miss R. Boerressin, Miss K. Boerressin, Col. and Mrs. Hopton, Mr. H. Wood, Sergeant Major Mantell, Col. Edwin Beddy, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Hon. G. H. P. Evan, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. D. Hosack, Mr. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Knox, two Miss Cargill's, Miss Hooper, Col. F. S. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. R. A. M. Branson, Miss Fraser Thomson, Miss Brodhurst, Mr. H. M. Durand, Mr. J. A. Bryce, Mr. J. Hennessey, Lieut. M. J. Meade, Major Macpherson, Mr. E. A. Stoney, Mr. H. Griffiths, Mr. J. W. Lienhellen, Col. Keith Fraser, Miss Alice Swaine, Mr. Blair, Mr. McLellan. From London: Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and child, Mr. D. Davidson, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. C. E. Horsley, Mr. Straker, Col. and Mrs. Gennings, Mr. F. T. Lord.

**AT PLYMOUTH**.—Per *Malwa*, Dec. 11.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Fishbourne, Mr. J. J. Davidson, Mr. Harrington, Mr. J. S. Arathon, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mr. H. J. Ross, Col. Parry, Mr. C. Ferguson, Mr. G. M. Reilly, Mrs. Harrington, Mr. J. Robertson.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM BOMBAY**.—Per *Surat*, Nov. 16.—For London: Mr. J. Y. Davidson, Mr. W. Goodwin, Mr. G. Bayford, and Mr. G. M. Reilly.

**FROM BOMBAY**.—Per *Mirzapore*, Nov. 23.—For London: Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and infant, Mrs. Cochrane and child, Mr. A. L. Bridge, Rev. J. E. Payne, Mr. H. R. Butts, Mrs. Saunders and two children, Mr. G. B. Irwin, Miss Lynch, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Woolridge, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. J. Macfadyen, Mr. Caldecott, Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. S. Garrett, Mr. G. Taylor, Mrs. Kelly and four children, Miss Craig, Miss Stephen, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. Trail and four children, Lieut. D. Hughes, Mr. D. Ballock, Mr. F. A. Little, Mrs. Vallings, Major A. McCally, Mr. A. Burn, Mr. P. W. Wakeman, Mr. J. E. Etlinger. For Venice: Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. M. McNeile and two children, Mr. H. Payne, Miss Payne, Mr. G. Tysson, Mr. S. Killiter, Mr. J. A. Cameron, Mr. W. P. Alexander, Mr. R. Gilbert.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Quetta*, to sail from London, Dec. 12.

For Malta: The Rev. Donald Fraser, Mrs. Fraser.

For Port Said: Mr. Prinsey.

For Madras: Col. Puckle, Mr. Plussan, Mr. Molloy.

For Calcutta: Mr. Fullerton, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Regg, Mr. Eastbrooke.

Per s.s. *Roma*, to sail from London, Dec. 19.

For Thursday Island: Mr. Dalziel.

For Townsville: Mrs. Vernon.

For Brisbane: Mrs. Nisbet.

Per s.s. *Arctot*, to sail from London, Dec. 19.

For Karachi: Mr. Barber.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, to sail from London, Jan. 2.

For Algiers: Miss Moody.

For Karachi: Mr. Shepperton.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, Jan. 9.

For Colombo: Mr. W. N. Crosbie.

For Masulipatam: Rev. Jani Alli.

Per s.s. *Goa*, to sail from London, Jan. 16.

For Zanzibar: Bishop Smythie, Archdeacon Fowler.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Jan. 23.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. F. Paterson.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |                   |         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 99 1/2 to 100 | 99 1/2  |
| Four-and-a-half per Cent. ..     | 102 1/2 to 103    | 102 1/2 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —                 | —       |
| Ten years ..                     | —                 | —       |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 108               | —       |

## BANKS.

|                                 | Paid-up | Cash   |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rs.    |
| INDIAN BANKS                    |         |        |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 75 1/2 |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 83 1/2 |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 64 1/2 |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 13 1/2 |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 33 1/2 |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200    |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700    |
| National of India ..            | 12 1/2  | 89     |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 160    |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 790 |
| Frere ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Fort Canning .. | 1,000 | 380 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |         |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,440   |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 500     |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 114 1/2 |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 380     |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 570     |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 58 1/2  |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 215     |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 70      |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —       |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,250   |
| Dholera Ginning ..        | 300   | 200     |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400   |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,475   |
| French ..                 | 500   | 625     |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 600     |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 420     |
| Prince of Wales ..        | 500   | 650     |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,700 | 1,250   |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500     |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 790     |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                      | 1,000 | 1,475 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                   | 100   | 140   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..           | 500   | 525   |
| Alliance Spinning ..              | 700   | 930   |
| Bhowmuggur Mills ..               | 100   | 41    |
| Bombay United ..                  | 1,000 | 1040  |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..               | 1,000 | 495   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..    | 500   | 710   |
| Coorla Mills ..                   | 1,000 | 835   |
| D. Spinning ..                    | 2,000 | 535   |
| Hindustan ..                      | 1,000 | 1,075 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..             | 1,000 | 1,255 |
| Khandeish ..                      | 1,000 | 965   |
| Madras ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                  | 1,000 | 2,050 |
| Manchester Spinning ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning ..               | 250   | 250   |
| National Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 995   |
| New Great Eastern ..              | 1,000 | 1075  |
| Oriental ..                       | 625   | 725   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 220   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                | 1,000 | 1,545 |
| Victoria Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 800   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 218-30   | 350 |
| Do. New 40 Shares ..                 | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 91-11-1  | —   |
| Do. New 41 Shares ..                 | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|   |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| B., B., & Cent. India (New 418 Shares) 106-15-5 | 352   | —     |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing ..                     | 100   | 108   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..                         | 1,500 | 4,600 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..                  | 10    | —     |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping ..                 | 300   | 320   |
| Tracher and Co. ..                              | 500   | 1,255 |
| Thacker and Co. ..                              | 100   | 130   |

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   |                   |        |
|---|-------------------|--------|
| % Promissory Notes ..                     | Rs. 99 1/2 to 100 | 99 1/2 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) ..                      | 100 8 to —        | —      |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. | —                 | —      |
| 4% of 1878-79 (1893) ..                   | 102 12 to —       | —      |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..           | 102 12 to —       | —      |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..              | Pd. off           | —      |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |                    |   |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 to 100 8 | — |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8 to 101 0     | — |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 0 to 102 4     | — |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 0 to 103 4     | — |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 107 12 to —        | — |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. | 108 12 to —        | — |
| 6 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 12 to —        | — |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid.  | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Agra ..                        | 50     | 125 to —   |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100    | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100    | 180 to —   |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100    | 135 to —   |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500    | 850 to —   |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100    | 130 to —   |
| Delhi and London ..            | 225    | 219 to —   |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100    | 120 to 121 |
| Mussoorie ..                   | 100    | 115 to —   |
| National of India ..           | 12 1/2 | 90 to —    |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500    | 520 to —   |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. | 100    | 93 to —    |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |           |
|----------------------|------|-----------|
| Asiatic Jute ..      | 200  | 35 to 36  |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 100  | 164 to —  |
| Barnagore Jute ..    | 100  | 88 to —   |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 1000 | 1500 to — |
| Bengal Ironwork ..   | 100  | — to —    |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 500  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 385 to —     |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 44 to —      |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 98 to —      |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to —     |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 100  | — to —       |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 171 to —     |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | 75 to 80     |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to —     |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 115 to —     |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 95 to —      |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 58 to —      |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 520  | 300 to —     |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 520  | — to —       |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 210 to —     |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 48 to —      |
| Goswory Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 220 to —     |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 84 to —      |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 110 to —     |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 500  | 140 to —     |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 84 to 85     |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1620 to —    |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..           | 50   | 125 to —     |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | — to —       |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 112 to —     |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | — to —       |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 150 to —     |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 83 to —      |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Nanpore Indigo ..                 | 30   | — to —       |
| New Beerboom Coal ..              | 100  | 98 to —      |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | — to —       |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | 510  | 150 to —     |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 78 to —      |
| Ramkistopore Press ..             | 100  | 89 to —      |
| Raneegunge Coal Association ..    | 100  | 54 to —      |
| Riverside Press ..                | 90   | 88 to —      |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | —    | — to —       |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co ..        | 100  | 257 1/2 to — |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | —    | 280 to —     |
| Seepore Jute Manufacturing ..     | 100  | 55 to —      |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 90 to —      |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 104 to —     |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |        |            |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ..     | 100    | 70 to —    |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100    | 70 to —    |
| Amluckie ..                       | 100    | 95 to —    |
| Arctutopore (Cachar) ..           | 100    | 91 to —    |
| Assam ..                          | 550    | 575 to —   |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100    | 95 to —    |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100    | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100    | 60 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80     | 45 to 50   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200    | 240 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100    | 120 to —   |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | 510    | 160 to 165 |
| Borsilliah (Assam) ..             | 100    | — to —     |
| Burkholah (Cachar) ..             | 100    | 56 to 67   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 200    | 122 to —   |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100    | 72 to 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 95 to —    |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100    | 67 to —    |
| Cinnatollah (Assam) ..            | 100    | — to —     |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Coocheella (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 78 to —    |
| Cutchehra (Cachar) ..             | 100    | 100 to —   |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100    | 115 to —   |
| Debur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 30 to —    |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90     | 57 to —    |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100    | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100    | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100    | 65 to —    |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100    | 70 to —    |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Gielle (Darjiling) ..             | 100    | 76 to 80   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100    | 75 to —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100    | 100 to —   |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) ..            | 100    | 32 to —    |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500    | 550 to —   |
| Jellalpor (Cachar) ..             | 250    | 200 to —   |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100    | 30 to —    |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 68 to —    |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100    | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..         | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Kunchanpor (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 32 to —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 250    | 145 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200    | 130 to —   |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100    | — to —     |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100    | 220 to —   |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..             | 100    | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100    | 105 to —   |
| Loobah ..                         | 100    | 150 to —   |
| Lower Assam ..                    | 57 1/2 | 23 to —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | 510    | 60 to —    |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100    | 60 to —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100    | 80 to —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100    | 40 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90     | 30 to —    |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80     | 30 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100    | 80 to —    |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90     | 71 to —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | 510    | — to —     |
| Muttuck (Assam) ..                | 200    | 100 to —   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125    | 73 to —    |
| New Falodhi (Darjiling) ..        | 200    | — to —     |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | 510    | 50 to —    |
| New Mutual (Cachar) ..            | 30     | 120 to —   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200    | 100 to —   |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85     | 78 to —    |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100    | 95 to —    |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100    | 55 to —    |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ..              | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100    | 130 to —   |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56     | par.       |
| Seemah ..                         | 100    | — to —     |
| Singbuli and Murmah ..            | 100    | 104 to —   |
| Singell (Darjiling) ..            | 100    | 90 to 95   |
| Soom (Darjiling) ..               | 100    | 97 to —    |
| Springside (Darjiling) ..         | 100    | 100 to —   |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100    | 50 to —    |
| Teendarra (Darjiling) ..          | 100    | 75 to 80   |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100    | 125 to —   |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 95     | 114 to —   |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 200    | 185 to —   |
| Upper Assam ..                    | 510    | 25 to 35   |

## MADRAS.—Nov. 12.

|  |       |                  |
|--|-------|------------------|
| Four per cents ..                        | 1 1/2 | dis to 1 dis.    |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..          | 3 1/2 | pre to 3 1/2 do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..   | 3 1/2 | to 3 1/2 do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..   | 1 1/2 | to 1 1/2 do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..   | —     | to — do.         |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | —     | to — do.         |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..                 | 28    | to 29 do.        |

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|                     | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.      | MADRAS.        |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
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| Do. Tele. ..        | 1s. 7 7-16 d. | —              | —              |
| Do. 3 mo. sight ..  | 1s. 7 7-16 d. | 1s. 7 1/2 d.   | 1s. 7 13-16 d. |
| Do. 6 do. ..        | 1s. 7 1/2 d.  | 1s. 7 11-16 d. | 1s. 7 13-16 d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 7 29-32 d. | 1s. 8 1-16 d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | —              | 1s. 7 1/2 d.   |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 7 29-32 d. | 1s. 8 1/2 d.   |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | —              | 1s. 7 15-16 d. |

## LONDON.—Dec. 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|   | Price.             |
|---|--------------------|
| 3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..        | 102 to 102 1/2     |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..                 | 103 to 103 1/2     |
| 4 India Enforced Paper ..                 | 80 to 80 1/2       |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 ..                         | — to —             |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 ..                         | 82 1/2 to 83       |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..              | — to —             |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redeem. on 12) ..     | — to —             |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) ..    | — to —             |
| 4 Do. Deb., Aug. 16 '84, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 1/2 to 100 3/4 |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..                | — to —             |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 101 to 103         |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 ..                      | 102 to 104         |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                          | 115 to 120         |
| 4 Do. ..                                  | 100 to 102         |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government ..       | 100 to 102         |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|  | Price.     |
|--|------------|
| Perpetual Debenture Stocks. Paid.      |            |
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. 100    | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p. c. 100 | 119 to 121 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. 100    | 106 to 108 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 per cent. 100    | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. 100      | 116 to 118 |

## RAILWAYS.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. 100 | 146 to 148       |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. 100  | 154 to 156       |
| E. Indian, 4 1/2 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 .. | 25 to 25 1/2     |
| Do. Ann. B 1/2 p. ann. (less 1/4) ..   | 24 1/2 to 24 3/4 |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4% ..         | 135 to 137       |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. 100     | 146 to 148       |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. 100     | 126 to 128       |
| Do. do. 5 do. all ..                   | — to —           |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. 100                  | 119 to 121       |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. 100                  | 113 to 115       |
| Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. 100     | 126 to 128       |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p. c. 100  | 126 to 128       |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares 5 ..            | — to —           |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. 100     | 126 to 128       |
| Do. do. 4 1/2 do. 100                  | — to —           |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. 100  | 123 to 126       |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                     |        |                  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| Eastern ..                          | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..     | 100    | — to —           |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..       | 100    | 101 to 104       |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..       | 10     | 13 to 13 1/2     |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..   | 10     | 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1891 ..     | 100    | 108 to 111       |
| Do. 5% (A. G. S.) Deb. Sc., 1900 .. | —      | 102 to 106       |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..   | —      | 102 to 106       |
| Indo-European ..                    | 25     | 31 1/2 to 32 1/2 |

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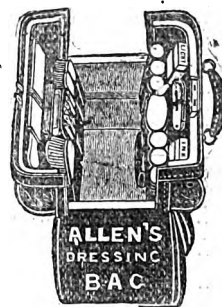
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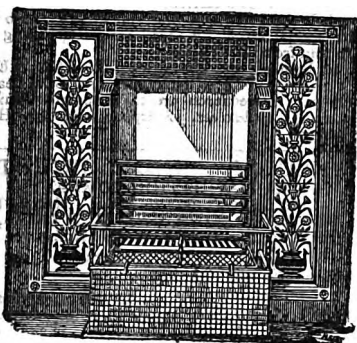
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Our advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Nov. 30; Madras and Allahabad, Nov. 28; Calcutta, Nov. 27:

THE compromise of the Ilbert Bill now proposed by the *Statesman* of Calcutta, whether adopted by this Government or not—the suggestion has already appeared in these columns, in those of the *Indian Daily News* and elsewhere, and is so thoroughly Liberal that the chances are Lord Ripon will not accept it, as not avenging him sufficiently of his adversaries—ought at once to put an end to that miserable friction between Englishmen and Natives, which has been so recklessly promoted by the Viceroy. For the *Statesman* proposes to make the law not a mere pretence at equality in race matters, but actually and thoroughly impartial.

It proposes to do away with all race or class distinctions in appointments to the office of Justice of the Peace—thus rendering all Native Magistrates, uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates as well as covenanted Joint or Assistant Magistrates, eligible for this jurisdiction. At the same time, it would give to all accused persons, whether Natives or Europeans, the right of demanding to be tried by a magistrate of their own race. It would, in fact, preserve to Europeans a very small portion of that right of challenge which they possess at home; and it would also confer this small portion on Natives as well.

We consider this a most happy consummation; and we are sure that all the most loyal folk on both sides of the controversy will rejoice at a termination that finds a means of raising the Native without humiliating the European. This is the line which we, in this journal, have taken from the very first in this wretched controversy. Mutual respect, the widest and most catholic mutual toleration, should be our watch-words in India, if Englishmen and Indians are ever to attain there that complete solidarity of sympathies and interests, which it has been the chief object in life of many of us to advance. At the very first symptom of the *Statesman* taking this truly liberal line, we reprinted our contemporary's article in our "Spirit of the Indian Press," and commented on it in this column in terms of the warmest commendation.

We regret to observe that it is stated by the *Indian Daily News* that a member of Lord Ripon's Government was responsible for getting up the Native meeting in Bombay in support of the Ilbert Bill, and it is further stated that the same misguided member of Government has inspired a ridiculous Manifesto lately telegraphed to the Government of India by a Native Association at Bombay, with a view of putting pressure on the Viceroy and his Council, and of inflaming race hatred. After Mr. Hunter's letters to the *Times*, it is unhappily clear that some of the members of Lord Ripon's Government are willing to go very far afield in their desire to bolster up this unfortunate measure.

THE latest Reuter states that the Bill will be debated on January 4, and then sent to a select committee. The Council of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association obviously do well to sit *de die in diem* at this critical period.

GENERAL GILLESPIE is marching into Bikaner with a larger force of Horse, Foot, and Artillery than has been used for domestic disturbances in India for a long time past. General Hills who is to command the Akha Expedition, was expected at Tezporé on Wednesday last. The leader of the Akhas is stated to be no mere

savage but to have been educated at the Zillah School at Tezporé.

MR. ATKINS's great meeting at Brighton last Friday was, if possible, eclipsed by the marvellous success which has attended his mission at Bolton. We hear that steps are being taken, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Brighton meeting, to forward to Mr. Gladstone, or to Parliament, a petition from the good Brighton folks, protesting against the Bill. At Bolton last night Major Hesketh presided at an enthusiastic meeting of working men, who were absolutely unanimous in condemning the Bill; and they also carried a motion that the resolutions should be at once submitted to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Kimberley.

Our clever Radical contemporary, the *Western Morning News*, thus unwittingly testifies to the growing dislike with which the Ilbert Bill is regarded by the more thoughtful classes in English Society:—

"I was present last night at a meeting of the C.C.C. The C.C.C. is not the Central Criminal Court, but the Curates' Clerical Club. In its early days it was beloved of Maurice and Kingsley; to the last it was visited by Stanley; and it is supposed to be a nucleus for the Liberal clergy of London. Last night the Ilbert Bill was debated, Mr. Malcolm MacColl championing that measure. But, alas! for the Liberalism of the Liberal clergy, only one of them supported the principle of equality. They did not see why conquerors should be judged by the conquered. They were certain that Lord Ripon had disturbed our rule in India, and they whispered that he might lose it for us. They were ready to accept Anglo-Indian opinion—'expert' opinion they called it—before the opinion of idealist theorists, and at the close, though a judge of the District Court, after thirty years' experience of India, declared that the measure, if wisely worked, would do no harm, a single clergyman raised his voice, and asked where were the Liberal clergy. They did not seem, it is certain, to be very much present, and a division had it been taken, would have gone against the measure. Mr. Malcolm MacColl was left almost alone, and the only champions of the measure who seemed to know the facts were laymen."

We take the following obituary for the week ending Nov. 23, from the *Times of India*:—Her Highness the Maharani of Hutwa; Mr. F. F. Woolcott, veterinary surgeon of Calcutta; Babu Piari Chand Mittra, Bengali novelist; Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee Mulla Feroze, head priest of the Kudmi section of the Parsee community; Mr. Edward Augustus Baboonan, late of Purneah, Indigo planter.

We take the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market from Messrs. William Moran and Co.'s Market Report:—

"Since the date of our last issue, four public sales have been held, at which 3,415 chests were offered, and 2,940 chests sold. The catalogues have included a few parcels of good and fine Indigo from Bengal and Behar; these met with good competition, and we quote an advance of about Rs. 20 per maund on good and fine qualities, and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 on ordinary and middling, as compared with the average rates of last season. The proportion of native ounces offered has again been large, and the quality mostly ordinary to middling; these descriptions meet with fair demand at previous prices; whilst good and fine lots, whenever offered, are in great request, and sell at comparatively much higher rates. The total quantity disposed of up to date is about 36,000 maunds, against 27,000 maunds at the same date last year."

THE same authority has the following on the Calcutta Tea Market for the week ending Nov. 27:—

"At the sales held on the 22nd inst., 10,854 packages were offered, and 10,283 sold. The demand generally was good, but medium Pekoes and the few fine lots offering were most competed for. Medium Broken Pekoes and some good Pekoe Souchongs were, perhaps, a trifle easier. About 8,000 packages will be catalogued this week."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market for the week ending Nov. 27:

"There has been a little more inquiry since our last for Cape tonnage, a fair amount of business having been put through, and rates have again advanced. The demand has been entirely for jute tonnage. Steamers, however, have been neglected, and rates by Canal are quite nominal. Four vessels have been chartered for London, two for Dundee, one for New York, and one for the West Indies, and another has taken the

Liverpool berth. Our unfixed tonnage has decreased to 44,000 tons."

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Nov. 29:—

"There has been no noticeable alteration in the weather and prospects recorded in the previous week's summary. The rainfall has been lighter in Madras, and entirely absent from Bombay. The crops in those presidencies and in Central India, Rajputana, Punjab, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces are generally doing well, but an early rainfall would much benefit the young rabi crops in Northern and Central India. In Bengal the weather continues clear and rainless, and prospects are unchanged. No report has been received from British Burma. The public health continues fair, except for the prevalence of fever and slight cholera in parts."

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 16:—

"Although all the members of the Government are now assembled in Calcutta, nothing has yet transpired regarding the course to be taken with respect to the Ilbert Bill. It is probable that the subject will not be brought before the Legislative Council till after the Christmas holidays."

"The compromise, which I mentioned last week—namely, to give every European prisoner the option of claiming a trial before a European Judge or Magistrate—is believed to be now under the consideration of the members of the Executive Government. This compromise has much to recommend it. It would probably be accepted by the Europeans as sufficiently safeguarding privileges; and it would enable the Government to sweep away class distinctions between covenanted and uncovenanted officials and district and subordinate magistrates; all of which the Bill in its present shape perpetuates and accentuates. Were the proposed clause added, then, inasmuch as jurisdiction would be founded on consent, thereby carrying out Mr. Justice Stephen's principle, there would be nothing to prevent the humblest native magistrate trying a European, so long as the European did not object, and by enabling the Government to appoint any native to be a justice of the peace, it would remove an existing race disqualification which the present Bill hardly touches. The result would be that a measure logically complete in itself, and having all the elements of finality, would be substituted for a mere tinkering piece of legislation, which will satisfy nobody, and only open the door for further tinkering and fresh agitation."

"If the Government saw its way to give a similar option to natives, allowing a native prisoner to claim a trial before a native tribunal, the European community would certainly not object. They have no desire to claim for themselves a privilege which they would deny to their native fellow-subjects. Nor would the grant of such option really cause any administrative inconvenience, for it is very certain that in practice native prisoners would rarely, if ever, avail themselves of it. Of all the proposals yet brought forward, short of that of the actual withdrawal of the Bill, this one seems to afford the easiest and best way out of the difficulty, and the surest means of putting an end to the present lamentable and dangerous state of affairs."

"The *Indian Daily News*, a Calcutta journal, has brought a most serious charge against a member of the Government. It positively asserts that a native meeting in favour of the Ilbert Bill, held in Bombay some months ago, was convened at the express request of a member of the Executive Council, conveyed in a letter in his own handwriting. It goes on to argue, from internal evidence, that a ridiculous manifesto, lately telegraphed to the Government by a native association at Bombay has been inspired by the same person. The objects of that manifesto are, it says, perfectly plain. They are—first, to bring pressure to bear on the Viceroy and his Council; and, secondly, to inflame race hatred. It adds:—

"In former times an Englishman in such a position, who instigated native meetings against his countrymen, would have been said, in pursuing the first object, to be a traitor to his colleagues, and in pursuing the second, to be a traitor to his country."

"Although this grave charge was made nearly a week ago, no contradiction of it has yet appeared. It is well known who is the member of Council meant; but meanwhile the public awaits a contradiction, or more tangible proof."

"At a meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Defence Associa-

tion, held on Wednesday last, it was resolved:—'First, that the date for the public meeting decided on in November be not fixed until after the next meeting of the Legislative Council; secondly, that this Council sit *de die in diem*, until such time as the further action of Government with reference to the Bill be made known.'

"An enthusiastic meeting was held at Golaghat on the 9th inst., every planter in the district attending. Resolutions were passed condemning the Bill, and refusing to accept the Government modification. The meeting was closed with three cheers for the Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught."

"The disturbances which have broken out in Bikaner are due to a quarrel between the Maharajah and the Thakurs, or Barons. Under the feudal system which formerly prevailed in Rajpootana, these Thakurs were obliged to furnish a certain number of cavalry for the Maharajah's service. Of late years this liability has been compounded for by the payment of an annual sum called *rekht*, whereby 200 rupees are fixed as the equivalent for each horseman. The Maharajah recently tried to increase the sum, but the Thakurs resisted the attempt; and for several weeks the Maharajah's troops and the retainers of the Thakurs have been watching one another, each party afraid to strike the first blow. Under the advice of the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, the following force has been despatched to restore order:—Three guns F-2 Royal Artillery, two companies of the Worcestershire Regiment, a wing of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, a company of sappers, a Thairwarra battalion, 400 Erinpura Irregulars, and 150 Deoli Irregular Cavalry. It is expected that the Thakurs will submit on the appearance of the troops."

"The Akha expedition will be strengthened by half of No. 1 Mountain Battery of the Punjab Frontier Force, and half a company of sappers from Roorkee. An advanced guard of 100 frontier police under Lieutenant Molesworth is at Bullukpung, a strong point on the Akha frontier. The detachment of the 43rd Regiment is already at camp at Bullipara."

"A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that the Akhas themselves are a small body, but that they are leagued with the Mijjees, a powerful tribe inhabiting the ranges to the north of them, and into whose territory they will probably retire when the invading force appears. The leader of the Akhas is no mere savage, but was educated in the Zillah School at Tezpor. Brigadier Sale Hills, who commands, was expected to arrive at Tezpor on Wednesday last."

"The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Benares on Tuesday and spent two days there, during which they inspected all the places of interest. Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to Lucknow, where they were received by General Cureton with great ceremony, and visited the Residency, the Bailey Guard, &c."

### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

#### "ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE."

THE *Army and Navy Magazine* for December commences with one of Colonel Malletson's instructive articles on "The Battlefields of Germany," that of Jankowitz being described. Mrs. Phillips's novel of "Man Proposes," is continued. In the chapters now before us the man does propose and it will remain to be seen what will be the result thereof. Mr. H. G. Keene takes in hand the question "Is India a conquered Country?" coming to the conclusion that India is not a country conquered but acquired. The "Notes at the Homburg Manœuvres," by F.N.M., are good and practical, and will be read with much interest by soldiers whose love for their profession leads them to watch what is done abroad. A new and excellent feature accompanies this article in good maps apparently photo-zincographed from the original German maps of the country. These enable the movements and arrangements of the troops to be followed with comparative ease. The number concludes with an article by Colonel Ford, on "Our Field Artillery," in which the distribution of our artillery is marked out on new lines, but with the object kept in view, that the batteries should have an effective organisation, rendering them fit to take the field rapidly in case of emergency.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

BEFORE entering on a detailed criticism of the clauses of the Rent Bill, it will be interesting to note the various opinions which have been expressed against the principles of the Bill. As a contemporary observed these opinions by no means embody the strength of the opposition to the principles underlying this measure. Some officers, we are told in one of the official reports, felt themselves embarrassed in the matter of

expressing an opinion at all, and we are not surprised that officers were chary of expressing their views after the former experience of the way in which these views were received when opposed to those of officers identified with the preparation of the former drafts.

To the principles of the Bill the Lieutenant Governor gives his adherence. We agree, with him in saying that some legislation was necessary. Every one must admit that Act 10 had become unworkable, and something was needed in the way of defining existing rights and enforcing undisputed obligations. Mr. Rivers Thompson says, however that legislation is needed on the *broad lines* of the present Bill. To this expression we take exception. It is a dangerous principle to admit the necessity of legislation on "broad lines." With statesmen whose legislative ambition was simply to solidify custom and to move in unison with the growing wants and necessities of those for whom they were legislating it would be perfectly safe to leave the lines upon which they were to move as broad as possible. It is otherwise when we have a Conservative country like India contentedly being made the victim of the doctrinaire experiments which commend themselves to the Birmingham school in England and to their followers in this country, who happen now to be in power. We are told by the poet of England being a country,

"Where freedom *slowly* broadened down  
From precedent to precedent."

But that is all changed now. What modern Radicals call "freedom," that is, the right of doing with your own according to what they think right, is not slowly broadening down in these advanced days. It is hurrying along down the precipice which leads to Communism with a violence that shakes to its foundation every structure of vested rights and interest which has stood through the various changes of centuries, and under the shadow of which the people have lived contentedly and the country has prospered. Under modern legislation the line has broadened to an alarming extent, but only in the one direction and, if it goes on at the pace at which it has started, we shall soon lose sight altogether of the line from which we are receding—the line which marked and defined the rights of property. We, therefore, do not go with the Lieutenant Governor in admitting that it is necessary to legislate on the broad lines of the Bill now before us. It is necessary to legislate; but the lines upon which legislation should be undertaken should, we think, be considerably narrowed down from the exceeding broad lines upon which this Bill is based. We fear, to use a somewhat irreverent analogy, that these lines are boundaries of a broad path which will have a tendency to lead to destruction. Of the opinions published on the Bill, those only criticise its principles who are opposed to them. It would not, however, we think, be an accurate representation of official opinion to assume that those who make no remark on those principles are necessarily committed to an approval of them; and indeed, in many cases, this is obvious from the former reports of officers on the draft Bill of the Rent Commissioners.

The first opinions published are those of the Bhagalpur officers, Messrs. Barlow, D'Oyly, Worsley, Weekes, and Porch. They do not seem to have discussed the principles at all, but to have plunged at once into a discussion of the several clauses of the Bill. We next have the reports of some of the District Judges, of whom Mr. J. F. Stevens, the Judge of Sâran, writes:—"It is obvious that in general the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, has been framed with a view rather to the interest of the ryots than that of the landlord. It is doubtless true that to a considerable extent the interests of the ryots and that of the landlords are really in the long run not so completely separate as is frequently assumed; but while I recognise this principle, and I am not disposed to agree with my subordinates in condemning all limitation to the enormous arbitrary powers which the landlords at present can and do exercise, especially in certain parts of the province of Behar, I am inclined to think that in some particulars the Bill goes further in that direction than is either necessary or desirable." Mr. Meres expresses no opinion, neither do Messrs. Bradbury and Butt. Mr. Garrett gives the principles of the Bill his approval. Mr. Towers, the Judge of Tipperâ, whilst giving the Bill every credit for the ability shown in it, says:—"It is clear, however, that it is conceived more in the interest of the tenant than of the landlord, and, while the latter gains very little from it, the tenant on the other hand acquires substantial advantages at the landlord's expense, which in many cases exceed the tenant's demands which are entirely novel in their character, and which appear to be derived rather from a consideration of what has been found expedient in foreign countries than from Indian law or customs."

With this opinion we agree *in toto*, excepting that we question the fact whether the new departure has been found expedient in those countries in which it has been tried. It has certainly brought the land in the North of France into the hands of a plutocracy. In Ireland it has taken the land away from the landlord, but up to date it may, we

venture to say, be asserted that the class which have chiefly benefited are the country attorneys.

We do not reproduce the opinion of native judicial officers, for the obvious reason that it might at once be said that these gentlemen were identified with zemindars' interests, and that their opinions, therefore, were liable to be warped by prejudice.

We next come to the opinions of executive officers. Of these the first in order is that of Mr. Beames, who says:—"It is unnecessary to examine in detail the provisions of the Bill, which as the final outcome of much protracted and careful argument, may, in my opinion be generally accepted as likely to prove workable and fair to all parties affected by it, though I am still very much in doubt whether any enactment of the kind is really required, except perhaps in Behar."

Mr. Beames then goes to the root of the objection which all reasonable opponents of the Bill entertain towards its principles, and says:—

"It is not, of course, to be expected that the Bill, even in its present expurgated state, will escape opposition, nor do I think such opposition unreasonable. It is all very well to say that the framers of the permanent settlement specifically, and in set terms, reserved to themselves and their successors the right to interfere between the zemindar and the ryot, whenever such a step might seem necessary for the protection of the latter, and that, though no such interference practically did take place during the sixty-six years that intervened between 1793 and 1857, yet that 'It is never too late to mend,' and that consequently we are going to interfere now. The answer to that argument is that during all those years we have allowed men to buy zemindari and tenures in the belief, fully justified by our actions, that no interference would take place, and that it is not fair to those persons suddenly to uproot the conditions of the faith on which they have invested their money. I so far agree with this argument as to think that in any changes which may now be made, it is not sufficient to go back to first principles and base our enactment solely on what we understand to be the relation of landlord and tenant as established by Lord Cornwallis's Regulations. We must go further than this, and take into consideration the present status and vested interests of the proprietary body whom we have called into existence, and whom we have, during nearly a century, allowed to acquire rights and privileges which are none the less deserving of respect now, because their growth and development were not contemplated by the statesmen of the last century. . . . There is a great deal of sentimental talk about the woes of the ryot, and I venture to think that no one who knows anything of the incidents of my obscure career will suspect me, at any rate, of tendency to overlook the claims of the ryot, or to side too strongly with the zemindar. But I cannot overlook the fact, so ably urged by the Hon. Kristo Das Pal, that the Bengal of to-day offers a startling contrast to the Bengal of 1793, and that the wealth and prosperity of the country has increased—increased beyond all precedent—under the Permanent Settlement. There is much force in his remark that a great portion of this increase is due to the zemindar body as a whole, and that they have been very active and powerful factors in the development of this prosperity. The ryot suffers from causes over which no Government can have any control. The country is over-peopled, and the intensity of the struggle for existence is due principally to this cause, and not to the capacity or bad management of the zemindars. Every one *will* marry, and *will* have heaps of children. No one will emigrate, a vast majority will grow nothing but paddy, and the poorest *will* spend in advance the earnings of ten years on a marriage feast or a religious ceremony. It is very doubtful whether any legislative measures will improve the condition of people whose manners, customs, and prejudices are so utterly incompatible with improvement as those."

These are the words of an officer who is prepared to discuss the Bill as a workable and fair measure. They are not the utterances of any mere partisan. The experience of the man who wrote them is well-known. We ask our readers, and we ask those in whose hands the future of this Bill rests, to weigh them, even against the plausibly philanthropic arguments of those who would legislate for the country upon pure and simple theory, and not in the light of past experience.—*Englishman*, Nov. 15.

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE EDUCATION COMMISSION REPORT.

THE Education Commission appointed by Resolution of the Supreme Government in Feb. 7, 1882, has at length laid its report before the public. The appointment of this important Commission will be regarded by all as one of the most valuable services of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty. It was constituted on most liberal lines, and embraced, perhaps, representatives of all divergent views on Indian education. The labours of the members have been of a most arduous and painstaking

character, and the patient fidelity with which so many men deeply interested in India, and the education of her teeming peoples, remained for so long at their posts, sifting evidence of a most voluminous and not unfrequently contradictory nature, deserves the highest praise. We learn that the Commission sat steadily at Calcutta for about two months to draw up questions and determine procedure; that it then divided into provincial committees to gather evidence in the different centres, the president himself meeting with each of these committees and presiding at their sessions. Their information being gathered, and every part of the country, with every class of its population, having made its voice heard, the Commission again met as a whole, in December of last year, to draw up its report, and a busy time they had before this was done. Six sectional committees dealt with six chief topics, and thus matured materials for their colleagues. The result lies before us now in a blue-book of 639 pages with an appendix of seventy-two pages, containing most valuable statistical tables, compiled with much industry by Mr. Jacob. The great size of the volume will doubtless deter many from reading it; but this is, perhaps, an evil incidental to all blue-books. What this busy age requires is some condensed statement of the labours of the Commission, which may be read by all who are interested in education. What we desiderate is a pamphlet showing the chief recommendations, with reasons for them, and perhaps a few interesting statistical statements showing the progress and extent of Education in India.

The work of the Commission may be illustrated by the fact that in all 193 witnesses were examined, each of whom gave evidence at considerable length, while in addition there was a vast quantity of representations, memorials, &c., all calling for attention. It is interesting to notice how well Bombay was represented in this. Thirty-eight witnesses and forty memorials were from Bombay, while Madras had thirty-three witnesses and twenty-two memorials, and Bengal thirty-one witnesses and thirteen memorials. The Punjab stands highest in regard to this matter, with forty-five witnesses and ninety-six memorials. To estimate the work of the Commission aright, we require also to bear in mind the great extent of India and its varieties of language, custom, and life. Most probably the vastness of the task prevented any inquiry into this subject being attempted earlier. In 1859 an inquiry was ordered, but it did not take place. A period of twenty-eight years has thus elapsed since the great Despatch of 1854 gave shape of Indian education, and it was full time certainly that the policy of the local Government should be compared with the intentions of the Despatch, and the measure of their success or failure ascertained. Such a lengthy period is sufficient for purposes of inquiry; and such an inquiry was necessary. Some superior minds may cynically undervalue the importance of such great inquiries, but they are really valuable in public interests, and let the light in on departments inclined to routine and complacency. But what are we to expect from such a Commission? Not much, perhaps, of a very definite sort, and yet that may be most valuable. We may not get the *multum in parvo*, but we may obtain something really useful. The Commission gives us a long list of recommendations which have already appeared in our columns. They are very numerous, being in all about 200. Some of these are of first-rate importance, while others hardly deserve the emphasis put upon them; but here, again, the varieties and differences of the Presidencies must be borne in mind, and what may not appear so useful to us may appear important elsewhere. We might have been better pleased with some more brief and classified list of recommendations. The Commission had, however, to proceed tentatively; and confidence may be felt that the Viceroy, who has the whole subject much at heart, will see that the Education Bill will embody the more important recommendations of the Commissioners.

That great progress has been made in education since 1854 clearly appears in this report. In 1855, 925,000 boys were under instruction in India, while in 1882 there was 2,766,430; but the necessity of an impetus being given to primary or mass educations in the vernaculars, is shown by the fact that only 1 in 42 of the population are educated in any measure among men. Madras stands at the head of the list here with 1 in 30, and this is largely due to the development of aided or private efforts; in Bombay 1 in 31; in Bengal 1 in 34. But, turning from boys' to girls' schools, the progress here is much more urgent. Only 1 in 858 girls receives instructions. In view of these figures the necessity of increased efforts was apparent to the Commission, and they were most earnest in the matter. But they refused even to consider a measure of compulsory education, believing that the time for this had not yet come, the habits and the poverty of the people presenting at present insuperable obstacles. More, perhaps, should have been said about free education by the Commission than has been said; for to spread education among the masses it must be made free or as cheap as possible. It is of much value, however, to the further advance of primary education that the Commission most distinctly emphasises the principle that the relation of the State to primary education should be

very different from what it should be to secondary; that primary education should be the first charge on the Educational budget. The Commission also most wisely recommends that the existing indigenous schools of the country should be in every way encouraged, and interfered with as little as possible. It seems to us that it is on the gradual improvement of these that the spread of primary education depends more than on anything else.

Another most useful service rendered to the country by the Commission is the endeavour to put in a clear light the relation of departmental schools, and efforts to aided schools, and private effort. The main thought of the Commission is to encourage and develop every form of effort in the country, and on free lines. This shows great wisdom. Too often there has been an unhealthy state of rivalry between Government schools and aided schools, tending to the discouragement of private effort. The people have got into the habit of depending on State help for the providing of schools. Now, the Commission points out that in secondary education Government schools should be looked upon as temporary, not as permanent, institutions. The people should provide for secondary education by their own activities; but the Commission would have nothing done hastily. Again, the Commission has done well in pointing out the necessity of normal schools. In this Presidency, in particular, there is a great want of trained teachers, and it is not the function of a University to provide teachers. It may impart knowledge, but it cannot train men to teach. In Madras there is a very complete system for providing trained teachers. In connection with this the commission also urges that teachers should be in every way encouraged by Government dealing liberally with them, and in particular it urges the repeal of the twenty-five years' rule in certain cases. Very important questions in connection with secondary education and the entrance and matriculation examination occupied the commission; but to these we may refer again. The chapters on female education, collegiate education, and legislation are also deeply interesting. The agreement of the commission on all essential matters is clear, but it was not to be expected that complete unanimity on all points was to be obtained in such a body. A very important point is brought out in a quotation given by Mr. Telang. Mr. Arnold has said that while previous French Governments had decreed systems of education, the "Government of the Restoration decreed funds." The general conclusion forced in upon us by the report is the necessity of more liberal educational budgets, larger and more elastic grants; and to secure these the sympathies of the people require to be enlisted in every way possible, so that they may co-operate with Government. Neither a paternal nor a *laissez faire* system is now wanted, but a wise combination of both. The Commission will have done good service if only by drawing attention to the relation of the State to primary education and to private effort respectively.

#### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Legislative Council will shortly assemble to resume consideration of the bills which were introduced by the Hon. J. B. Peile, three months ago, to give effect to Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government. After a long and interesting debate the measures were referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. J. B. Peile, the Hon. Colonel C. J. Merriman, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. Budroodeen Tyabjee, and the Hon. Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste. The committee have completed their labours, and their report was issued in a special edition of the *Government Gazette*, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, whose sharp criticisms of the measure drew from his Excellency the Governor the statement that he would rather leave India as unpopular a man as ever left these shores than sacrifice one point of principle which he believed to be safe, did not take part in the deliberations of the special committee, and the Hon. B. Tyabjee has added a memorandum, in which he dissents from some of the conclusions at which his colleagues have arrived. On the principal question, namely, the constitution of the local boards, the special committee decided to suggest no change. The bill provides that half the members shall be elective, and although the "official president" will be a member of the Civil Service, the vice-president will be elected by the board, and the duty of presiding at meetings is to be left to him "as far as possible." The committee adopt an argument which was used by Sir James Fergusson in the debate of August last. His Excellency, replying to some objections raised by the Mahomedan representative, affirmed that the most useful members, of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were those nominated either by Government or the Bench of Justices. The committee protest against the assumption that the elective members will enjoy a monopoly of reason and patriotism, but the protest is an act of supererogation, as nobody seriously contends that they will, while the Government pledge themselves to extend the elective system when such a course is "recommended by practical experience." The Hon. B. Tyabjee only consents to the present scale of representation on the ground that the bills "have been purposely framed so

as to allow of an advance from the minimum towards more completely representative boards as soon as the capacity of the people for representative institutions has been established." The committee recommend several important modifications regarding Sind, which was treated in the original bill less liberally than other parts of the Presidency. One of the suggested changes has been adopted with the view of complying with the claim of some parts of the province to be placed under the ordinary provisions as recommended by Mr. Tyabjee. That gentleman announces his intention of moving that an educational and professional qualification should be laid down for the taluka and district boards as well as for the municipalities. If the Government sincerely wish the scheme to succeed, we do not see how they can consistently oppose the honourable gentleman's motion. The more intelligent the voters are the more chance will there be of the experiment becoming a success. "As the matter now stands," Mr. Tyabjee says, "It is property and property alone (with but slight exceptions) that is a qualification intelligence, education, or experience of public affairs counting for nothing." The principle for which Mr. Tyabjee contends is admittedly a reasonable one, and as it has been conceded in the case of municipal bodies, the Government would do well to treat all the new boards alike. The concession would be a small one, and need not, we venture to think, call for the "sacrifice" of any "safe principles" on the part of Sir James Fergusson, or any of his colleagues of the Government.

## THE ILBERT BILL.

A MEETING to protest against the Ilbert Bill was held at Benmore on Saturday, Nov. 29, at which over one hundred people were present, all classes of the community being represented. The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:—First—With reference to the determination of Government to force the Ilbert Bill into law, in defiance of the collective opinion of the European and Anglo-Indian community, and in contempt of the opinions from its own officers, it has become necessary for that community to express its emphatic disapproval of the arbitrary and unjustifiable abuse of powers with which the Government has been entrusted by the British nation. Second—Strong doubts having been entertained by competent authorities as to the powers of the Legislature to pass such a measure without the special authority of Parliament, this meeting unanimously adopts concerted measures with the European and Anglo-Indian community to dispute its validity, and render inoperative, by legitimate means, an Act, which, if passed without such authority, the meeting believes would be an unconstitutional usurpation of legislative powers and of no legal obligation. Third—Supposing the Legislature is armed with valid powers to pass the Act, this meeting protests against the Legislative machinery being employed to introduce a vicious and mischievous principle to confer unnecessary criminal jurisdiction on eleven natives, only three of whom would be in a position to exercise it, and at the same time depriving the British community, consisting of 2,04,000 persons of inherited and cherished rights. Fourth—This meeting records its unanimous conviction that in opposing the principle, the members of the European community are actuated by no ill-feeling towards natives, and, in protesting against the despotic and arbitrary course pursued by the Government of India, are protecting and promoting the best interests of the community, native as well as European. The National Anthem was then sung, and after three cheers for Her Majesty and the Duke of connaught, the meeting separated.

Up to the 22nd instant, the Secretary of State for India had not vouchsafed a reply to the letter of Sir A. Arbuthnot and the London Committee of the Defence Association, in which they drew attention to the overwhelming majority against the Ilbert Bill shown in the official opinions on the bill.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in a statement that appears to be inspired, says, in connection with the Ilbert Bill, that his Excellency the Viceroy does not mean to defer proceeding with the measure, until Parliament next meets. His Excellency will not hurry on the bill; and everything will be done with due deliberation. Admitting that Lord Northbrook's recent speech conveys a fair idea of the proposed modifications of the bill, as recommended by the Indian Government, the Viceroy's reticence in announcing the same is stated to be due to the peculiar circumstances of the case, for official etiquette precludes the Viceroy from pronouncing the policy of his Government until the receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State, the despatch being said to be now on its way. Lord Kimberley's repudiation of the bill is said to be incorrect, and due to some misapprehension. Government have no intention of extending the provisions of *Habeas Corpus* to natives. The Government theory is that if the Bill is passed in a modified form, Lord Ripon's main principles will not be departed from, the object sought being the removal of disqualifications and not race distinctions. The local feeling here is against even a modified bill.

Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, M.P., writes as follows to the *Englishman*:—

Sir,—Having returned to India for a short visit after an absence of nearly twelve years, I am shocked to find the relations between my countrymen and the natives in such a state of tension. Such a condition of affairs is not good for either of them; it is not for their joint interest, for the good and peaceful government of the country is essential to the welfare of both. Is there, then, no way of reconciling this supposed conflict of interest? For I am sure that, whatever they may say or think in moments of excitement, what is good for one is good for the other, and what is bad for one is not good for the other. There is now before the public a bill which has led to much strife already, and may lead to much more. That strife will not cease when the bill is passed, if it ever does pass. This bill proposes to take away from Englishmen a highly prized privilege, some say an inherited right, to soothe a sentimental feeling held by such a small number of natives that they can, at present, be counted on the fingers of one hand. This is not a party question, in the English sense, for Tory governments in England have supported the principles embodied in the Ilbert Bill as well as Liberal governments. It is not for people here to consider who was the father or who was the mother of this bill, but if it is bad, to oppose it.

I write not to discuss its merits or its demerits, but to make a suggestion in the interests of peace and goodwill. The natives are not responsible for the Ilbert Bill, and it is not fair to endeavour to fasten it upon them. The opponents of the Bill say that it is designed to remove a sentimental grievance felt by a handful of natives, and its advocates assert that the English outcry is entirely a sentimental one. I am far from making any such admission on the European side, but if I did, what then? Surely the preponderance of numbers affected is, and always must be, in favour of the opposition. Looking at it from the outside of the fray, and having taken no part that could tend to distort my view of the whole question, it is clear to me that it would have been better for everybody if this bill had never been born. But, like a good many other undesirable things, it has come into the world, and has to be disposed of. If natives and Europeans would agree to go in a solemn procession with the Ilbert Bill upon a suitable bier, and consign it to the newly discovered "Black Hole," it would be a good deed done. Let them bury it there, and with it the memory of the black hole of the past and the black hole of the present into which the Government has floundered.

Natives have many privileges which are respected, and rightly respected, by the Government and the law. Is it then unreasonable that Europeans should have one, and that they should cling to it? Never mind whether you think it reasonable or unreasonable in itself, it hurts no one, and to take it away will benefit no one. Let us render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's; to the Hindoos the things that are Hindoo; to the Mahomedans the things are Mahomedan; and to the English the things that are English. The Government professes to be pledged to the Ilbert Bill, because it is a concession to natives. Could not the natives meet and say to the Government:—"We think that the principles of the bill are fair in themselves, but we value peace and good relations with our English fellow subjects more than abstract propositions, and this bill is little more, and we pray that you will withdraw it. We are sorry that our English friends do not trust us more, but we are content to let time do that which force cannot do. In time confidence will grow, for we will show that we are worthy of it. You may give us jurisdiction over Englishmen, but you cannot create confidence by Acts of Council or Acts of Parliament, and we do not care for one without the other. We natives know that the foundations of Indian society rest upon inequality, and while we claim a recognition of this fundamental principle of our daily life, we cannot consistently object to the claims of others. We know that whatever theoretical equality may be proclaimed, there is not and cannot be, equality between natives themselves. Should not we, high caste natives, resent as an outrage upon our sense of decorum and right the appointment to the bench of a low caste person? We would refuse to enter the room in which he held his court. That being so, we pray that the prejudices of others may be respected, as ours are, and that the Ilbert Bill may be withdrawn."

I have ventured to make one or two suggestions for the consideration of our native friends, and I hope that they will accept them as being offered in a spirit of good will, and out of a desire to see confidence restored between natives and Europeans. If, by their action, the natives could induce the Government to withdraw the Ilbert Bill, they would have established a claim upon the European community which might be of service to them when their own turn for unacceptable legislation comes.

The Hon. H. J. Reynolds, late Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and additional member of the Viceroy's Council writes as follows to the *Englishman*:—

Sir,—I have read with much regret your remarks on the announcement which Lord Northbrook is reported to have lately made at Bristol on the subject of the Ilbert Bill. The

bill, as brought before the Council in March last, was undoubtedly open to criticism. Its wording was at once too wide and too narrow. It permitted the Government to confer the powers of a justice of the peace upon some persons who would, perhaps, have been unfitted to exercise them; and, at the same time, it excluded from these powers some classes to whom the functions in question might very properly be entrusted. While, therefore, I have never hesitated to express my approval of the principle of the bill, I have carefully avoided pledging myself to any support of its detailed provisions. We are now informed, on the authority of Lord Northbrook, that the Government has consented to certain modifications of the original draft. With these modifications, the bill appears to me to be a perfectly harmless measure, and a mere expression of principles to which all parties in the State have long ago signified their assent. I should have hoped that these modifications would have removed the objections of reasonable men, and that all would have gladly welcomed the opportunity of putting an end to the state of estrangement between the non-official Europeans and the Government, which has been the unhappy result of the discussions which have taken place in connection with this bill. I have, therefore, been deeply pained to read in your columns that the concessions which Government has made are considered to be of no value at all, and that the agitation is to be continued as vehemently and as persistently as before.

That the vehemence of the agitation should be unabated is surely a thing to be deplored, not only in the public interest, but for the credit of the agitators themselves. Those who have denounced this bill, whether on the platforms of public meetings, or in the columns of the newspapers, seem to me to have exceeded the bounds, not merely of moderation, but of common sense. As a humble supporter of the principle of the measure, and at the same time one who is inclined to take a Conservative view of political questions, I find myself credited with sentiments which I utterly repudiate, and assailed by statements against which my reason revolts. I am not in the habit of saying "Perish India." I have not the least wish to scuttle out of the country. I would never consent to drag the banner of England through the mire. But I am assured by Mr. Branson and Mr. Plunket, and the fervid orators of St. James's Hall, that all these things are implied in the passing of this bill, and that those who do not protest against it are destroying our imperial prestige, putting the conquering race under the feet of the conquered, and abandoning the immemorial birthright of the free-born Briton. It is impossible, I am told, that any supporter of this bill can act from honest or patriotic motives. He must be either a traitor or a sycophant, or possibly both. It seems at first sight somewhat improbable that wealthy members of the peerage, like the Viceroy and Lord Northbrook, should be engaged in a conspiracy to ensure the triumph of democracy and communism, but I am informed that this is undoubtedly the case, and that the Ilbert Bill is one of the steps which are to bring us within measurable distance of the desired consummation.

As these assurances are calculated rather to bewilder than to satisfy a plain man like myself, I shall be glad if you will allow me briefly to state why one who is proud of the name of Englishman, and is neither a Radical nor a Revolutionist, thinks it his duty to give his voice and his vote in support of this bill.

A correspondent of your paper, who has written lengthily and learnedly on the question, has devoted an elaborate argument to prove that the office of justice of the peace was not an office held under the East India Company, and, therefore, was not an office referred to in the Proclamation of 1858. I am not careful to answer in this matter. It is not upon such considerations as these that the issue will be decided. The argument of "Britannicus," whether valid or not (a point which I do not here propose to discuss) would not be out of place if the question were one of the strict construction of a penal statute. But it is sufficient to say that it is the deliberate intention of Parliament, the settled decision of the English people, that the Indian subjects of Her Majesty shall not be debarred by considerations of race, creed, or colour, from admission to offices which they are personally qualified to all. Successive viceroys, successive governments, have repeatedly pledged the faith of England to the acceptance of this principle.

The time has now come when we are called upon to put these professions to a practical test, to decide whether we really mean what we have been saying for the last fifty years. The bill (in the modified form now accepted by the Government) simply proposes to enact that an officer who is deemed fit to be made a district magistrate or a sessions judge, shall not be disqualified from exercising the powers of a justice of the peace, merely because he happens to be a native. It is not a question of the general fitness to sit in judgment upon Englishmen in criminal trials; it is a question whether men who are fit for the highest executive and judicial posts shall be debarred from trying a certain class of cases, not because they are incompetent to try them, but because their nationality is held to be an absolute disqualification.

The bill, however, provides a further safeguard against any

possible miscarriage of justice. It allows the accused to move the High Court to transfer the case to another court or magistrate, and it declares that the trial shall not proceed till the result of this application is known.

With these precautions, it cannot seriously be contended that the Bill will in the smallest degree imperil the safety, honour, or liberty of Englishmen in the mofussil. To those who object to the principle of the bill, I have nothing to say, except that that phase of the question has long passed out of the stage of controversy. But I confidently assert that the bill affirms and admitted principle, under conditions and restrictions which provide complete security against the risk of its operating to the prejudice of anyone.

The *Englishman*, referring to the above, says:—"The hope which Mr. Reynolds had entertained that the opponents of the bill would be satisfied by any such modifications as those announced by Lord Northbrook, could have originated only in a complete misapprehension of the grounds of their opposition, coupled with absolute oblivion of their repeated declarations on the subject. To affirm that the bill, with the proposed modifications, is harmless, is virtually to affirm that the protection afforded by an indefeasible legal principle, and that afforded by the judgment or forbearance of an ever-shifting executive, regarding the bent of whose sympathies nothing certain can be predicted from one day to another are equal. Much of Mr. Reynolds's letter is occupied with repudiation of imputations that have never been made. No one that we are aware of has ever identified the principles or the motives of the authors or supporters of the Ilbert Bill with those of communists. If any one has gone so far as to maintain that no supporter of the bill could be honest or patriotic, the imputation was surely not worth answering. A great deal that is flagrantly dishonest has been done, and much that is both ungenerous and unpatriotic has been said, in support of the bill, but we have never doubted that among its advocates there are men who are acting from honest conviction and who heartily despise such unworthy devices."

#### THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE.

WHEN we recently discussed the Ilbert Bill in its new shape, we did not overlook the fact that Lord Northbrook's announcement at Bristol referred to the modifications which the Viceroy had decided to adopt. We indicated in plain terms that we disapprove of the compromise because it was not accompanied by any declaration that no further attempt will be initiated by the Government to restrict the right of European British subjects in the Mofussil to be tried by their fellow-countrymen; and secondly, because from our previous knowledge of the proclivities of Lord Ripon's Government, we felt certain, though nothing was absolutely known, that any compromise proposed by Lord Ripon would still include statutory civilians amongst the officers on whom it is proposed to confer criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. The telegram from our London correspondent shows that our surmise was correct. Statutory civilians, we are told, are not excluded under the proposed amendments initiated by Lord Ripon. But though that was a foregone conclusion, we feel constrained to express our regret that the Viceroy should have been so ill-advised as to insist on including these statutory civilians in the Bill against the practically unanimous advice of all the highest judicial officers in India. It never has been and never can be inconsistent with the dignity of the Executive Government to accept the advice of the High Courts in India. There was an occasion when the Government of India could have abandoned the whole measure with dignity. That was when the debate of the 9th March proved conclusively that the position taken up by the originators of the Bill were untenable. Readers of the *Times of India* will recollect that our advice to the Local Governments and Administrations in March last was to reply promptly to the Government of India that public opinion had been already sufficiently gauged, and that the wisest policy was to abandon the attempt to legislate. That opportunity for a dignified retreat from a false position was lost. Next there came an occasion when the Viceroy could at least have yielded with grace, and that was when the vote so confidently invited, and to which the Government were pledged to give the fullest weight, was shown in July, as we anticipated months before, to be unmistakably adverse. That opportunity was also allowed to slip by, chiefly because the advisers on whom the Viceroy appears to have relied have been buoyed up by the fatuous hope that the opposition to this unprincipled bill would subside, if only the public could be made to understand that the Government have the power to coerce the Legislative Council into passing this measure, and were quite prepared to exercise their absolute powers, if the support of the Secretary of State could be reckoned upon. But a Government which had already made a declaration of its faith in the value of influential public opinions could not repudiate the public vote in India unless they could quote public opinion of some sort in support of their policy. Hence the eagerness of partisan supporters to find some support in England. But in spite of assiduous, and what may be called peculiar, attempts to enlist opinion in England on the side of

the Viceroy in this effort to wrest a valued and important privilege from Europeans in India in the guise of a brave and honest attempt to carry out "the authoritative policy laid down by Parliament, and by her Majesty's Ministers for the general administration of the country," the anticipations of those who expected some general expression of opinion in England in favour of the bill have been disappointed. The result is just as was foretold when the Government rashly determined to temporise and departed to Simla, leaving the opposition to the Ilbert Bill to gather strength as the months passed by. The Government having sown the wind last March, are now returning to Calcutta to reap the whirlwind.

In our second telegram the Secretary of State denies that he meant to lay any particular stress on the fact that the bill originated with the Government of India, or to imply that the Home Government disapproved of the measure. He evidently meant that the compromise which Lord Northbrook announced at Bristol is a compromise which has been suggested by the Viceroy, and not by the Cabinet. It is difficult to understand why great surprise should be felt in Indian circles in England at Lord Kimberley placing the whole responsibility of recommending the proposed modification upon the Viceroy. Our London correspondent telegraphs: "The matter now rests entirely with the Indian Council." But when so far back as March last we wrote "it is of course out of the range of possibility that any subordinate Government will recommend that the bill should be proceeded with in its present shape, and it is doubtful whether the Government of India will be influentially supported in any attempt to pass even a measure much more restricted in its scope," we were careful to point out that the question, whether legislation in the direction proposed is necessary, is clearly a question for the members of the Legislative Council in which the bill has been introduced. We have repeatedly taken occasion to impress upon Lord Ripon's partisans that there is such an institution in India as the Viceroy's Legislative Council. When a bill has been introduced into that Council, its fate rests upon the votes of the members of that Council. Appeals by the Executive Government to superior authority for support are all very well as regards the policy of the Executive Government, but when made with respect to any measure already introduced into the Legislative Council, they have only one meaning. The Executive Government are in effect only asking the Secretary of State to pledge himself not to veto the bill if the Viceroy takes the extreme step of coercing his Council into passing the Bill "on united counsels." The responsibility of pushing on the modified bill in the teeth of the opposition already shown will now rest entirely with the Government of India.

When it was announced that the Ilbert Bill would be so far modified as to confer jurisdiction in criminal cases over European British subjects upon native district magistrates and sessions judges, we recommended opponents of the bill to accept this modification if the Government renounced any intention of further interfering with the status of European British subjects, and if statutory civilians were excluded from the bill. So far as we have been able to follow the opinions of the English press in India, such a compromise would have been very generally recommended for acceptance, not because opponents are ready to yield one jot of the principle for which they have fought, but because the bill so modified will, in time, become practically inoperative, and thus the privilege for which many have fought will run the least risk of injury. If such a compromise had been officially announced a few weeks ago, the modified bill might have been proceeded with and its fate settled by the Legislative Council within a day or two of the Viceroy's arrival in Calcutta. Those who have at heart the interests of all classes of the community, and who desire to see India well governed, must view with serious regret the prospect now before the Viceroy and his advisers. That in Calcutta men's minds should be now stirred at the prospect of the head of the Government in India meeting with some untoward expression of feeling on some public occasion in that city is unnatural and wrong. It never has been so; and it ought not to be so. Notwithstanding the sinister rumours which are abroad, we trust that the good sense of the Calcutta community will assert itself, and that the representative of Her Majesty the Queen will be received on all occasions in a manner befitting his rank and position. Still we deplore the fact that the Viceroy has no advisers who can convince him that the blunder which led to the Ilbert Bill is past retrieving, and that the opposition which has been aroused is not a transient one. If Lord Ripon will only examine into the matter once more, aided by his own independent judgment, he will see that the opposition which he himself anticipated, so far back as March, 1882, has daily increased, and gathered strength from the support of many of the highest authorities in India; whilst the supporters of the bill have repeatedly shifted their ground until having emasculated their own measure it is, what the *Times* has called, a mere *simulacrum* of the original bill, they tenaciously adhere to the proposal to confer the proposed jurisdiction upon a class of officers of whom they themselves know nothing, and who

are declared by the highest judicial authorities in the country to be as far as is at present known unfit for the distinction which it is proposed to thrust upon them. We trust that it is not too late for the position so unfortunately taken up to be reconsidered. Lord Ripon's Government will find their strength taxed to the utmost when they endeavour to pass the Bengal Rent Bill. If any attempt is made to push an unpalatable Ilbert Bill compromise through the Legislative Council "on united counsels," then we may confidently predict that the fate of the Bengal Rent Bill is sealed. Is it too much to hope that the Viceroy will see the wisdom of abandoning the Ilbert Bill, and substitute a short amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, empowering native district magistrates and sessions judges who have entered the service by competition in England, to exercise the same criminal jurisdiction as Europeans in the same position who have passed the same test?

#### THE INDIAN COUNCIL AND THE ILBERT BILL.

THE policy of the Ilbert Bill has been so fully discussed that the subject may fairly be said to have been exhausted; but something of considerable importance remains to be said on a question which is hardly understood at all in England, and is very frequently misunderstood in India. This is the nature of the authority of the Council, and the nature and degree of responsibility in reference to legislation which rests on the individual members.

Most of the few persons who know anything whatever about Indian matters would say, if they were asked, that there are in India two Councils—namely, the Executive Council, by which the administrative government of the country is carried on, and the Legislative Council, which is charged with the duty of making laws. Substantially this view of the subject is not far from the truth, but it is inaccurate and misleading, particularly because it suggests a totally false analogy between the English Cabinet and the English Parliament. Stated accurately, the matter stands thus:—There is only one Supreme Council in India—namely, the Council of the Viceroy, which was originally the Council of the Factory of Calcutta, afterwards the Council of the Governor-General of Bengal, and after that the Council of the Governor-General of India. In one form or another, that Council has conducted the whole business, first of Bengal and afterwards of India, from the Regulating Act, which was passed in 1773, to the present day. The history of its legislative powers is curious, but this is not the place in which to tell it at length. From the time of Lord Cornwallis, who became Governor-General for the first time in 1786, it has legislated. There are interesting questions as to the origin and original extent of its legislative powers; but they were exercised upon most important subjects, and have since been recognised. In 1833 and 1853 legislative authority was conferred by statute upon the Council, and in 1861 the Indian Councils Act was passed, which is still in force and by which the whole subject is now regulated.

By this Act, the Council consists of the Viceroy, five ordinary members of Council, and one extraordinary member—the Commander in Chief. Besides these seven members, the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any province under such an officer is a member *ex officio* when the Council sits in his province, so that when the Council sits in Calcutta the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is a member of it for legislative purposes. Besides these eight members, not less than six nor more than twelve additional members are appointed by the Viceroy, of whom not less than one-half must be non-official persons. Thus the greatest possible number of members for legislative purposes is twenty. In the current volume of a well-known book of reference eight such members are mentioned, five Europeans and three natives. The Council thus consists of sixteen members—namely, Lord Ripon, the Commander in Chief, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, five ordinary members of the Council, and eight additional members. Its sittings are held in public; the speeches of the members are published. The sittings for executive business are held in private, and the results only are made public in the form of orders by the Viceroy in Council. The opinion commonly current in India is that, though legally all the persons entitled to be present at legislative meetings are at full liberty to vote as they think proper, there is nevertheless some sort of unwritten law, or principle equivalent in force to a law, which establishes differences of the highest importance between them in this respect. It is admitted that the non-official members not only may, but ought to vote according to their unbiassed opinions as to what is expedient. It is admitted, perhaps rather less explicitly, that the same is true of all the official members who are not ordinary members of the Council; but an opinion prevails, and is frequently acted upon, that the ordinary members of the Council, or, as they are sometimes called, the members of the Executive Council, ought, for purposes of

legislation, to be bound by the majority of their own number, so that, for instance, if four of the seven members of the Executive Council were in favour of the Ilbert Bill and the other three were opposed to it, the whole seven ought to vote for it, although the votes of the three who formed the minority might throw out the Bill when the matter was openly debated in a Council held for legislative purposes. So long as this view is adopted and acted on, the Executive Council can practically command a majority and pass any law which the majority approves; and my object in this article is to call the attention of the ordinary members of the Council most earnestly to this subject, and to impress upon them the reasons which exist for believing that they ought in the Legislative Council, to vote according to their own real opinions, and not according to the opinions of the Viceroy, or the opinions of a majority of their own number. It seems paradoxical to doubt so plain a proposition as that a member of a deliberate body ought to give his vote according to his real opinion, but it is easy to understand how a contrary opinion has come to exist in India with reference to the votes of members of the Executive Council. They are apt to regard themselves as being members of a Cabinet like the Cabinet in England, the members of which form a single party from which, if a particular member dissents on a matter of importance, he ought to depart, unless he can bring himself to vote with his party in silence. Now, in India resignation is out of the question, for obvious reasons. Hence the view commonly taken in India is that a dissentient member of the Executive Council ought, in legislative matters, either to support the majority silently, or at the very most, to stay away from the meeting at which his vote would be required.

It is on this view of the subject that I wish to offer some remarks. It appears to me wholly inconsistent with all the legislation on the subject, most dangerous to India, and degrading to the Indian Council, and likely, in the present case, to tend to the worst results.

In the first place, it is wholly inconsistent with all the legislation on the subject. Not a word is to be found in any of the statutes relating to the Government of India which countenances the popular distinction between the Executive Council and the Legislative Council. There is but one council, which sits sometimes for executive, and at other times for legislative purposes; nor is it possible to find a trace of any distinction between the duties attached to the position of the members of the Council on these occasions. In each case the members are to vote, in each case the Governor-General or the member who presides in his absence is, in case of an equal division of opinion, to have a casting vote. In the case of the meetings for executive purposes anxious provision is made for the case of a difference of opinion between the Governor-General and the members of Council. By several statutes, the Governor-General is empowered to overrule his Council in cases in which, in his opinion, the safety, tranquillity, or interest of the British possessions in India are essentially affected. The earliest of these statutes dates from the last century, and was enacted in consequence of the quarrels between Warren Hastings and his Council. A similar provision is contained in the Act of 1883 (3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 85, section 49); and a still later Act, passed in 1870 (33 Vic. c. 3), is to much the same effect. These Acts contain provisions as to the way in which the views of the Council or of the members who dissent are to be recorded. Nothing could show more distinctly how careful the Legislature has been at once to protect the independence of the ordinary members of the Council and to prevent the exercise of that independent judgment from paralysing the administration, as Francis and his colleagues for a considerable time paralysed the administration of Hastings. Is it conceivable that Parliament should have provided so elaborately for the independence of the ordinary members of the Council in regard to executive business, and that in regard to legislation they should have intended the very same persons to give silent votes in favour of measures which they disapprove, or to abstain from voting altogether?

This question appears to answer itself, but if any doubt upon it exists it is removed by the circumstance that the Viceroy is armed with a power of legislating in special cases exactly analogous to his power of overruling his Council in executive matters. This is done by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, which empowers him "in case of emergency" to make "ordinances for the peace and good government of the said territories or any part thereof," which are to have the force of law for six months. The fact that such a power is vested in the Viceroy in order to enable him personally to provide for cases of emergency shows that it was intended that in cases which could not be so described the responsibility of legislation should rest upon the Council and on each individual member of it.

The only reason which can be alleged for the contrary opinion is that the Executive Council is of the nature of a Cabinet, the Legislative Council of the nature of a Parliament, and that the members of a Cabinet ought to vote together on important questions, whatever may be their private

opinions, unless, indeed, they are prepared to resign. This view of the case rests upon a complete fallacy. The relation between the Cabinet and the House of Commons is one of the peculiarities of the English Constitution; it arises out of the system of parliamentary and party government, and has no meaning except in connection with it. Where a body of men are appointed by Parliament to conduct the executive government of the country upon certain principles it is obvious that they must hold together and that if one of them differs from his associates he must leave them; but where a body of officials are invested by statute law with certain definite powers, under circumstances which show that difference of opinion was contemplated, that provision was made for the event of their occurrence, and that resignation was not regarded as practically possible, it is clear that the duty laid upon each and every one of these officials is that of giving his own genuine opinion upon the various measures brought under his consideration.

To sum up the whole matter in a very few words, the Constitution of British India under the various Acts of Parliament which regulate the matter appear to be as follows:—India is governed for all purposes, executive and legislative, by the Viceroy in Council. All matters, whether executive or legislative, are to be determined by the votes of the majority, the Viceroy in each case having, in case of equality, a casting vote, and his express consent being necessary to the validity of legislative Acts. In cases of emergency the Viceroy may in executive business overrule his Council. He may also, on his own authority, make ordinances, having the force of law, to last for six months, but subject to these powers it is the duty of every member of his Council, whether he is an ordinary member, entitled to be present at all its meetings, or an additional member, entitled to be present at meetings for the purpose of legislation only, to vote according to his own judgment on every matter, whether executive or legislative, which is brought before him.

The reason for putting these matters so prominently forward is that it has been stated, with the greatest distinctness and in the most positive manner, that several of the ordinary members of the Council are opposed to the Ilbert Bill, but intend, in deference to the mistaken notion to which I have referred, to vote in its favour. If the report in question is correct, and if such votes are given, it appears to me that those who give them will make a great mistake, and lose the opportunity of settling a most unpleasant question in a permanently satisfactory way. Their legal right to vote according to their real opinions, is indisputable. It is impossible to suppose that any evil will befall them if they do so. No Secretary of State would dare to displace a member of Council for voting this way or that way on a legislative measure. To do so would be a usurpation of authority which would not be tolerated, for it would be in direct opposition to the Indian Councils Act, and it would imply a determination on the part of the Secretary of State to reduce the Government of India to the position of mere ciphers. On the other hand, if the members of the Council should think that the Ilbert Bill ought to be thrown out, and should act upon that conviction by voting against it, they would do a service to India, and, in particular, to the home Government, if not to Lord Ripon himself, of the most important kind. In that event the whole of the foolish and violent controversy which has so long agitated India would be brought to an end. Lord Ripon would be extricated without any loss of dignity or consistency from a thoroughly false position, and matters would fall back into the quiet state in which they were two years ago, when this ill-advised scheme was first started. A few agitators only would be disappointed. Surely, this would be the very best solution which could be given of a problem which it is difficult to solve in any other satisfactory way, as the Government consider it impossible to withdraw a Bill which, as is now universally admitted, it was a great mistake to introduce.—*Times*.

#### LIBERAL JOURNALISM AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Your contemporary has been posing for some time as a friend of India, and has written either in ignorance of his subject, or inserted others' writings of the like character. I have tried to set him right; but he is as infallible as the Pope. Last Tuesday he had an article on Lord Ripon's policy, full of scorn of all who differed from Lord Ripon or himself. I replied to that article, and after some consideration he inserted the letter, with an editorial note, to which the following is a reply. Being unable otherwise to deal with it, after several days' incubation, he "declines to insert Mr. Wilson's letter abusing us, because we think the Ilbert Bill just, and his opposition to it mistaken." And yet he can neither disprove my facts, nor refute my arguments based upon them. It suits him further to say that "Mr. Wilson has lost his temper, and says things which we do him the justice to believe he would hardly in his calmer moments like to see in print." This is another misrepresentation.

Neither the treacle nor the brimstone will do. The temper that is lost is not mine, and in calmness I have no objection to see printed what was in calmness written, because I know it is true, and that the editor of the *Independent* cannot refuse it. The sage who now is supposed to preside over the misfortunes of that paper has probably found out his mistake about the "power of blundering," which his far greater parent failed to recognise during many years. In his clumsy attempt to hit me he struck his parent, and he prefers not to try again. The best plan is not to print the letter, and yet he cannot forbear a wail of anguish at the thought that the opinions of even a "blundering" writer will be welcome elsewhere.

Thus far I have managed to survive insults from various quarters; but neither insults nor compliments will avail to deter me from condemning any Bill introduced or supported by any party which I consider to be a delusion of the people of India, offered under the pretence of a boon.

Rutland Park, Dec. 17, 1883.

JAMES WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDEPENDENT."

SIR,—It is said that when a man is under correction it is difficult to hit him in the right place. On a recent occasion I challenged you to show that the Ilbert Bill would benefit a single native of India to the extent of a sixpence, notwithstanding that you advocate it in the interests of the millions of India. You replied that I took only a narrow view of the subject, and could see nothing in it but a question of magistrates' salaries. This subject does not arise under the Bill, and I never mentioned it. Now you change the ground—my views are too broad, and outside the Bill. I say that the Bill, from the point of view of native interests, is a contemptible measure, and is a practical fraud or delusion of the people of India.

In replying to your article of Tuesday last I did not go far beyond the text, though I did not, any more than yourself, confine my remarks to the Ilbert Bill. I did not allude to anything that you had not touched upon, except the Rent Bill, and even that fairly arises from the claim made that we are to legislate justly in the interest of the millions. That is just what I am contending for; but I want the legislation to be real, and for the millions; not a delusion that will never benefit them to the value of a sixpence.

Then we had the "Queen's gracious promise" that no one should be debarred employment on account of race or birth. I showed that this is a false statement in fact, as the children of Englishmen born in India are the only people so debarred, and there is no law or order to prevent the natives being so employed, and in fact that nearly two millions of natives are even now in the employment of the Government of India. This subject is too large for you, just as my other views were too narrow. Mr. Mundella at his meeting spoke of the great things that were being done in India in the development of public works. But he did not tell his audience that if they were resident in India their children would be forbidden employment on these works, because they are the children of Englishmen. There are many men settled in India of a similar character to Mr. E. Memmott and Mr. W. Rolley. Mr. Atkins is one of them. He married there, and has several children. These children are debarred employment in the Public Works Department, "on account of race, birth, &c.," the Queen's gracious promise notwithstanding. So would the children of Mr. Memmott and Mr. Rolley. You say this may be a just grievance. There is no "may" about it. But it is not my grievance. I only adduce it to show the hollowness of the pretence about the gracious promise, and the false claims made under this pretence. Even in this matter you cannot or do not wish to see my true position. You say I "set myself blindly against the removal of the grievances of other Queen's subjects quite as loyal as myself, only of a different colour." This is not correct. I do not and never have opposed anything that the natives claim in the nature of a grievance. There is no right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by Englishmen in India that I am not prepared to concede to the natives, short of absolutely governing the country so long as we possess it. I even concede their right to drive us out of it, leaving the responsibility of its being done or not to our own Government, whether by means of gracious promises or by the army, navy, and volunteers, who are so toasted at every feast. Here, then, is another of your misrepresentations. I have always opposed the Ilbert Bill in the interests of the people of India. I shall continue to do so until I see better cause to change my opinion. I look upon the Ilbert Bill, whether it is passed or not into an Act, as the greatest calamity that has befallen India since the Mutiny. If I have opposed the Ilbert Bill in the interests of Englishmen, it has not been in their favour as against the natives, as you more than insinuate; but merely as incidental evils, but still serious ones from the Englishman's point of view.

You take Dr. Hunter as a great authority. I know Dr. Hunter. He first fadged his literary wings in India in the *Indian Daily News*. His connection with it and his leaving it were both perfectly honourable.

For his subsequent employment I am in no way responsible. I can only say that but few men on such limited administrative experience have been placed in the Viceregal Council. You quote his authority. He names Mr. Whitley Stokes as an ex-legal member of the Council who is in favour of the Bill. You would see from the *Times* of the 12th or 13th inst., that Mr. Stokes repudiates the imputation, and is opposed to the bill. You quote Sir Ashley Eden, an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, against Mr. Thompson, who has only just entered upon his office. You would thus make it appear that Mr. Thompson is about as ignorant of India as is Lord Ripon or Mr. Ilbert—the only two who were in favour of the bill when introduced to notice. The fact is that Mr. Thompson is one of the oldest, ablest, and most experienced members of the Civil Service, of far larger administrative experience than Sir Ashley Eden, and even the latter has repudiated what has been imputed to him with regard to the bill. Mr. Thompson, moreover, is, and always has been, one of the best friends of the natives that India has ever had.

Another thing is that I am said to find it difficult to be consistent, or to have an inveterate power of blundering. This is a poor compliment to the editorial judgment of the *Independent*, for, during a period now approaching thirty years, my "blunders" have always been acceptable to the *Independent*, as during that time only one of my productions has been refused insertion, and that because you found that the only possible method of dealing with the "blunders." I suppose it is in this connection that I am supposed to be responsible for what you call the "rattling" of the *Indian Daily News*. If that is what you intended, I can only say that the intention is mean and cowardly, because you know that when this question arose I had been a long time out of India, and I could not have influenced the opinions in any way. The facts here again are simple, distort them as you may. The Ilbert Bill was introduced, if I may say it without offence, in a Jesuitical way. It was put forth on false pretences and facts that were untrue. In the presence of that light, the acting editor accepted the bill as a fair one. But, in the course of a day or two, when he found that the facts were false, that the reasons assigned for the Bill did not exist, he, like an honest man, preferred truth to consistency, an example which might be followed with advantage by the Press at home.

I have known the Editor of the *Independent* make speeches in Paradise-square against national education when that measure was advocated by Robert Slater Bayley, Thomas Dunn, and others. I have seen columns upon columns on the same subject in the same paper for years together, when, along with Sir E. Baines and his party, the *Independent* helped to delay the possible passing of an Education Act for a quarter of a century. When did the *Independent* "rat" on that question? When he found that the facts were adverse to the cause he had hindered for years. There could be other Bank-street "rats," unearthed, but I see no reason for preferring a false position to a true one when the truth is known. There are people who prefer to call themselves consistent; but I am not one of them, when there are higher virtues than consistency, and I believe that the gentleman who now conducts the *Indian Daily News* also holds the same view, or he would have to look out for another post.

As to my "trotting at the heels of Mr. Atkins a paid delegate," I have not sinned grievously in this respect (having only stood on one platform with him), not more so than Mr. John Bright, who has been "trotting at the heels of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, a paid delegate." I have known Richard Cobden, John Bright, and others whom I could name, trot a good deal at each other's heels as paid delegates. The difference in my own case is that I have done very little trotting, and what I have done, or may do, I shall do in what I believe to be the interests of the people of India, with a view to save them, if possible, from being deluded by their friends, either through ignorance or from the exigencies of party warfare.

Rutland Park, Dec. 14, 1883.

JAMES WILSON.

THE FIGOT-HASTIE AFFAIR.—Investigations into the charges brought against Bahadur Kali Churn Bannerjee, in connection with the Figot v. Hastie defamation case, have been laboriously and searchingly carried on by the Free Church Presbytery of Calcutta, as the ecclesiastical body to which Mr. Bannerjee was responsible. These investigations were brought to a close on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27; and would have been much earlier, were it not for most frivolous evidence submitted, which had little or nothing to do with the case. One thing made every patent in the course of the investigations was that Mr. Bannerjee has enemies, even among the comparatively small Christian community to which he belongs—men who appear to be jealous of the power and influence which he has of late been exercising over the minds and actions of so large a body of his countrymen."—*Indian Daily News*.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1883.

## MR. BERTRAM CURRIE LAYS IT ON WITH A MOP.

MR. GLADSTONE'S appointment of Mr. Bertram Currie as a Member of the Secretary of State's Council at the India Office, was one of the most distinguished jobs of a Government that had already attained unparelled pre-eminence in the art of jobbery. And now, in return, Mr. Currie's adulation of Mr. Gladstone, in the unveiling ceremony last Friday, at the City Liberal Club, is on a scale truly Liberal. Mr. Currie ransacked the English language to find terms worthy of his great subject, and failed; and so had nothing for it but to turn round and abuse all those who differed from him in regard to Mr. Gladstone's merits, and Mr. Gladstone's precise position in the solar system and the universe. Considering that Mr. Currie is a paid member of the Civil Service, and one that occupies the somewhat invidious position of having been put into high office over the heads of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, apparently for no other reason than his sound Liberal politics, it surely was hardly in good taste for him to refer to the Beaconsfield Ministry as "rash and reckless men." And indeed, from the terms in which Conservatives throughout are spoken of, it may be taken for granted that Mr. Currie will retire from the Indian Council at the next change of Ministry, as he could hardly work under a Conservative Secretary of State, or Under Secretary, after describing them in such terms. What a wretched Americanising of our system this is! Here we shall have had a thick-and-thin partisan, holding permanent high office under a Ministry of his own political kidney, and then retiring when the other side come in! Colonel Yule probably looks upon the Indian Council much as Colonel Newcome would have looked upon it, as a conclave far too reverend in its character for the Yankee tricks, of which we know quite enough on the other side of the Atlantic;

so it is not surprising that Colonel Yule should write to the *Times* to protest against Mr. Currie's fulsome adulation and insolent abuse.

Even Mr. Currie, when he read the proceedings the next morning in the *Times*, and the sarcastic reference to his "glowing periods," must have felt just a dawn of suspicion as to whether he had not laid on his colours with too free a brush; and a careful perusal of Lord Granville's two little speeches might have confirmed this suspicion. Poor Lord Granville, whose age is not kindly treated by such ceremonies as this and that of the Aquarium dinner last year, evidently winced terribly at Mr. Bertram Currie's somewhat unhappy quotation of the maxim "No man is a hero in the eyes of his valet." Of course, Mr. Currie explained this after the Radical fashion—that it was all the fault of the valet, from whom you could expect nothing better than the coarse, low mind of a menial; and consequently he was able to show that himself and Lord Granville could not possibly be Mr. Gladstone's valets, seeing that Mr. Gladstone was a hero in their eyes. Lord Granville, however, was not sufficiently grateful for this proof, so satisfactory to Mr. Currie. He spitefully observed that the valet was "somewhat unkindly treated by Mr. Currie;" he declared that we all knew too much about Mr. Gladstone to need that any one should expatiate at such length on his virtues; and finally—most unkind cut of all—the noble Earl told Mr. Currie and the worthy folk of the City Liberal Club, "however complimentary your words may be to Mr. Gladstone himself, or to such inferior politician as myself, we prefer to any civil words the promise of securing us a larger parliamentary support." Mr. Currie's ardour, however, was not to be damped by Lord Granville's sarcasms; for after the proceedings had terminated, a telegram was sent to the Premier "at the suggestion of Lord Granville," in which we get some more of Mr. Currie's "glowing periods." The telegram ran as follows:—

"The Gladstone Statue Committee, City Liberal Club, Walbrook.—To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hawarden Castle.—The inauguration of your statue at the City Liberal Club this afternoon has, in every way, been a great success. The speech of Mr. Currie, who unveiled the statue, was very eloquent and effective, and the enthusiasm of those present for yourself and the Liberal party was unbounded. Earl Granville's speech also gave great satisfaction, and there were numerous and most hearty expressions of goodwill towards yourself and the cause of which you are the trusted leader."

This was very neat, and paid off Lord Granville for his sneer about the valet. But the whole business seems to us to be a serious innovation on the principles of the English Permanent Civil Service; and if this sort of thing goes on, every public official will soon be considered bound not only to subscribe his own scanty earnings, but also to constitute himself a nuisance to all his friends, in order to supply the country with a sufficient number of copies of busts of Mr. Gladstone, or photographs of Mr. Chamberlain, or other equally laudable objects.

The number of men who have extended their service in India by accepting the bounty stood as follows on Nov. 15:—Artillery, 1,304; Cavalry, 401; Royal Engineers, 34; and Infantry, 4,538—in all, 6,277.

The following promotions have been made, subject to the approval of Government in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles:—Lieut. G. S. Bomwetsch to be Captain, and Lance Corporal C. V. McL. Pritchard to be Lieutenant, both in the headquarters (Cadet Company).



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 24.)

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that H.E.'s Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

GIBBS, the Hon. J., C.S.I., C.I.E., an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India, returned to India from the leave of absence granted to him, and resumed his seat on Oct. 24.

MORRIS, the Rev. D. B., M.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 24th ult.

RULE, Mr. E., having returned from privilege leave, received charge of his duties as comptroller of Indian Treasuries, from Mr. T. H. Biggs, on Nov. 17.

ANTHONY, Mr. A. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bombay, made over charge of his duties as assistant comptroller, Indian Treasuries, on Nov. 15.

BARBOUR, Mr. D. M., B.C.S., made over, and Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S., received charge of the office of secretary to the Government of India, in the department of Finance and Commerce, on Nov. 21.

WESTLAND, Mr. J., S.C.B., made over, and Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., received charge of the offices of comptroller general and head commissioner of Paper Currency, on Nov. 21.

TUFF, Mr. A.C., B.C.S., having been directed to join his substantive appointments as accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and deputy commissioner of paper currency at Allahabad, made over charge of the office of accountant general, Bengal, to Mr. J. E. Cooke, on Nov. 10.

TUFF, Mr. A. C., B.C.S., received charge of the offices of accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and deputy commissioner of paper currency at Allahabad, from Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., on Nov. 13.

SINKINSON—Mr. E. J., B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as accountant general, Bengal, received charge of the said office from Mr. J. E. Cooke, on Nov. 22.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H.E., the Governor General of India in Council, directed that the following arrangements be continued during the absence on furlough of Mr. Davis, or until further orders, viz:—

FINK, W. R., assistant registrar, original side, to officiate as chief clerk. TREMEANE, S., private secretary and clerk to the chief justice, to officiate as assistant registrar.

BARROW, Major W., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having proceeded on subsidiary leave Nov. 1, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

PULLAN, Lieutenant Colonel A., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

MCCULLAH, Major J. R., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

TALBOT, Lieutenant the Hon. M. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

MCGILL, Mr. J., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on Oct. 25, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the same date:—

HOBDAY, Capt. J. R., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent 4th grade.

STEEL, Major E. H., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, having returned to duty on Oct. 22, is appointed to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the same date.

The following reversion will have effect from the same date:—

HOBDAY, Capt. J. R., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive post of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

INGLIS, Conductor J., barrack master, 2nd class, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

JEROME Lieut. H. J. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade is transferred from the Presidency Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Beloochistan Agency.

BRUCE, Capt. A. C., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

BROWNE, Lieut. C. A. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Beloochistan Agency.

KELLIE, Lieut. J. R.E., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, has been transferred from the Fort William Division, Military Works, to the headquarters of the command, to be assistant superintending engineer, which he joined on Nov. 16.

HADDON, Mr. H. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is posted to the Rajputan-Malwa State Railway.

## FURLONGHS.

BISS—Privilege leave for three months having been granted to Mr. T. W. Biss, deputy accountant general, Bombay, and Mr. A. F. Cox, M.C.S., having in consequence, been appointed to officiate as deputy

accountant general, Bombay, Mr. Biss made over, and Mr. Cox received charge of the said office, Nov. 9.  
DAVIS, Mr. C. T., extension of furlough for twelve months from Sept. 23

## MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.I. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

CAMPBELL, Lieut. F., South Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, Sept. 18, 1882.

BROWN, Lieut. J. A., Punjab Frontier Force, 4th Sikh Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer to complete the establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval: Bengal Staff Corps—To be Lieut. Cols.—Major N. M. T. Horsford, Nov. 22; Major W. L. Samuells, and Major L. Noverre, Nov. 20.

The following Lieutenants Colonels of the Bengal Staff Corps are promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet, from Nov. 22, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

C. S. Maclean, C.B.; H. C. P. Rice; C. E. Stewart; F. J. Keen, C.B.; B. Williams; H. Collett, C.B.; R. B. P. P. Campbell; R. A. Wauchope; A. FitzHugh, C.B.; G. N. Channer, V.C.; H. Chapman; G. Stewart; A. P. Palmer; A. G. Ross; and C. L. Woodruffe.

The undermentioned sub conductors on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, from the dates specified:—

G. H. Briggs, April 1; G. J. Stokes, Oct. 1; and W. Pannell, Oct. 11.

It is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from Oct. 30 to Nov. 23.

SPRY, Surg. Major H. W., Indian Medical Service, Nov. 3, at Ferozepore.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

MURRAY, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) R., B.I.S.C., private affairs, for two years.

SWETE, Major C. D., B.I.S.C., wing commander, 10th N.I., private affairs, for one year, embarking on Jan. 18, 1884.

DUNDAS, Lieut. G. W. M., B.I.S.C., wing officer and quartermaster, 4th Gorkha Regiment, private affairs, for one year.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. J., B.I.S.C., squadron officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, private affairs, for one year.

PATCH, Major R., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, is granted leave in India, private affairs, for Oct. 27, in extension of privilege leave.

CARTER, Sub-Conductor J. J., commissariat department, is granted leave in India, medical certificate for 182 days, with effect from Sept. 21.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

ROWCROFT, Lieut. Col. F. F., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

GRAY, Captain M. A., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for six months

BLUNT, Lieut. E., R.E., private affairs, for ten months.

BURN, Lieut. A.E.P., Bengal S.C., private affairs, for 122 days.

HARRIS, Lieut. F. A., Bengal S.C., medical certificate, for six months.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 20.)

BRIGHT, Lieutenant General Sir O. R., K.C.B., H.M.'s Service whose tour on the Divisional Staff has expired, will, on being relieved of the command of the Meerut Division, proceed to England.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

SAVAGE, Lieut. W. H., 1st N.I., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Nov. 6.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. P. D., 11th N.I., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Nov. 7.

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. A. P. D., 23rd Pioneers, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Nov. 9.

FREE, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. F., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Dublin, and join M Battery A Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

LONDON, Major A., Bengal Infantry, is transferred from the Presidency District to Benares, for general duty.

FOWLER, Capt. W. J., No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Division, R.A. is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Meerut, for duty with the R.A. at the latter station.

H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, consequent on Paymaster (Hon. Major) G. A. Elliott having proceeded to England:—

Major J. O. Gage, President; Capt. H. R. Rose, and Lieut. J. P. Wood, Members.

MCCAUSLAND, Hon. Capt. J. K., Army Pay Department, Paymaster 1st Dragoon Guards, is directed to at once proceed to Calcutta, on special duty, and report himself to the Examiner Pay Department.

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Persian.

Surg. D. G. Crawford, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Private P. Burns, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 22.)

BARNARD, Major J. H., C.M.G., Royal Munster Fusiliers, will, on the termination of his appointment as aide de camp on the personal

staff of Lieut. General Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B., commanding Meerut Division, proceed to England.

#### FURLONGHS.

**ROBB**—The nine months leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut. F. S. Robb, 1st Battalion Durham L. I., is extended to March 17, 1884.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**Wiltshire Regiment**—Lieut. F. R. Macmullen, for twelve months, on medical certificate. (Lieut. Macmullen's name is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps).

**CHISHOLM-BATTEN**—The twelve months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Honorary Captain J. F. Chisholm-Batten, Army Pay Department, paymaster 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, is extended to Jan. 30, 1884.

**LOWE**—The twelve months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. F. Lowe, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

**CLARIDGE**, Lieut. F. E. S. (wing officer on probation 3rd N.I.), for Sept. 24, to enable him to rejoin from the leave granted him.

**ATCHISON**, Surg. Major J. E. T., Indian Medical Service, to remain in Simla, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Dec. 18.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**GOVAN**, Lieut. J. L., Norfolk Regt., for six months, on medical certificate.

**HARGAME**, Capt. A. B., 1st Battalion Leinster Regt., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 24.)

**FOSTER**, Mr. G. H., deputy conservator of forests, reported his return Nov. 5, and received charge of the Nimar Forest Division from Mr. H. B. Anthony, assistant conservator.

**BOWIE**, Major M. M., inspector general of police and gaols, Central Provinces, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his duties from Major W. S. Brooke, Nov. 16.

**WOOD**, Mr. Inspector, headquarters inspector, is appointed to hold charge of the Chhindwara district police, during Mr. Orr's absence, or until further orders.

**BAILEY**, Lieutenant J., is appointed to officiate as commandant of the same corps during Major Miller's absence, or until further orders.

**SCOTT**, Lieutenant Colonel T. A., deputy commissioner, assumed charge of the Nimar District from Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., on the 20th inst.

**NOVERRE**, Major W. L., cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, in addition to his own duties.

**NOVERRE**, Major W. L., assumed charge of his duties as assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, on the 3rd inst.

**PENNY**, Mr. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Kamptee from the furlough granted to him. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled at his own request.

**PENNY**, Mr. E., is posted to the Kanhan division, of which division he will assume temporary charge pending the arrival of Mr. R. B. Thomson, executive engineer.

The following transfers and postings of officers of the P. W. Department, Central Provinces, are ordered:—

**THOMSON**, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, from the Hoshangabad Division, to the Kanhan Division.

**WARDER**, Mr., executive engineer, from the Kanhan Division to the Hoshangabad Division.

**LEFFE**, Mr. C. O., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted two months' examination leave, with effect from Dec. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**ROWLAND**, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 2nd inst., and is posted for practical instruction to the Wardha Coal State Railway Extension Division.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(*North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 24.)

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

**SCHOFIELD**, Mr. J. W., to be lieutenant in A Company.

**WELSH**, Mr. J. W. W., to be lieutenant in B Company.

**ANGELO**, Mr. A. A., to be lieutenant in C (Cadet) Company.

**LUCKMAN**, Rev. A. G., to be honorary chaplain of the Corps.

**BULLOCK**, Mr. E. S., C.S., district and sessions judge, Allahabad, on being relieved by Mr. M. S. Howell, to officiate as judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad.

**ALEXANDER**, Mr. E. B., C.S., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, on being relieved by Mr. Bullock, to be joint magistrate of Etah.

**PARSONS**, Mr. E., to be lieutenant in the Benares Detachment of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

**MARKHAM**, Mr. A. M., C.S., magistrate and collector, on return from furlough, to the Banda District.

**HOOPER**, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, to the Unao District.

**HOWELL**, Mr. M. S., C.S., judge, 3rd grade, on return from furlough to the Allahabad District.

**QUINTON**—From Nov. 4, vice Mr. E. Colvin, deceased, Mr. J. W. Quinton, commissioner in Oudh, to be commissioner in the North West Provinces, but to continue on deputation to the Legislative Council.

**LAWS**, Mr. W. commissioner, Agra Division, and officiating member

of the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to the Meerut Division on being relieved by Mr. C. P. Carmichael, C.S.I.

**PARRY**, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, will, on return from furlough, be posted to the charge of the Jhansi Provincial Division.

**BELLASIS**, Capt. G. H. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, will on relief by Mr. W. E. Parry, executive engineer, be employed on special duty in connection with the restoration of tanks in the Jhansi Division.

**CUNNINGHAM**, Major, R.E., reported his return from the furlough granted him in Government of India Military Department, and is temporarily attached to the office of the chief engineer, buildings and roads branch, on special duty.

**BENNETT**, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed on Sept. 24, the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

**MONK**, Mr. H. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Benares to Rae Bareilly Survey Division. Mr. Monk will continue to officiate as executive engineer, Jumna Bridge Division, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Mr. J. R. Bell, executive engineer, 1st grade.

The following assistant engineers, who reported their arrival at Allahabad, on Nov. 11, are posted to the Benares to Rae Bareilly Survey Division:—

**BATTEN**, Mr. S. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

**BARROW**, Mr. W. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

**WRIGHTMAN**, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the morning of Nov. 20, and is posted to the Campore-Farukhabad Extension Railway.

**MILLS**, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on Nov. 20, and is temporarily posted to the office of engineer in chief, Provincial Railways.

**EVANS**, Mr. C. T., executive engineer, 3rd grade, 2nd division, Betwa Canal, will in addition to his other duties, and until relieved by Mr. E. S. Douglas, executive engineer, hold charge temporarily of the 3rd division, Betwa Canal.

#### FURLONGHS.

**DUTHOET**, Mr. W., C.S., D.C.L., officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs to Europe for three months and eleven days, from Dec. 7, or subsequent date.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 15.)

**NISBET**, Major R. P., deputy commissioner, Rawal Pindi, is invested with the powers described in Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

**YOUNGHUSBAND**, Mr. R. E., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Rajanpur sub division of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, is invested with powers under Section 260 of Act 10. of 1882.

**REYLL**, Hon. Surg. J., resumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon, Montgomery, on Oct. 14, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him relieving Hon. Surg. J. Connor.

**CONNOR**, Hon. Surg. J., civil surgeon on return from Montgomery, resumed charge of the Muzaffargarh Civil Surgeoncy on Oct. 19, relieving Assistant Surg. Jaswant Rai.

**PARKER**, Surgeon H. S., A.M.D., 25th Punjab N.L., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Ferozepore on Sept. 1, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Malik Jowala Sahai.

**BECK**—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to commute the privilege leave granted to Mr. H. Beck, district superintendent of police, Jhelum, into leave on medical certificate for one year; such leave to be taken partly in India and partly out of India.

**HATCHELL**—In continuation of the order transferring Mr. F. J. G. Hatchell, assistant district superintendent of police, from the Gurgaon to the Gurdaspur district, it is notified that this officer was employed in his substantive capacity in the Gurgaon district until Nov. 12.

The following acting appointments are made with effect from Aug. 14.

**LEMARCHAND**—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, from July 15.

**DUNSFORD**, Mr. H. S., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.

**BISHOP**, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 2nd grade officiated in 1st class, 1st grade.

**PALIN**, Mr. H. F., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 2nd grade.

**EDWARDS**—Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. F. L. Edwards, from July 16.

**HOLBROW**, Mr. S. C., district superintendent, 3rd grade, officiated in the Rs. 700 grade.

**BECK**, Mr. H., district superintendent, 4th grade, officiated in the 3rd grade.

**HOMAN**, Mr. D. K., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.

**FLOWDEN**, Mr. R. O., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in the 1st class, 1st grade.

**FRENCH**, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated in 1st class, 2nd grade.

**CHRISTIE**—Consequent on the departure, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. T. Christie, from Aug. 11.

**EDWARDS**—**HOLBROW**—Mr. F. L. Edwards (on privilege leave) and Mr. S. C. Holbrow, district superintendents, officiating in Rs. 700 grade, officiated in 2nd grade.

**HATCHELL**, Mr. F. J. G., assistant district superintendent, 2nd class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.

**RUNDLE**, Mr. G. A., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, acted as district superintendent of police, Rawal Pindi, from Sept. 8 to Oct. 5 (both dates inclusive).

**REID**, Mr. H. J. G., assistant district superintendent of police, having reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 14, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawal Pindi District.

**STONE**, Mr. S. J., district superintendent of police, was employed on

special duty with the camp of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor from Nov. 4 to Nov. 9 (both dates inclusive).

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, Dera Ghazi Khan, obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from Oct. 25 (exclusive).

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent of police, Mooltan, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Dera Ghazi Khan, vice Mr. Sydney Smith, or until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sialkote Brigade Order, dated Oct. 12, appointing Surgeon Major D. Leckie, A.M.D., to the charge of the Sialkote Lock Hospital, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Surgeon Shand, I.M.D.

UNDERWOOD—2nd Punjab Cavalry, Regimental Order dated Oct. 23, consequent on the return from leave of Lieut. Col. J. H. Broome, 2nd in command, and his arrival at Amritsar on remount duty, directing Lieut. Col. T. O. Underwood to remain attached to the Regiment until further orders.

SMITH—3rd Sikh Infantry, Regimental Order, dated Oct. 27, consequent on the promotion to captain of Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, Adjutant, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 28th idem:—

FASKEN, E. J. N., wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Smith, vacated on probation.

GORDON, Lieut. W. D., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following officers, having absented themselves without leave for periods over three months:—

Capt. P. de L. H. Johnstone, Lieut. L. J. S. Evans and Hon. Chaplain A. Jones.

FERGUSON—To be Capt.—Hon. Surg. J. Ferguson, vice Johnstone, removed.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

The following candidates passed in Burmese by the standards mentioned:—

Higher Standard—Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S., assistant commissioner; Mr. E. C. Gardiner, assistant superintendent of police; Mr. J. M. M. Law, assistant superintendent of police; Mr. R. Martin, inspector of police; and Mr. O. White, assistant master, Rangoon high school, with credit.

Lower Standard—Capt. R. O. Lloyd, R.E., executive engineer; Mr. G. C. Serres, assistant superintendent of police; Mr. H. S. Hill, inspector of police, with great credit; Mr. F. H. Stowell, inspector of police; Mr. P. J. Porter, inspector of police; and Mr. C. G. Mackertoom, head master, middle school, Shwegyin, with great credit.

Elementary Standard—Mr. C. W. J. Ford, assistant surgeon, with credit; Mr. J. A. Crump, inspector of police, with great credit; Mr. T. Fowle, inspector of police; Mr. J. Dobson, inspector of police; Mr. J. E. Masters, superintendent Faungle Reformatory; Mr. C. Blake, head constable, with great credit; Mr. F. Wilson, warder, Rangoon Gaol; and Mr. W. W. Smart.

WOOTEN, Mr. W. H., was elected on Oct. 31, as a member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, vice Mr. J. Stuart, resigned.

GATHERER, Mr. A. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Henzada Division, is appointed superintendent of works, 2nd circle, vice Mr. R. Gordon, on furlough.

BIRKBECK, Mr. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Prome to the Henzada Division, vice Mr. Gatherer, appointed superintendent of works, 2nd circle.

### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

FOX—The services of Surgeon Major W. S. Fox are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, from dates of his return from furlough.

The undermentioned officers are authorised to institute prosecutions under the Act 7 of 1871, for offences committed in their district:—

THOMPSON, Mr. G. A. S., officiating superintendent of police, Salem district.

GARDSEN, Mr. E. H., acting assistant superintendent of police, Madura district.

STEEL, Mr. J. E. P., acting assistant superintendent of police, Tinnevely district.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district.

BANDRY, Mr. G. E., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar.

WEIR—With the approval of the Hon. the Chief Justice, the services of Mr. Weir, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Hon. the Judges of the High Court, for special duty, connected with the reorganisation of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

BEGBIE—The appointment by the Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras of Mr. A. P. W. Begbie, to act as deputy registrar of the Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Walter Morgan, on leave, or until further orders, is confirmed.

MAYER—The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class:—Mr. W. S. Mayer, acting head assistant magistrate, Kistna.

DAVIDSON—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. R. Davidson, C.S.I., first member of the Board of Revenue, of his seat as additional member of the Council of Fort St. George, for making laws and regulations.

MASTER, Mr. C. G., chief secretary to Government, to be an additional

member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

BAKER, Lieut. Col. G., commandant, to be a lay trustee at Wellington THACKWELL, Capt. E. L. R., Royal Fusiliers, to be a lay trustee at Wellington.

RUSSELL—The following reversion is ordered:—Mr. A. S. Russell, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 24, consequent on the return furlough of Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade.

TODD—Public Works Department Notification, of Sept. 4, promoting Mr. A. B. Todd to assistant engineer, 1st grade, is cancelled.

EVANS—Ordering the reversion of Mr. H. E. G. Evans to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is hereby cancelled.

The following transfer is ordered:—

CARLESS, Mr. G. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Western Kistna Division, to the 6th circle.

FIRTH, Mr. G. W., 2nd grade, assistant inspector in the Salt Department, is transferred from the charge of the Ellamanchili Circle to the Tuticorin Circle.

FARRER, Mr. W. P. N., Balacheruvu Circle, will, in addition, take charge of the Ellamanchili Circle during the absence of M. R. Row on leave, or until further orders.

HODEN, Acting Assistant Inspector Mr. R. D., is transferred to the Ennore Circle with effect from the date of Mr. Firth's arrival at Tuticorin.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made:—

TAYLOR, Mr. E., supervisor, 1st grade, temporary rank, to be supervisor, 1st grade, from July 1, 1882, permanent.

BRAGG, Sub Conductor, R. A., supervisor, 1st grade, to be sub engineer, 3rd grade, from Aug. 22, pro tem.

##### MILITARY

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

KING, Lieut. H. T., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, wing officer, 33rd Regiment, Native Infantry, August 16, 1880.

ADAMS—The services of Surgeon C. Adams, M.B., B.I., LL.B., Indian Medical Department, are placed at the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce with effect from the date of his return to India from leave.

POOLEY, Lieut. G. H., of the Duke's Own Volunteer Artillery, having overstayed his leave, is struck off the strength of the Battery.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

MCLEOD, Major D. J. S., General List, Cavalry, to be deputy quartermaster general, vice Lieut. Col. Ewing, appointed as superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, dated Oct. 5.

EVANS, Surgeon A. O., is admitted on the Madras Establishment from Nov. 6.

##### FURLONGS.

SMITH, Mr. C. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year and nine months, from Jan. 31, 1884, or date of embarking.

BURTON, Mr. C. H. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for twenty months, from Jan. 24, 1884, or date of relief.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 29.)

JARDINE—H. E., the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, police probationer, for duty, to the district superintendent of police, Belgaum.

ALCOCK—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Alcock magistrate of the 1st class in the District of Satara, to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Karad, Valva, and Patan.

The undermentioned officers have passed, on the dates specified against their respective names, the lower and higher standard examinations for the examination of police probationers:—

Lower Standard—Rule 1—Mr. R. Mactier, police probationer and acting assistant superintendent of police, Tanna, on Oct. 6, 1883; Mr. J. M. De H. Larpen, police probationer, Belgaum, on Oct. 6, 1883.

Lower Standard—Rules 1 to 3—Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, police probationer, Ratnagiri, in Marathi, on Oct. 10, 1883.

Higher Standard in Law—Rules 7 and 8—Mr. E. A. Bulkey, police probationer, and acting assistant superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, on Oct. 4, 1883; Mr. J. H. Schneider, police probationer and acting superintendent of police, Broach, on Oct. 6, 1883.

Higher Standard—Rule 4—Mr. E. V. Mackay, police probationer and acting superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, in Gujarathi, on Oct. 10, 1883; Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, police probationer, Ratnagiri, in Marathi, on Oct. 10, 1883.

The undermentioned officers, holding the appointments of Cantonment magistrates at the stations mentioned against their names, are appointed to be Cantonment joint magistrates, and are invested with civil jurisdiction:—

Lieut. Col. T. Trueman, Belgaum; Mr. S. J. Harrison, Deesa; Major J. M. Madden, Ahmedabad; Major J. B. Lawrence, acting, Ahmedabad; Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, Aden; Capt. J. S. King, acting, Aden;

Mr. W. Foxton, Karachi; Mr. H. F. Bolton, acting, Karachi; Major P. H. Greig, Ahmednagar; and Lieut. H. Temple, Baroda.

**LA TOUCHE**—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel C. D'U LaTouche, Cantonment magistrate, Poona, to be a Cantonment joint magistrate, and to invest him with civil jurisdiction.

**FAULKNER—KING**—Surgeon A. S. Faulkner and Captain J. S. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of the Aden Gaol, Nov. 14.

**HUGHES**, Mr. H. A., appointed, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, a member of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival Nov. 22, and has been placed under the order of the collector of Ahmednagar.

**HODGSON**, Mr. C. G., appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, a member of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival, Nov. 22, and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Satara.

**RAND**, Mr. W. C., appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a member of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on Nov. 22, and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Satara.

**LUCAS**, Mr. A., appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a member of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival on Nov. 22, and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Dharwar.

**MACTIER**, Mr. R. F., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, from Dec. 28.

**SINCLAIR**, Mr. W. F., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to spend the remainder of his leave in this country.

**CLOSE**, Mr. E. P., acting supernumerary assistant collector of Salt Revenue, passed on the 10th Oct., 1883, an examination according to the lower standard.

Surgeon M. L. Bartholomew, M.B., C.M., to act as civil surgeon, Sukkur, vice Surgeon Major B. C. Keelan, transferred to Dhulia, or until further orders.

**GRIFFITHS—MACDONALD**—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Griffiths, superintendent, and Dr. Macdonald, secretary and curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, to be sub-commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay, for the purposes of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883.

**HOWELL**, Surgeon Major J. A., H.M.'s 24th N.I., is appointed to perform the duties of civil surgeon, Belgau, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon Major G. W. R. Hay, M.D., on leave or until further orders.

**COOK**, Surgeon Major H., M.D., has been appointed civil surgeon, Poona, with effect from April 25 last.

**MILNE**—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

**YOUNGHUSBAND—MORISON**—Mr. A. D. Younghusband delivered over and Mr. W. T. Morison received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on the 17th inst.

**ALLEN—YOUNGHUSBAND**—Mr. W. Allen delivered over and Mr. A. D. Younghusband received charge of the office of the 2nd assistant collector, Panch Mahals, on the 19th inst.

**WHITWORTH—ALLEN**—Mr. G. C. Whitworth delivered over and Mr. W. Allen received charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat, on 20th inst.

**WELLIS**, Mr. W. W., delivered over charge of the Gokak Extramural Convict Gang, on the 15th inst.

**HAY**, Surg. Major, G. W. R., M.D., received charge of the Belgau District Gaol on the 17th inst.

**DUNBAR—HEWETT**—Messrs. W. J. C. Dunbar and G. Hewett, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Gujarat Forest Circle on Nov. 19.

**HEWETT—DUNBAR**—Messrs. G. Hewett and W. J. C. Dunbar, assistant conservators of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the district forest office, Panch Mahals, on Nov. 19.

**MURRAY**, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, who was appointed district forest officer Northern division of Kanara, received charge of that office from Mr. D. Cruz, sub assistant conservator of forests, on Nov. 13.

**PEYTON**, Col. W., conservator of forests, Southern division, who held charge of the district forest office, Southern division, Kanara, from Aug. 10, forwarded that office from Yellapur to Carwar on Nov. 6, and the same was taken charge of by Mr. W. R. Woodrow, assistant conservator of forests, on the 9th idem.

## INDIA OFFICE.

### DEC. 13. ARRIVALS REPORTED. MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. W. Hogge, S.C., Lieut. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, S.C., Surg. Major J. C. Shaw, Lieut. R. V. Garrett, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Major D. T. Hatchell, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. Major Andrew Barry, M.D., Major J. I. Tinling, Inf.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. G. Wyatt, C. E. Gouldsbury, H. Latham-Johnson (Cov.), K. F. Guise, J. G. Davidson, E. T. Constable, R. D. P. Jones.

*Madras Estab.*—H. H. O'Farrell (Cov.), W. G. Underwood (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—H. F. Silcock (Cov.), H. B. Williams.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. F. B. Norman, C.B., S.C., Major H. J. Lawrence, Inf., Surg. Major W. A. C. Roe, Capt. W. B. Wilson, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Col. H. M. Vibart, R.E., Major W. H. M. Francklyn, Inf., Capt. C. A. Cresswell, S.C., Major G. H. Tillard, S.C., Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Col. T. F. Dowden, R.E., Surg. Major W. C. Kiernander, Lieut. H. W. Seymour, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—S. Ismay (Cov.), W. Monement, W. Mellor, W. F. O'Donoghue, Lieut. H. A. Deane, B.S.C., J. W. Wilkinson.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. B. Mulock (Cov.), W. Clarke, A. Mitchell, J. A. Baines (Cov.).

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brigade Surg. C. K. Colston, three months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Y. Shakespear, S.C., three months; C. A. B. Lawder, S.C., six months; J. H. P. Forsyth, S.C., six months; D. Scott, six months; C. D. Imrie (Cov.), medical certificate, six months; C. G. Vansitart, medical certificate, four months; H. J. Strickland, medical certificate, six months; R. Tyndall, medical certificate, one month; F. T. Richards, one month.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. Clarke, one week.

#### DEC. 14.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India:—

Lieut. Col. G. de C. Morion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General, vice Col. M. C. Farrington, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Major E. A. Brind, Connaught Rangers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieut. Col. Morton.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### RAILWAY BRIDGES.

SIR,—I was asked the other day how soldiers are to be supplied for garrisoning bridge-heads; if large railway bridges are to be fortified, in most parts of India the landowners must be made responsible. The Commander in Chief would state what force is required, and landowners within a certain distance of the bridge would have to furnish the men, and be responsible for their good conduct. During a time of peace a portion only of the garrison need be on duty, relieving each other monthly, and their pay would be small, fourpence a day while on duty would usually suffice; in times of war they would receive the pay of sepoy; the landowners would add to their pay in order to secure faithful and valiant men.

What a pity it is that the Indian Government and the directors of Indian railways do not encourage the sale of photographs of some of our magnificent bridges, truly works of art. There are more than fourteen railway bridges in India, regarding the construction of which the nation ought to feel proud. Look at Turnbull's wonderful bridge, a mile in length across the Sone or Golden River; it used formerly to be a heavy day's journey for our regiments to cross the three miles of dangerous sands, where no firm bottom could be found sixty feet below the water.

As Turnbull's was one of the first, so is the Attock bridge the latest of these grand works. From the times of Sesostris, Darius, Alexander the Great, up to the present, no nation has been able until now to bridge the Indus permanently; that mighty volume of water rushing between rocks is appropriately called the Sindhu, which means the sea; as useful a barrier against barbarian invaders, with their hosts of cavalry, as the English Channel has been for England's safety.

In India wonderful bridges now span the Chenab, the Sutlej (the river of a hundred channels), the Ganges, the Jumna, the Nerbudda (rendering soft), and the Tapti (the heated), and we hope soon to hear that the lower Godavari has been bridged near Chinnoor.

Our fourteen great bridges over nine rivers are worth much more than five millions sterling, and can be efficiently protected at an extra cost of £10,000 a year in a time of peace, and of £50,000 in times of war. Surely, it is worth while to pay one per cent to insure the safety of our bridges 2,000 and 3,000 feet in length.

At each bridge-end should be placed a Woolwich infant, nursed by an English officer and English gunners. The destruction of two or three of the fourteen bridges would necessitate the sending out from England of many additional steam engines, and of hundreds of railway waggons. Your obedient servant,

Dec. 17.

Hospital accommodation for officers has been provided at Devonport, Dublin, Netley, Woolwich, Gibraltar, Malta, and Natal.

The Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps marched to St. John's Church on Sunday last for Divine Service. There was a very good muster, 462 of all ranks being present. The Rev. Mr. Bray officiated.

## MAIL NEWS.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, to Bombay, came to a close on Saturday, Nov. 24. On Friday the Duke spent a quiet day in visiting privately the Crawford Market, the School of Arts, and several other public institutions, and in the evening a grand ball was given in honour of the Royal visitors at Government House.

On Saturday, Nov. 24, the Duke visited the Prince's Dock, and in the evening the Royal pair left by special train for Ahmedabad, *en route* for Meerut.

On arrival at Ahmedabad on Sunday morning, Nov. 25, an address of welcome was presented by the Municipality of the city, and his Royal Highness briefly replied. The Royal party left Ahmedabad by special train the same morning, and arrived at Meerut on Monday evening, Nov. 26.

A notification has been issued by the Bombay Government expressing the warm acknowledgments of their Royal Highnesses for the cordiality of their reception in Bombay.

Active preparations are being made in Calcutta for the reception of the Duke and Duchess on the occasion of their visit to the city to attend the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition.

The Viceroy and party reached Rawal Pindi from Murree on Friday, Nov. 23, and left again the same day for Lahore, arriving at that city early on the following morning. His Excellency had a Levee at noon on Saturday, Nov. 24, and there was a conversation in the evening.

On Sunday night, Nov. 25, the Viceroy went to Chunga-manga on a shooting expedition and had very good sport. His Excellency returned to Lahore on Monday evening, and left by special train for Allahabad at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 27.

An agent has arrived at Lahore from Cabul bearing a message from the Ameer to the Viceroy and a present of ten thousand pomegranates.

Owing to the backwardness of the arrangements at the Calcutta Exhibition, it was rumoured early in the week that the opening day would be postponed. It was, however, decided that no change should be made in the original arrangements, and, according to the official programme which has been published, the ceremony will take place on the 4th proximo in the presence of H. E. the Viceroy, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon, the Governor of Bombay, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and a large number of native princes and European officials.

H. E. Sir James Fergusson left Bombay for Calcutta on Nov. 30.

The agitation against the Ilbert Bill has been continued with renewed vigour during the past week. Meetings have been held at Simla, Ramchee, Bhaugulpore, Naini Tal, Bishnath, Kurseong and Muzafferpore to protest against the modified measure as sketched by Lord Northbrook in his speech at Bristol.

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that his Excellency the Viceroy does not intend to defer proceeding with the Ilbert Bill until Parliament next meets.

H. E. Sir James Fergusson presided at a meeting in Bombay on Wednesday, Nov. 28, for the purpose of inaugurating the Bombay centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

H. E. General Hardinge left Bombay on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by steamer for Honore on a tour of inspection.

King Theebaw being determined to make an effort to subdue the rebellious Shan Chiefs has despatched five thousand troops to the Shan States under the command of four generals, accompanied by several Italians in the King's service.

The charge of defamation brought against Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of the *Statesman* by Messrs. Roberts, Morgan, and Co., solicitors of Calcutta, has been withdrawn on the defendant's counsel making a statement, disclaiming any intention of imputing that the plaintiffs had concocted or suggested the evidence of Mr. Fish in the Pigot-Hastie case, the comments on which formed the subject of the libel.

An appeal is shortly to be preferred by Miss Pigot against the decision of Mr. Justice Norris in the action *Pigot v. Hastie*, which has caused so much excitement in Calcutta.

The Free Church Presbytery of Calcutta have passed a resolution, expressing an opinion that there is no foundation for the charges of which Mr. K. C. Bannerjee was adjudged guilty by Mr. Justice Norris's judgment in the *Pigot-Hastie* case.

From the district reports for Bengal for the week ended Nov. 17, it is evident that, in the greater part of the province, the late rice crop will be almost a total failure, which unless rain falls soon upon the cold weather crops must also prove very deficient.

The Bengal Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on relief works in some of the villages already

suffering from scarcity in the north of Tirhoot, and Mr. Halliday, the commissioner, has gone to the district on a tour of inspection, and to organise the work.

Jesse Smith, a seaman belonging to H.M.S. *Euraylus*, died at the European General Hospital, Bombay, on Monday night, from the effects of injuries inflicted upon him in a drunken brawl at the Sailors' Home on Saturday night. A merchant seaman, named Littlewood, is in custody on a charge of causing the deceased's death.

The Hyderabad Races were brought to a close on Saturday, Nov. 24, after a very successful meeting.

Mr. Woolcott, veterinary surgeon, was killed on Friday, Nov. 23, at Calcutta, by a fall from his horse while taking part in a paper chase.

Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Anne Blunt arrived in Madras on Nov. 17 from Tanjore.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

General Bright made over command of the Meerut district to Major General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on Tuesday, and left for Bombay the same day with the intention of going home by to day's mail steamer.

It is stated that the officers who have been detailed from this Presidency to attend the camp of exercise at Bangalore are General Gillespie, Colonel H. S. Anderson, Commanding 1st Grenadiers, Colonel Hallows, commanding (15th) East Yorkshire, Major Hogg, commanding Poona Horse, Major Willoughby, and Captain Proudfoot.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Free, R.H.A. has been appointed to M Battery, A Brigade, at Dublin.

Lieutenant Colonel O. R. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, accountant general, Military Department, and the assistant accountant general returned to Calcutta from Simla on Nov. 21.

Major Barnard, Royal Munster Fusiliers, will, after vacating his appointment as the aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Bright, proceed to England.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel John Free, 7-1 Northern Division, who received his brevet for service in Egypt, and who was for a long time with the Horse Artillery, at Mhow, has been directed to proceed to England to join the M Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Dublin.

Major J. F. S. Mackenzie, deputy accountant general, Military Department, returned to the Presidency from Simla on the 23rd inst.

Major F. H. Jackson, assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda and superintendent of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, has been appointed to act for Major General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., during the latter's absence on privilege leave.

Major A. Landon, lately officiating second in command, 17th N.I., will do duty at Benares.

Major Frederick Lawrence Haleson, Madras Staff Corps, has been replaced on the effective list from the Staff Corps, half-pay list.

It is stated that Major H. H. P. Cowper, Military Accountant Department, proceeds to Madras for duty on return from leave to England.

Majors Phillips and Stopford, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry and 1st Sind Horse, respectively, are permitted to exchange.

Captain Phillips, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Militia Battalion of his regiment, and proceeds home immediately to take up the appointment.

Captain E. Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps, has completed the Staff College Regulation course and returned to India.

It is stated that Captain Montgomery, Army Pay Department, with the 10th Hussars, will proceed to England on one year's leave, as under the new rule he cannot accompany his present regiment home, he having less than five years' service as a paymaster in India. He will therefore be transferred of another corps for duty.

Captain W. J. Fowler, R.A., proceeds from Campbellpore to Meerut for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Lieutenant C. G. M. Fasken, Adjutant 2nd Sikh Infantry, is proceeding on furlough out of India for one year, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant H. Croley, of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, has been permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

The services of Lieutenant Cecil Sydney de Butts Martindale, 5th Ghorkhas, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Lieutenant A. B. Anderson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been attached to A Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, for duty, at his own request.

Lieutenant F. R. MacMullen, Wiltshire Regiment, having been granted twelve months' leave to England, has vacated his probationary appointment in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant William Barnard Broughton 2nd Battalion

Dorsetshire Regiment, is about to join the Army Pay Department. He is a subaltern of over 17 years' service.

Surgeon Major J. Aitchison, lately Officiating Secretary to the Surgeon General of the British Forces, is posted to the Sirhind Division for duty. Surgeons B. M. Skinner and F. J. Lambkin will do duty at Peshawar and Allahabad respectively.

Surgeon J. W. Jerome, on arrival from England, will go to Jubbulpore for duty instead of Morar, as previously ordered.

The services of Surgeon C.G.W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Department, Bombay, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

An adjutant of artillery has been sanctioned for the Quetta command.

The Mountain Battery, No. 9 Battery, Northern Division, proceeding to Quetta from the Murree Hills, has been permanently struck off the strength of the Bengal Presidency, and taken on the strength of Bombay.

The 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry (late 13th Light Infantry), stationed at Kamptee, are under orders to sail for Rangoon early next month. They are now over 400 below their strength, and will lose 70 or 80 invalids and time-expired men before they embark. No draft seems to be under orders to bring them up to their proper strength; their 1st Battalion, or Brigade Depot, cannot supply the regiment with men. The regiment has been quartered in Kamptee, a very hot station, for four years, and in 1881 and 1883 had to move into camp during the rains to escape cholera. For the last two months their hospital has been crowded with sick.

The 3rd Battery 1st Brigade, Scottish Division Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Price, arrived at Fort William on the 23rd November, at which place it remains in garrison.

The wing of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry left Shillong on the 14th November for Nowgong.

The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a treasure chest at Cherat, to be located in the quarter-guard, and to be under the charge of an officer of the garrison.

The medal for the best shot among the Volunteers in Bengal is reported to have been awarded to Sergeant Johnson, 3rd Sind-Punjab and Indus Valley Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for a score of 226 points! Out of the h. p. s. of 240.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Purneah, forty-one members having been enrolled; this number will entitle the company to a captain and two lieutenants.

The Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps parade on Nov. 28, was very well attended; ten companies, varying in strength from ten files to twenty-five files, marching past in open column of companies, at quarter distance and at the double. The Mounted Infantry and Naval battery form quite a feature on parade, and cause many visitors to attend that otherwise would not.

The 1st and 3rd Punjab Volunteers have set an example which their brothers in arms throughout India would be pleased to see the Calcutta Corps follow on the Viceroy's arrival at the capital. When Lord Ripon arrived at Lahore the other day, these regiments furnished an exceptionally strong guard of honour.

The Governor General in Council has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Cossipore, leaving it to the gentlemen who have come forward to join the corps to decide among themselves whether they desire to form an artillery or infantry corps; and in the latter case whether they would prefer to be a corps of the Administrative Battalion, or a company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

The 2nd Administrative Battalion of Volunteers in the North-West Provinces has been divided into two half battalions, by which arrangement the company at Meerut will be transferred from Agra to the Mussoorie Corps.

It has been ruled that officers of the Indian Army proceeding to, or returning from, the Staff College, should be treated in the same manner as officers going to England on furlough, that is, they should receive the half staff pay of their appointments from the date of leaving their regiments until the date of embarkation; and on return from the College, from the date of arrival in India to the date of rejoining their regiment.

Under instructions from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, officers commanding regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry are directed to return, at once, to the Adjutant-General to the Forces, Horse Guards, in registered packets, all the unissued Egyptian Bronze Stars which are now in their possession.

The committee appointed to revise the dress of the Bengal Cavalry regiments has finished its sittings, and the Lahore paper believes that the main recommendations made are as follow:—That the number of colours be reduced from seven to three, khaki, blue, and scarlet: that the uniforms of the officers of each regiment should consist of two suits only, a lightly braided parade jacket to take the place of the tunic and patrol jacket, and the mess jacket so modified as to be convertible into full dress when required; also that the braid-

ing of all the regiments should be similar, so that even if an officer changed from a blue to a scarlet regiment, he could still utilise his gold lace on his new uniform. The inexpensive blouse would, of course, be retained by all regiments that desired it. The cost of the complete revised uniform—not including accoutrements—should not exceed Rs. 400 to Rs. 450.

SIR F. ROBERTS'S TOUR.—A telegram from Calcutta, Nov. 20, states:—His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Madras and Lady Roberts arrived at Beypore by mail train from Shoranore on Sunday afternoon. They were received at the platform by Mr. C. A. Galton, acting collector of Malabar, and were the guests of that gentleman at his residence on the West Hills, till Monday morning, when they proceeded to Tellicherry by transit conveyance. From Tellicherry Sir Frederick Roberts and Lady Roberts will go to Cannanore and Mangalore by sea. The Government steam tug Madras, with the Commander in Chief's Military Staff, also arrived at Beypore on Sunday morning last, and left the same evening for Cannanore.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

NORMAN—ENGLISH—Dec. 12, at the parish church, Lindsell, Essex, the Rev. Alfred George Norman, B.A., C.M.S., son of the Rev. W. Norman, Wanstead, Essex, to Georgina Mary English, daughter of the Rev. George English, Vicar of Lindsell, Essex, late Chaplain H.M. Establishment, Madras.

### DEATHS.

MARDALL—Dec. 9, at Brighton, after long illness, Major General Francis Mardall, Madras Staff Corps, late Judge Advocate General at Madras.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

### BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Nov. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev. Aug. Wm. Atkinson, a son.

ABBOTT—Nov. 23, at Secunderapore, Mozufferpore, the wife of H. E. Abbott, of Jaintpore, a daughter.

BARKER—Nov. 16, at Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, the wife of Dr. R. A. Barker, a son.

BETWEEN—Nov. 22, at Madras, the wife of Mr. S. Between, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, a daughter.

BOWIE—Nov. 20, at Broadway, the wife of Walter Bowie, partner of West and Co., Chemists, &c., a son.

CURSETJEE—Nov. 26, the wife of Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, a daughter.

GARBETH—Nov. 20, the wife of P. L. Garbeth, a daughter.

GILLON—Nov. 15, at Arrah, the wife of Henry Gillon, Bengal Civil Service, a daughter.

HYDE—Nov. 16, at 7, Hungerford-street, Calcutta, the wife of Henry T. Hyde, Barrister at law, a daughter.

HARMAN—Nov. 24, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon Major R. Harman, A.M.D., a daughter.

HOBSON—Nov. 18, at Goruckpore, the wife of Geo. de C. Hobson, a son.

HOLL—Nov. 18, at Bindoocorie, Tezpor, Central Assam, the wife of W. H. Holl, a son.

HUME—Nov. 14, at Sialkot, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Hume, Chaplain, a son.

KENNY—Nov. 17, at Wellington, the wife of Captain Kenny, sub assistant commissary general, a daughter.

LINCOLN—Nov. 21, at Lahore, the wife of H. C. Lincoln, a son.

LUCKSTEDT—Nov. 21, at Nagpore, the wife of Henry Luckstedt, a son.

LE MESURIER—Nov. 18, at Fernhill, Coonoor, the wife of C. J. R. Le Mesurier, Ceylon Civil Service, a daughter, stillborn.

MORTON—Nov. 18, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. Col. G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh Division, twins.

M'GAVIN—Nov. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of John Lawrie M'Gavin, a son.

MIDDLECOAT—Nov. 20, at Palaveram, the wife of Major Francis Middlecoat, M.S.C., Commandant European Veterans, a son.

PRICE—Nov. 20, at Amritsar, the wife of G. H. Price, a son.

REILLY—Nov. 14, at Durbungah, the wife of E. M. Reilly, a son.

RICKETTS—Nov. 15, at Bhagulpore, the wife of Duncan R. Ricketts, a son.

ROWSON—Nov. 24, at Neddiiwuttum, the wife of William Rowson, a son.

SMITH—Nov. 20, at Lahore, the wife of Turton Smith, a son.

SCOTT—Nov. 17, at Mayfield, Dimbula, Ceylon, the wife of Charles James Scott, a son.

STRANGE—Nov. 11, at Madras, Mrs. Lumisden Strange, a son.

TAYLOR—Nov. 24, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Major M. B. Wilbraham Taylor, Rifle Brigade, a daughter.

WRATISLAW—Nov. 17, at Bellary, Madras, the wife of Major Wratislaw, 22nd Regt. M.N.I., a son, stillborn.

WALLIKER—Nov. 20, at Ruttal, Cachar, the wife of Charlie S. Walliker, a daughter.

WATSON—Nov. 16, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieutenant G. A. Watson, cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, a son.

WILSON—Nov. 23, at Landour, the wife of Captain E. H. Wilson, S.C., adjutant, 3rd P.V.R.C., a daughter.

YATES—Nov. 24, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Captain H. T. S. Yates, R.A., a son.

#### MARRIAGES

BURLTON-BENNETT—RENNY—Nov. 22, at Ranikhet, Kumaon, by the Rev. W. C. Bell, chaplain, Capt. J. R. Burlton-Bennett, B.S.C., D.A.C.G., eldest son of J. C. Burlton-Bennett, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Whitmuir, Norwood, to Julie, second daughter of Major General C. A. Renny, V.C., Royal Artillery (retired).

CARAPIET—MICHAEL—Nov. 6, at Calcutta, Gregory Carapiet, to Hortense, daughter of the late J. C. Michael.

COOPER—SWINGLER—Nov. 24, at Agra, John Cooper, sub-conductor, ordnance department, to Catherine Swingler, widow of the late J. H. Swingler.

DUNBAR—JENNINGS—Nov. 22, at Christ Church, Byculia, William J. C. Dunbar, Esq., assistant conservator of forests, to Dora Mabel, eldest daughter of the late William Jennings, Esq.

ELLIOTT—SEARLE—Nov. 7, at Dacca, William Elliott, to Clara, widow of Thomas Whitford Searle.

GRAY—REILLY—Nov. 21, at Coonoor, Charles Thomas Campbell, only son of the late Charles Gray, to Susan Constance, daughter of L. Reilly, Hill Grove Estate.

PETERS—HAGUE—Nov. 5, at Agra, Charles Peters, of Bohallie, Assam, younger son of the late Rev. Canon Peters, formerly Rector of Sunderland, to Florence Nina Beatrice, daughter of the late Patrick Hague, of Acomb, near York, and granddaughter of the late Barnard Hague, of that city.

PARKER—HILL-CLIMO—Oct. 30, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Mian Mir, Punjab, India, Edwin Woodall Parker to Elizabeth Frances Gouldbury (Lily), daughter of Surg. Major W. Hill-Climo, A.M.D.

#### DEATHS

ASHTON—Nov. 18, at Akyab, British Burma, Alex. W. Ashton, Government Telegraph Department.

ANDREWS—Nov. 21, at Cannanore, Violet Mary, daughter of Lieut. R. C. Andrews, 19th Regiment, Madras N.I., aged 6 days.

CLEVELAND—Nov. 1, at Cleveland House, Bangalore, General John Wheeler Cleveland, aged 92.

KNOWLES—Oct. 25, at Dharmasalah, Punjab, killed, by a fall down a precipice, caused by an attack from a bear, Thomas William Knowles, late Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, India, aged 50.

MAN—Nov. 24, at Dehra Dun, Daisy Vivian, of G. O. Man, pleader, High Court, aged 7 years 4 months and 17 days.

MORTON—Nov. 24, at Lucknow, Margery Kate, infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. G. de C. Morton.

OURS—Nov. 14, at Coimbatore, Isaac Ours, aged 57 years 8 months and 21 days.

SPARKS—Nov. 23, at Rigby House, Malabar Hill, Eliza Jane, wife of Major J. B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 42 years.

SPADEMAN—At Saidpur, Sarah Rebekah, wife of J. T. Spademan, locomotive department.

STEINER—Nov. 25, at Bombay, George William, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Steiner, aged 11 months.

WILLIAMSON—Nov. 26, at Poona, of hydrophobia, William James Williamson, late Bandmaster, H.E. the Governor's Band, aged 64 years and 6 months.

WOOLCOTT—Nov. 23, from injuries received by a fall from his horse, F. F. Woolcott, M.R.C.V.S.L., aged 25 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 7. Nina Matilda, Akyab; Aurora, Akyab.—8. Westbourne (s), Rangoon.—9. Fairfield (s), Tuticorin; Arcot (s), Aden; Polare, Rangoon.—10. Udstone, Calcutta; Franceschina (s), Samarang; Arabella, Tuticorin; Roumania (s), Calcutta; Munster, Calcutta; Glengarry, Calcutta; Talisman, Calcutta; Escorial (s), Manila; Mozart (s), Bombay; Elise, Bassein; Marianne, Manila; Quattro, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 21. Punjaub (s), Bussorah; Calder (s), Colombo; Inchmornish (s), Cardiff; Olympia (s), Aden.—23. Orion (s), Trieste.—26. H.M.S. Dragon, Zanzibar; Euphrates (s), Karachi.—27. Aberley (s), Mauritius; Rembrandt, New York.—28. Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Hydaspes (s), London; Lord Tredegar, Mauritius; Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur.—29. Singapore (s), Newcastle; Valiant, New York.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19. Calcutta (s), Rangoon; Pemba (s), Moulmein; Daphne (s), Trieste; Empress of India (s), Bombay; Frankistan, Liverpool; Londa, New York; Aphrodite, Rangoon; Dunnottar Castle, Middlesborough.—21. Lucknow, Middlesborough.—22. Mount Stuart, Liverpool.—23. Woodburn, London; Priorhill, Adrossan.—24. G. Macpherson (s), Glasgow; Karamania (s), Liverpool; Huzara (s), Bombay; Scottish Hills (s), Liverpool; Achilles (s), Liverpool; Prudent, Freemantle; Inch Keith, London.—25. City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Rewa (s), London.

MADRAS.—Nov. 21. Siam (s), Calcutta.—22. Scindia (s), Bombay.—24. Clive (s), Bombay.—25. Malda (s), Calcutta.—26. Dacca (s), Calcutta.

#### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 6. F. C. Sieben, Singapore.—7. Drummond Castle (s), Capetown; Clan Mackay (s), Capetown; Frederick Stang, Capetown; Volpini, Capetown; Hermes, Batavia; Professor (s), Calcutta; City of Edinburgh (s), Bombay; Drummuir, Bombay.—8. Canara (s), Karachi; Joseph Arbib (s), Singapore; Salado, Mauritius; Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.—9. Harter (s), Hong Kong; Grodno (s), Bombay.—10. County of Pembroke, Colombo; Teresa Aceame, Rangoon;

Caller Oo, Mauritius; Antonio (s), Singapore; Celtic Monarch (s), Akyab.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 23. Mirzapore (s), London; Inchmaree (s), Port Said.—24. Bhow-nuggur (s), Bhow-nuggur; Punjaub (s), Karachi.—25. Adowa (s), Jeddah.—26. Race Horse, Singapore; Clan Alpine (s), Galle; Eden Hall (s), Malta and Liverpool.—27. Albany (s), Singapore.—28. Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Mobile (s), Persian Gulf; Aspatia (s), Karachi; Orient (s), China; Clan Ranald (s), Liverpool; Berenice (s), Trieste; Golconda (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Karachi.—29. Goa (s), London; Malacca (s), Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19. Steamers Siam and Afghan.—21. Curlew, Tyrone, and Medina.—24. Dacca and Rajpootana.—25. Purlia, Maharani, and Calcutta.

MADRAS.—Nov. 22. Rewa (s), Calcutta.—23. Scindia (s), Calcutta.—26. Clive (s), Calcutta; Malda (s), Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Hydaspes*, Nov. 28.—From London: Lieut. Col. Flood, Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. Millet, Rev. A. Haig, Rev. J. W. Wright, Major and Mrs. Maitland and child, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren and infant, Mr. R. W. Hawkins, Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. J. F. L. Fisher, Miss H. Cook, Mr. A. A. Anderson, Mr. F. H. Seaton, Mr. W. Ilton, Miss Littledale, Mr. A. Ashdown, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Turner, Miss Hart, Mr. F. W. Cowdery, Mr. Bryan, Mrs. Szeszpanks, Miss Abbott, Mr. C. J. E. Carnegie, Miss Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedley, Mrs. Bowman and infant, Mrs. Blore, Mr. J. H. Fox, Mr. H. C. Petter, Mrs. G. E. Petter, Mr. H. Thorp, Mrs. Stephens and infant, Mr. G. H. Postance, Miss Haslewood, Mr. C. E. Phillimore, Mr. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Colonel W. D. De Vetre, Miss Postance. From Venice: Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Comter, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and infant, Miss Richard and sister, Mr. Cornelius, Mr. Pring, Mr. Panckow, Mr. Rocholl, Mr. E. Stranger, Mr. Bartels, Mr. S. A. Weelt, Miss Drummond Thomson, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Lewis Andrews, Mr. Rai Shat Orunder Panejee, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Mr. Von R. Schalch, Mr. Bayer. From Brindisi: Major Conolly, Mr. G. Grundy, Mr. J. M. Braidwood, Mr. Jas. Mylne, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Sir W. de Souza, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Reddie, Mr. R. Randle, Col. F. D. Laurie, Col. G. de Falconet, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. O. Steel, Mr. J. Crew, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Jas. Phillips, Mr. A. S. George, Mr. G. W. Disney, Mr. G. Moore, Major and Mrs. Cowan, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. John Dodson, Mr. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. Castelli, Mr. Thurnbull, Baron Bentinck, Mr. Lang, Dr. Kilatalaker and friend, Mr. E. Montain, the Chief of Waldhan, two friends, and Mr. Warden, Prince of Morvie, one friend, and Captain Humphrey.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Mirzapore*, Nov. 23.—For London: Mr. Cowan, Mr. Barrence, Mr. Grindle, Mr. W. B. Gurney Littlewood, Mr. F. Case, Mr. Gunning, Mr. D. Muncherjee. For Venice: Mr. Jas. Henderson.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Venetia*, Nov. 30.—For London: Miss Brett, Mrs. Deane and three children, Mr. J. Coleburne, Lieut. General Sir R. O. Bright, Lady Bright, two Misses Bright, Rev. J. Stephenson, Mr. C. Dawes, Mrs. Marshall. For Brindisi: Major W. B. Birch. For Venice: Mr. J. Monro, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. C. Needham, Mr. Peterson, Mr. J. A. Cameron. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Haines, Mr. W. Wilcocks.

List of passengers booked up to date by steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Per s.s. *Arcot*, to sail from London, Dec. 19.

For Algiers: A. J. Taylor, Esq.

For Suez: Mrs. Phillips.

For Karachi: Miss Robson.

For Bombay: Miss Ormond, Miss Foster, Mrs. Smith.

For Zanzibar: Dr. Williams, Mr. Mantel.

Per s.s. *India*, to sail from London, Dec. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. Jackson.

For Madras: Mr. J. Rintoul.

Per s.s. *Khandalla*, to sail from London, Jan. 2.

For Karachi: Col. Norman, Miss Norman, Mr. R. H. Norman, Miss Young.

For Bombay: Mrs. Skinner, Miss Gillham.

Per s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail from London, Jan. 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. R. Butler, Mr. Morris.

For Rangoon: Mrs. DeCourcy Acland.

Per s.s. *Goa*, to sail from London, Jan. 16.

For Karachi: Rev. A. G. Norman, Mrs. Norman.

Per s.s. *Dacca*, to sail from London, Jan. 23.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Punlow, Miss Rushbrook, Mr. Falkner Allison, Mrs. Jollie.

Per s.s. *Rewa*, to sail from London, Feb. 6.

For Colombo: Mrs. Foord and infant.

For Madras: Lieut. Col. Foord, Mrs. Foord, two children.

Passengers per Clan Line Steamers.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, sailed Nov. 15,

From Calcutta.

For Madras: Mr. C. Thomson and native servant.

For London: Mrs. Anthony and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Dec. 22.

From Liverpool.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Dewar and child, Mr. John Guthrie, Mr. John McInnes, Mr. G. S. Findlay, Miss Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomaz, Mr. T. G. Sutter.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. R. G. Smart, Mr. Reid.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Nov. 26.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                     |        |    |     |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|-----|
| Four per Cent. .. ..                | Rs. 98 | to | 99½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. .. ..     | 102½   | to | 103 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. .. | —      |    |     |
| Ten years .. ..                     | —      |    |     |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. .. | 108    |    |     |

## BANKS.

|                                    | Paid-up | Cash |
|------------------------------------|---------|------|
|                                    | Rs.     | Rs.  |
| Bank of Bombay .. ..               | 500     | 732  |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..               | 500     | 840  |
| Bank of Madras .. ..               | 500     | 640  |
| Agra .. ..                         | 500     | 131  |
| Chartered of India and China .. .. | 20      | 330  |
| Chartered Mercantile .. ..         | 25      | 200  |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai .. ..       | 28      | 700  |
| National of India .. ..            | 12½     | 85   |
| Oriental .. ..                     | 25      | 160  |

## LAND COMPANIES.

|                    |       |     |
|--------------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba .. ..   | 700   | 800 |
| Frere .. ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon .. ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. .. | 1,000 | 385 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton .. ..           | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning .. ..         | 1,000 | 500   |
| Albert, Karachi .. ..        | 1,000 | 1,140 |
| Apollo (small shares) .. ..  | 2,900 | 380   |
| Bellary .. ..                | 1,000 | 575   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning .. ..   | 1,000 | 385   |
| New Indian .. ..             | 125   | 215   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning .. ..  | 250   | 66    |
| Carwar .. ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba .. ..                 | 1,880 | 1,275 |
| Dhollera Ginning .. ..       | 300   | 200   |
| East India .. ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort .. ..                   | 8,500 | 2,475 |
| French .. ..                 | 500   | 525   |
| Sind .. ..                   | 750   | 600   |
| Mofussil .. ..               | 400   | 420   |
| Prince of Wales .. ..        | 100   | 650   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. .. | 1,500 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon .. ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart .. ..                | 400   | 790   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                      |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad .. ..                      | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| Anglo-Indian .. ..                   | 100   | 140   |
| Alfred Manufacturing .. ..           | 500   | 525   |
| Alliance Spinning .. ..              | 700   | 920   |
| Bohannugur Mills .. ..               | 100   | 41    |
| Bombay United .. ..                  | 1,000 | 1035  |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. ..               | 1,000 | 510   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. .. ..    | 500   | 710   |
| Coorla Mills .. ..                   | 1,000 | 830   |
| D. Spinning .. ..                    | 2,000 | 520   |
| Hindustan .. ..                      | 1,000 | 1,050 |
| Hyderabad Spinning .. ..             | 1,000 | 1,220 |
| Khandeish .. ..                      | 1,000 | 725   |
| Madras .. ..                         | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United .. ..                  | 1,000 | 3,100 |
| Manchester Spinning .. ..            | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning .. ..               | 250   | 250   |
| National Spinning .. ..              | 1,000 | 990   |
| New Great Eastern .. ..              | 1,000 | 1075  |
| Oriental .. ..                       | 625   | 720   |
| Prince of Wales Spinning .. ..       | 500   | 280   |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance .. .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills .. ..                | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills .. ..                 | 1,000 | 800   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|   |          |       |
|---|----------|-------|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. ..   | 218-3-0  | 350   |
| Do. New 500 Shares .. ..                  | 100-14-6 | —     |
| Do. do. .. ..                             | 65-7-3   | —     |
| Do. do. .. ..                             | 21-14-7  | —     |
| Do. New 500 Shares .. ..                  | —        | —     |
| B., B., & C. India (New 500 Shares) .. .. | 106-15-5 | 352   |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing .. ..            | 100      | 108   |
| Bombay Burmah Trading .. ..               | 1,500    | 4,750 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship .. ..         | 10       | —     |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. ..        | 300      | par   |
| Teachar and Co. .. ..                     | 500      | 1,275 |
| Thacker and Co. .. ..                     | 100      | 1,175 |

## CALCUTTA.—Nov. 26.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  |           |    |       |
|--|-----------|----|-------|
| % Promissory Notes .. ..                     | Rs. 98 14 | to | 98 15 |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) .. ..                      | 100       | to | 100   |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. Paid off .. .. | —         |    |       |
| 4% of 1872-79 (1893) .. ..                   | 102 12    | to | —     |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) .. ..           | 102 12    | to | —     |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) .. ..              | —         |    |       |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                        |         |    |       |
|------------------------|---------|----|-------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. .. | Rs. 100 | to | 100 8 |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. .. | 100     | to | 101 0 |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. .. | 100     | to | 102 4 |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. .. | 103     | to | 103 4 |
| 6 of 1870 (1880) .. .. | 107 12  | to | —     |
| 6 of 1872 (1891) .. .. | 108 12  | to | —     |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. .. | 108 12  | to | —     |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                   | Paid. | Price. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Agra .. ..                        | 50    | 195    |
| Agra Savings .. ..                | 100   | 127    |
| Allahabad .. ..                   | 100   | 180    |
| Alliance of Simla .. ..           | 100   | 135    |
| Bank of Bengal .. ..              | 500   | 850    |
| Do. of Upper India .. ..          | 100   | 130    |
| Delhi and London .. ..            | 50    | 219    |
| Himalaya .. ..                    | 100   | 120    |
| Mussoorie .. ..                   | 100   | 115    |
| National of India .. ..           | 12½   | 90     |
| Simla Bank Corporation .. ..      | 500   | 520    |
| Uncovenanted Service (Agra) .. .. | 100   | 93     |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                         |      |      |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| Asiatic Jute .. ..      | 200  | 35   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. .. | 50   | 164  |
| Barnagore Jute .. ..    | 50   | 86   |
| Bengal Coal .. ..       | 1000 | 1500 |
| Bengal Ironwork .. ..   | 100  | —    |

|                                      |      |      |    |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|----|------|
| Bengal Mills .. ..                   | 100  | 1200 | to | 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. .. ..                | 100  | 90   | to | —    |
| Bonded Warehouse .. ..               | 445  | 385  | to | —    |
| Bowditch Cotton Mills .. ..          | 100  | 40   | to | —    |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills .. ..         | 80   | 98   | to | —    |
| Burrakur Coal .. ..                  | 100  | 135  | to | —    |
| Calcutta Docking .. ..               | 100  | —    | to | —    |
| Calcutta Hydraulic .. ..             | 100  | 171  | to | —    |
| Calcutta Steam Co. .. ..             | 85   | 75   | to | 80   |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. .. | 100  | 122  | to | —    |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press .. ..       | 100  | 115  | to | —    |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway .. ..    | 100  | 95   | to | —    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills .. ..            | 100  | 58   | to | —    |
| Eastern Bengal Railway .. ..         | 100  | 300  | to | —    |
| East Indian Railway .. ..            | 100  | —    | to | —    |
| Equitable Coal .. ..                 | 250  | 210  | to | —    |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory .. ..  | 100  | 48   | to | —    |
| Goosery Cotton Mills .. ..           | 200  | 220  | to | —    |
| Gouripore .. ..                      | 100  | 84   | to | —    |
| Great Eastern Hotel .. ..            | 100  | 110  | to | —    |
| Howrah Docking .. ..                 | 500  | 140  | to | —    |
| Howrah Mills .. ..                   | 100  | 84   | to | 85   |
| India General Steam Navigation .. .. | 1000 | 1700 | to | 1780 |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills .. ..           | 50   | 125  | to | —    |
| Labour Transportation .. ..          | 100  | —    | to | —    |
| Landing and Shipping .. ..           | 100  | 112  | to | —    |
| Merchants' Steam Tug .. ..           | 500  | —    | to | —    |
| Murree Brewery .. ..                 | 100  | 150  | to | —    |
| Naini Tal Brewery .. ..              | 100  | 83   | to | —    |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press .. ..         | 100  | 90   | to | —    |
| Nanthpore Indigo .. ..               | 30   | —    | to | —    |
| New Beerboom Coal .. ..              | 100  | 98   | to | —    |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing .. ..    | 100  | —    | to | —    |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway .. ..     | 100  | 150  | to | —    |
| Rajmahal Stone .. ..                 | 100  | 78   | to | —    |
| Ramkistopore Press .. ..             | 100  | 89   | to | —    |
| Raneegunge Coal Association .. ..    | 100  | 54   | to | —    |
| Riverside Press .. ..                | 30   | 88   | to | —    |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas .. ..     | —    | —    | to | —    |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co .. ..        | 100  | 257½ | to | —    |
| Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail .. ..   | —    | 280  | to | —    |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing .. ..    | 100  | 62   | to | —    |
| Strand Bank Press .. ..              | 100  | 90   | to | —    |
| Watson's Patent Press .. ..          | 100  | 104  | to | —    |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                      |     |         |    |      |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|----|------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) .. ..    | 100 | 70      | to | —    |
| Amicable (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 70      | to | —    |
| Amulckie .. ..                       | 100 | 95      | to | —    |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 91      | to | —    |
| Assam .. ..                          | 550 | 575     | to | —    |
| Balasun (Darjiling) .. ..            | 100 | 95      | to | —    |
| Baree (Kangra) .. ..                 | 100 | nominal | to | —    |
| Bengal (Cachar) .. ..                | 100 | 60      | to | —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 80  | 45      | to | 50   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) .. ..              | 200 | 240     | to | —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 100 | 120     | to | —    |
| Borelli (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 160     | to | 165  |
| Borsillah (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | —       | to | —    |
| Burkholia (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 56      | to | 67   |
| Central Cachar .. ..                 | 100 | 122     | to | —    |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) .. ..      | 100 | 72      | to | 73   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 95      | to | —    |
| Chota Nagpore .. ..                  | 100 | 67      | to | —    |
| Cinnatollah .. ..                    | 100 | —       | to | —    |
| Colonial (Assam) .. ..               | 100 | 50      | to | —    |
| Coocheela (Cachar) .. ..             | 100 | 78      | to | —    |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 100     | to | —    |
| Darjiling .. ..                      | 100 | 115     | to | —    |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 30      | to | —    |
| Dehing (Assam) .. ..                 | 100 | 57      | to | —    |
| Dehra Doon .. ..                     | 100 | 50      | to | 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) .. ..      | 100 | 98      | to | 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 65      | to | —    |
| Eastern Cachar .. ..                 | 100 | 70      | to | —    |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. .. | 100 | 50      | to | —    |
| Gielle (Darjiling) .. ..             | 100 | 76      | to | 80   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 50      | to | —    |
| Grob (Assam) .. ..                   | 100 | 50      | to | —    |
| Holta (Kangra) .. ..                 | 100 | 75      | to | —    |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | 100     | to | —    |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) .. ..            | 100 | 32      | to | —    |
| Indian Terai .. ..                   | 500 | 550     | to | —    |
| Jellapore (Cachar) .. ..             | 250 | 30      | to | —    |
| Theeri Ghat (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 30      | to | —    |
| Kalscherra (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 68      | to | —    |
| Kangra Valley .. ..                  | 100 | par.    | to | —    |
| Kornafull (Chittagong) .. ..         | 100 | 50      | to | —    |
| Kunchanpore (Cachar) .. ..           | 100 | 32      | to | —    |
| Kurseong and Darjiling .. ..         | 250 | 145     | to | —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 200 | 130     | to | —    |
| Kurseong and Terai .. ..             | 100 | 100     | to | —    |
| Kuttal (Cachar) .. ..                | 100 | 220     | to | —    |
| Lakotopra (Sylhet) .. ..             | 100 | 64      | to | 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) .. ..           | 100 | 105     | to | —    |
| Loobah .. ..                         | 100 | 145     | to | —    |
| Lower Assam .. ..                    | 100 | 23      | to | —    |
| Luckimpore (Assam) .. ..             | 100 | 60      | to | —    |
| Majagora (Cachar) .. ..              | 100 | 60      | to | —    |
| Mim (Darjiling) .. ..                | 100 | 80      | to | —    |
| Monacherra (Cachar) .. ..            | 100 | 40      | to | —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 90  | 30      | to | —    |
| Moran (Assam) .. ..                  | 80  | 30      | to | dis. |
| Mothola (Assam) .. ..                | 100 | 30      | to | —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 90  | 71      | to | —    |
| Mungledye (Assam) .. ..              | 100 | 100     | to | —    |
| Mutuck (Assam) .. ..                 | 100 | 73      | to | —    |
| Do. contributory .. ..               | 125 | 73      | to | —    |
| New Fallochi (Darjiling) .. ..       | 100 | —       | to | —    |
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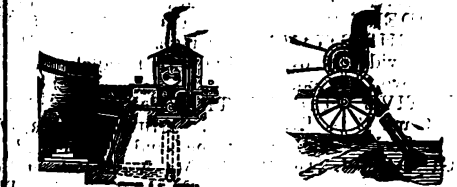
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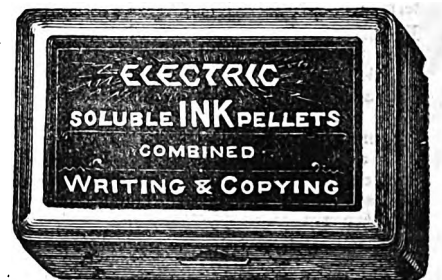
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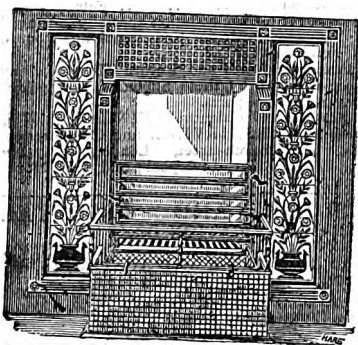
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR advices by the overland mail are, from Bombay, Dec. 7; Madras and Allahabad, Dec. 5; Calcutta, Dec. 4.

WEARY of the incessant strife that seems to be the element necessary to Lord Ripon's happiness, most of our Anglo-Indian readers will hear of the Viceroy's contemplated attack on the Protestant Church in India with feelings of something very like dismay. When Lord Ripon was first nominated to the Viceroyalty, many of the organs of the Church of England in the Press declared that this would be the result of the appointment of a Roman Catholic to such an office. It was, however, pointed out, by ourselves and by others, that motives of delicacy would probably restrain a Roman Catholic Viceroy from such an indecent attack on a hostile Church. But, unfortunately, it appears that Lord Ripon is not troubled with an over-sensitive delicacy of feeling.

NEXT Saturday will see a most important meeting of the Bengal and Behar zemindars in Calcutta against the iniquitous Tenancy Bill. We issue a special supplement to-day, in order to place before the English public a full report of the last meeting, as well as a *verbatim* reprint of the last petition of the Zemindars to the Viceroy.

BUT the all-absorbing topic during the week among Anglo-Indians has been the astonishing "strategic movement to the rear" of the Government of India in the matter of the Ilbert Bill. We say "astonishing," because, though every one has been expecting that Lord Ripon would ultimately give way before the absolutely crushing weight of evidence against his mischievous crotchet, no one, we suppose, ever thought that the Viceroy would actually recede in the matter further than his foolish advance. But, in order to escape giving the exact "withdrawal" of the Bill that he has been asked for by his opponents, Lord Ripon now proposes to give back to the Anglo-Indian community that right of trial by jury, which they had somewhat imprudently surrendered in 1872, in return for the privilege lately threatened by the Ilbert Bill.

WE deal with this settlement in our leading columns to-day. After the tricky and unscrupulous way in which their rights have been trifled with during the last ten months, Anglo-Indians will take very good care that the settlement now made is ratified in such a solemn way, that there can be no room for any further such "little misunderstandings" as those which have been lately pressed against them by Lord Ripon, Mr. Ilbert, and Mr. Hunter.

THERE is no doubt about the advantage that has been gained by the return to the old form of English privilege, that of trial by jury, in regard to the stability of the new arrangements; and we venture to predict that no amount of "administrative inconvenience" will ever induce the Anglo-Indian community again to surrender the "Palladium of British liberties" as they did in 1872. For one of the prime difficulties of the Anglo-Indians in the recent controversy, in obtaining any appreciation from outsiders of the reality of the hardship inflicted on them by Lord Ripon, has consisted in the fact that the connection between "trial by jury," and "trial by countrymen," was not obvious to the ill-informed British public. It may safely be predicted that English public opinion will never listen to any proposals, on the part of any future Radical Viceroy, to rob Anglo-Indians of

the simple and easily-comprehended right of trial by jury.

GENERAL SCOBELLEFF'S "Plan for the invasion of India," offers no novelty to those who have watched Central Asian politics with ordinary intelligence, and without the bias of Midlothian party spirit. It would, however, be interesting to hear Mr. Gladstone's explanation of this awkward document.

THE persistent opposition of the *Times* to the bi-metallists is a real misfortune to India. This is what appears in yesterday's money article:—

"There are some interesting remarks on the proposed repeal of the Bland Bill in the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of Dec. 8. Apparently the *Chronicle* has been won over by the bi-metallists, in so far as it seriously thinks that adequate pressure can be put on England to adopt the ratio of 15½ to 1 if the United States will only threaten to sell all the silver it produces. The following is the passage to which we refer:—'Another very encouraging indication this week has been the position Mr. Kelly has openly taken on the most important of all subjects—the silver question. He has changed his views, and not only frankly avows it, but announces his purpose of introducing and advocating a Bill to limit the coinage of silver to a nominal sum. Knowing Mr. Kelly's persistency and energy, we are inclined to hope for great results from his action. He places his opposition to continuing the coinage on the ground (so frequently urged by us when the Bland Bill was under discussion, and since then) that bi-metallism can only be secured through such a change of attitude on the part of the United States. So long as we absorb by coinage twenty-five millions of the silver production each year, England can afford to be indifferent to the question, because our action keeps that amount of bullion off the silver market, and not only helps to sustain the India exchange, but helps to give a steady basis for England's trade with all silver-currency countries. With our total production offered for sale, such a disturbance will be introduced into the manufacturing circles of Great Britain as will force the question upon the attention of that Government. Mr. Kelly might also have added that our rapidly increasing pile of dollars is further encouraging European non-action in the matter of bi-metallism, because it is everywhere acknowledged there, that if the process is much longer continued, it can only end in our falling into the line of silver nations, and in making us disgorge our gold and become a permanent absorbent of more than all our silver production. This is the explanation for the growing indifference all nations in Europe have of late shown to any action on this question. Even French ardour has cooled under the belief that out of our folly she will soon secure a dumping ground for her silver.'

"Such talk as this looks very incongruous in the sober pages of the *Chronicle*. The idea it expresses is not, of course, a new one. The wilder adherents of 'the immortal 15½,' as M. Cernuschi used to call it, some years ago suggested that France should sell her silver, and thus 'bring England to her knees.' The proposal was, of course, utterly childish, because France could not afford to indulge in so expensive a freak, even in the hope of annoying England. France cannot demonetise silver. She has too much of it, and her people like it. The people of the United States, on the other hand, have no liking for silver, or, indeed, for any metallic currency, and the banking interest is in favour of a gold standard. By all means let the United States Treasury get rid of the useless mass of bland dollars it now holds if it can, and, in any case, the Bland Act ought to be repealed. That Act was passed to please a clique that hold silver in large quantities, and was supported by the bi-metallists as a step towards 'rehabilitating the white metal.' The measure was a foolish one, and the inconveniences which result from providing a people with a currency that does not suit their habits are now being felt in the United States. The remedy for this is, fortunately, easy, but it must be adopted without any *arrière pensée* such as is suggested in the observations of the *Chronicle*. The United States economists must free themselves from the notion that they can at once reform their own currency and frighten us into adopting bimetalism. Supposing that the Indian exchanges on London were to decline, it would, no doubt, cause great inconvenience to our Eastern trade while the decline lasted, but when the lower level of silver values was once established, business would go on as usual. It is not the low price of silver, measured in gold, that causes bankers and merchants anxiety, but the fluctuations in that price which would be fully as annoying if the point round which the quotation oscillated were gold, as they are now that it is only silver. We are aware that the bi-metallists pretend that if their system were adopted universally it would put an end to fluctuations in the value of silver. No one can positively say that the result they predict would not follow, but no one who has realised the nature of

the questions involved would confidently assert that it would do so. In any case, the end to be gained is not worth gaining at the cost of tampering with the basis of our present currency arrangements."

We deeply regret to announce the death of a veteran *littérateur* of Calcutta, Babu Pearychand Mitter, whose sterling qualities had endeared him to a large circle of friends, both Indian and English. During the seven years that Mr. Lethbridge was editor of the *Calcutta Review*, Mr. Pearychand Mitter was one of its most constant and valued contributors. We quote an appreciative obituary notice that appears in the *Hindoo Patriot* :—

"It is with deep sorrow we announce the death of Babu Pearychand Mitter, which melancholy event took place on the morning of Saturday last. In him the country loses a literary veteran, a devoted worker, a distinguished author, a clever wit, an earnest patriot, and an enthusiastic spiritual inquirer. Babu Pearychand Mitter was one of the early fruits of the old Hindu College, a contemporary of the Reverend K. M. Banerjee, the late Roy Huroohunder Ghose, the late Babus Russicklal Mullick, Radhanath Sikdar, Ramgopal Ghose, and others, who have left foot-prints on the sands of time. He early came under the notice of Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Cameron. But he preferred commerce to Government service. He began operations on a small scale in conjunction with Babu Tarachand Chuckerbutty, the father of Young Bengal. Some years after he became Secretary to the Calcutta Public Library. This post gave him opportunity for study, and he devoted himself to literature. But he did not give up commercial business. From his early youth he was connected with the press; with Babu, since Rajah, Dukhinarunjun Mookerjee, he was associated in the conduct of the *Gannemeshan*, and with Babu Russickkrishna Mullick in that of the *Spectator*. He used to contribute to the columns of the *Bengal Harkaru*, the *Englishman*, the *Indian Field* and the *Patriot*. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Calcutta Review*. He worked with Mr. George Thompson, and was the first Secretary to the British India Society, which was established through the instrumentality of that eminent orator. He was also the first Secretary to the Bethune Society. He was a devoted admirer of David Hare, the father of Indian education, and on the death of that philanthropist, founded the Hare Anniversary which he held regularly on the 1st June of every year for the last forty years. He has also written the most readable biography of David Hare. On the abolition of the British India Society he joined the British Indian Association, of which he was one of the foundation members. Until a few years ago, when he was disabled by illness, he used to take an active part in the affairs of the British Indian Association. He was also a member of the Agri-Horticultural Society, in the interest of which he laboured hard and issued some useful publications. He was a member of the School-Book Society and Vernacular Literature Committee, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate. In 1866 or thereabouts he was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The best memento of his connection with the local Legislature was the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which was passed at his instance. On the establishment of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals he was its first secretary, and then one of its Vice-Presidents. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation under the Act of 1863, and also for many years an active member of the District Charitable Society. He was not a registered Brahmo, but in faith he was a theist, and fraternised equally with Babu Dabendra Nath Tagore and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. Latterly he became first a spiritualist, and then a theosophist. He wrote both in English and in Bengali on the subject of spiritualism. He was one of the founders of the Theosophic Society of Calcutta. Thus there was not a branch of public, national, and intellectual life, which did not interest Babu Pearychand Mitter and engage his services. But he will be best remembered for his labours in the field of Bengali literature. In common with that brilliant Bengali wit, the late Babu Kaliprosunno Sing, he introduced a species of light literature in the Bengali language, which now occupies a high place in it. His *Alalar Ghorar Dulal* is a model in its way. He has also written many other works in Bengali adapted to the study of ladies and also of the general public, some of which are of great merit. Although he numbered nearly three score and ten, his life was a continued line of a literary activity and public usefulness. In manners he was a gentleman, in spirit a cosmopolitan. His death leaves a chasm which cannot be easily filled up.

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Calcutta Freight Market for the same period :—

"The better feeling which we reported last week has not been of long duration, the demand has again become almost

nominal and rates both by Canal and Cape are considerably easier. Only two steamers have taken the London berth during the week, whilst two vessels fixed for London, one for Mauritius and one for San Francisco. Our unfixed tonnage stands at about 45,000 tons."

We take the following obituary for the week ending Dec. 7, from the *Times of India* :—Mr. Thomas Douglas Griffith, Indigo Planter; Mr. J. Duncan, late Madras P.W.D.

Messrs. W. Moran and Co. give the following account of the Calcutta Tea Market for the week ending Dec. 4 :—

"The auctions held on the 29th ultimo comprised a total of 8,458 packages, all of which changed hands readily. The biddings were more than usually animated, and we believe this was due to the fact that some of the principal sellers had, knowing the wishes of the buying firms, arranged to sell most of their teas without reserve. Broken Pekoes, of good and fine quality, were about half an anna higher, and Pekoe Souchongs also showed an upward tendency."

We take from the same authority the following account of the Calcutta Indigo Market for the same period :—

"During the past week four Public Sales have been held, at which 4,000 chests were offered, and 3,538 chests were sold. There is very little change to notice in prices; good and fine qualities with good paste continue in very good demand, whilst rough-pasted, defective descriptions are not so much sought after, and realise somewhat lower rates in proportion. Good Oudes continue to command extreme prices, ordinary and low qualities closing rather easier. The total quantity disposed of now amounts to 53,000 maunds, against 40,000 maunds at the same date last year.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending Nov. 27 :—

"With the exception of the Madras Presidency and one district in Assam, no rain is reported for the past week from any of the reporting stations. The want of rain has involved to a large extent the failure of the rice crop in Bengal and has greatly retarded the rabi. In all other provinces the rabi prospects are fair, but the young crops in the North Western Provinces and Oudh require rain. The kharif harvest and rabi sowings have been nearly completed in the Bombay Presidency and Central and Northern India. Some damage is still caused by locusts in one district of Bombay, but the plague has generally abated. In Sindh the river continues low. The latest report received from Burma is for the week ending Nov. 17 and shows that the paddy crop promises a good yield in spite of some damage from past unfavourable weather. The public health is generally good, but slight cholera, small-pox, and fever exist in some provinces. Prices remain unchanged except in Bengal, where they are unsteady."

The Bengal report is as follows :—

"There has been no rain in any part of the province; the rice crop has, to a great extent, failed, and will be very poor; the prospects of the rabi crops also are generally reported to be very unfavourable; want of rain is very much felt for the progress of the rabi sowings, and for the growth of the crops already sown; prices are high all over the province; in some districts they are rising still; in some they remain stationary, and in others they are falling slightly; fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent in some districts, otherwise the public health is satisfactory."

#### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 21 :—

"The Ilbert Bill controversy has at last been happily settled, a compromise on the following terms having been arranged between the Government and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association :—

"No distinction will be made between European and native Sessions Judges, or district magistrates, as regards jurisdiction over European British subjects. But every European British subject who may be charged before a Sessions Judge or district magistrate will be entitled, whether such Session Judge or district magistrate be European or native, and whatever be the offence charged, to claim to be tried by a jury, the majority of whose members shall be his own countrymen. Ti

right may be exercised even in districts to which the jury system has not yet been extended.

"The *maximum* sentence which a district magistrate may impose upon a European will be increased from three to six months' imprisonment."

"The leaders of the opposition consider this arrangement to be satisfactory, as it completely safeguards the liberties of Europeans by restoring to them their ancient constitutional right to trial by jury, of which they were partially deprived in 1872."

THE following is the usual weekly telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 23:—

"For some days past rumours had been in circulation regarding the possibility of some satisfactory compromise of the Ilbert Bill difficulty being agreed upon. At first it was supposed that this compromise would take the form of an addition to the Bill of what is generally called the "optional" clause—that is, a clause reserving the right of European prisoners to claim a trial before a European judge or magistrate. That modification, the advantages of which I pointed out a week ago, would certainly have been accepted by the opposition, but early last week it became known that the Government had rejected it.

"All hope of a settlement did not, however, pass away, and it was with a feeling of profound relief that the news was received on Friday evening that the controversy which had been agitating the community for nearly eleven months had at last happily been laid at rest. I have already telegraphed a short outline of the terms agreed upon, and will now describe them in somewhat fuller detail.

"The compromise proceeds upon the basis of the modifications announced by Lord Northbrook at Bristol—that is to say, no native other than a sessions judge or magistrate of a district will have power to preside at the trial of a European British subject. But in every case in which a European British subject is charged with any offence outside the Presidency towns, and is brought before a sessions judge or district magistrate, the accused may, as of right, claim to be tried before a jury of whom not less than half shall be men of his own race. This provision will apply whether the judge or magistrate be a European or a native; but, as the jury must always consist of an odd number, it follows that the majority must be Europeans.

"At this point the proposal seemed likely to create a new anomaly. The European joint or deputy magistrate would still be able to try a European prisoner summarily, while his superior officer, the district magistrate, with no larger powers as to sentence, would be liable to be hampered with a jury whenever he tried a member of the dominant race. This difficulty was surmounted by the ingenious device of doubling the district magistrates' powers, and enabling them to pass a sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, instead of one of three months and Rs. 1,000, as under the existing law. But as no similar anomaly would arise in the case of the sessions judges, it was unnecessary to make any change in the powers of those officers, which will remain as before, with twelve months' imprisonment as the *maximum* limit of the sentence. This doubling of the powers of the district magistrate is a point which the Europeans may safely concede, as they secure the trial by jury in return.

"Another feature in the compromise should be noted. There are many districts in India where the jury system has not been introduced. It will, however, be provided that in such districts European prisoners will have exactly the same right of claiming a jury as if the trial had been held in a jury district. And should it prove impossible to find in any district a sufficient number of European jurymen, it will be necessary either to transfer the case to another district, or to place the accused before a European joint or assistant magistrate, who can dispose of the case summarily, as under the existing law.

"There can be no doubt, then, that the measure, as thus modified, will completely safeguard the rights and liberties of European British subjects, and, in fact, put them in a better position than that which they have occupied since 1872. Its effect will practically be, that all petty charges brought against Europeans will be disposed of, as at present, by one of the European subordinate magistrates, of whom there must always be at least one in every district, while more serious cases, which are yet not sufficiently serious to be sent to the High Court, will be heard by a tribunal consisting of a European or native sessions judge, with, if the prisoner elect to claim it, a jury, the majority of whom will be Europeans.

"The Anglo-Indian Defence Association, acting on behalf of the European community, has wisely accepted this as a satisfactory settlement of the question, and there is little doubt that it will be so accepted by the great body of the public. It is true that one native newspaper, which has taken a prominent part in fomenting the anti-European agitation, has already denounced it as a surrender by the Government, and that some Europeans profess to regard it as a betrayal of principle on the part of the leaders of the opposition. But the vast majority of

moderate men on both sides will probably hail with delight an arrangement which, if not very logical or symmetrical, has at least the advantage of putting the law on a firm and, it is to be hoped, a lasting basis, and of closing the most acrimonious controversy ever witnessed in British India.

"The Bill will be referred to a Select Committee at the meeting of the Legislative Council on January 4, and the Committee will proceed to put into formal shape the modifications described above. The measure will probably be passed at about the beginning of February.

"The Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill continues its deliberations, under the presidency of the Lieutenant Governor. The result has not been made public, but it is believed that every provision of the measure is being exhaustively discussed. It is now hardly likely that the Bill will reach its final stages during the current session. The zemindars are bestirring themselves somewhat more actively in their opposition, and have called a meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall for next Saturday.

"A long minute on the subject of crop prospects in Bengal was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Full details are given of the rainfall and state of crops in each division of the province. The general conclusions arrived at by the Lieutenant Governor are that, with a moderate *rubbee*, or cold-weather harvest, there is no reason to anticipate anything like a general scarcity. Prices may rule high; and in a few isolated localities in the north-east of Bengal, and possibly in a few portions of Behar it may be necessary to offer employment to the poorest classes, but such employment can be found easily on the lines of railway now under construction or sanctioned. The Lieutenant Governor trusts that nothing in the nature of charitable relief will be found necessary.

"A statistical conference is now being held in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, to consider the Secretary of State's request for fuller information on agricultural subjects. It is stated that many other important matters connected with the revenue and with agriculture will be dealt with by the conference.

"The advance force of the Akha Expedition, consisting of 150 men of the 43rd Native Infantry and 50 frontier police, crossed the frontier on the 17th inst. This force carries only twelve days' provisions, as the object is, by a rapid move on the Akha chiefs' village, to rescue the prisoners in his hands before the tribe can remove further into the interior.

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal continues to improve in health. Although he is still forbidden to leave the house, he has never ceased work for a day.

"The Nizam arrived here yesterday on a visit to the Exhibition. He was accompanied by several of his Ministers and a large suite.

"The Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces is expected to arrive here on Tuesday next."

THE following is another telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, dated Dec. 26:—

"Some months ago I informed you that Lord Ripon was believed to be contemplating a scheme for the revision and reduction of the establishment of the English Church in India. The *Times of India* now asserts that the disestablishment of the Church will be carried out immediately, although all the members of the Executive Council except Mr. Ilbert are against the proposed change, while of the additional members only Dr. Hunter supports it.

"I have valid authority for saying that this announcement is substantially correct. The pressure comes from the home Government, which apparently finds willing instruments in Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert. This policy, if persisted in, is sure to give rise to an agitation equal to that about the Ilbert Bill, and the fact of its being entrusted to a Roman Catholic Viceroy will add fuel to the flames.

"Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has arrived here, and has been warmly received by all classes of natives. The Indian Association has presented him with an address."

## SELECTED ARTICLES.

### THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS ON THE ILBERT BILL SURRENDER.

THE utter collapse of Lord Ripon's Government on the Ilbert Bill has rather surprised Anglo-Indian authorities here. As the *Times* remarked the other day, instead of destroying anomalies, Lord Ripon has created an anomaly greater than any that yet existed in Indian procedure. Any European tried before a native magistrate can now demand a jury, and the majority on that jury must be men of his own race. The result will inevitably be that in remote country districts the European prisoner will simply be tried by seven of his intimate friends, and the chances of getting justice against him are reduced to a minimum, especially when the strong race antagon-

ism excited by this ill-advised Ilbert Bill is taken into account.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* states that a concordat has been arranged between the Indian Government and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, according to which no native other than a district judge or magistrate shall exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, the latter being entitled as of right to trial by jury. It is further stipulated that the majority of jurors must be Englishmen, and that the right will be extended even to non injury districts. By securing this modification of the original Bill, the Anglo-Indian Defence Association have achieved a concession which may render the measure acceptable to all European residents, because, as now amended, it is practically unworkable. In every case they have the assurance that the justice of the verdict will be guaranteed by a majority of their own countrymen, who will see to it that their rights and liberties are not interfered with. There is another light in which to view the subject, however. In the more populous centres it will be comparatively easy to mpanel a jury in which intelligent Englishmen shall constitute a majority, but in some of the more remote districts the difficulty of bringing seven Englishmen together presents an obstacle which will make the carrying out of the bill a matter of the most extreme difficulty, if it does not render it wholly inoperative. The Indian Government are, however, apparently ready to stultify their own proposal, and run any risk in order to save their policy from a charge of defeat.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette*.

THE Ilbert Bill difficulty is to be settled by a compromise. The native sessions judges, or district magistrates, are to have jurisdiction over British subjects. But every British subject so charged will be entitled, whatever the alleged offence, to claim to be tried by a jury, the majority of whose members shall be his own countrymen. It is easy to foretell that the Act when it is passed will be practically inoperative. The sessions judges or district magistrates are few in number, and the cases that can come before them under the Act will be ridiculously few and far between. But whenever an Englishman is charged before a native, he will naturally demand an English jury. The privilege thus granted to a few native magistrates will exist therefore only on paper; the power conferred upon them will never be exercised. Was it worth while, for these barren honours, to lash the Anglo-Indian community into a fury of opposition and almost disloyalty? The Government must know that the Bill, as the *Times* puts it, "has been a gigantic mistake, a needless and wanton stirring up of strife more easy to excite than to appease." In the presence of "signs the meaning of which it is not possible to mistake, and the dangers of which it would have been most unsafe to disregard," the Bill ought, of course, to have been altogether and absolutely withdrawn. But that would have shown that the present Government is fallible, and with a political Pope at the head of affairs such an admission would be intolerable. Therefore the skeleton of the Bill is preserved, under conditions which will ensure its being left locked up in the cupboard. Ministers and their parrot-like followers will thus be able to boast that they refused to withdraw a measure of justice to the natives of India; but its opponents will be satisfied that it is no longer dangerous to the liberties of Englishmen in our Eastern Empire. The duplicity, the manoeuvring, the trickery by which its advocates sought to enforce it upon an unwilling people, will remain a lasting evidence of disgraceful party politics.—*Bristol Times*.

IT would have been better for all concerned, for the reputation of British rule and for the welfare of India, had the Government, in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, not boasted so inconsiderately, when they were buckling on the harness. The Bill must pass, they declared—the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill. It was absolutely necessary; it was imperative! In England, the party leaders refused to yield a foot; and the party organisations, which control the party leaders, proclaimed disaster, and Heaven knows what! should an inch be foregone. And in this spirit an agitation has been worked up in India much to the public discomfort and danger. In spite of all their protestations, however, the Government have been giving way, step by step. According to a telegram from Calcutta, they have at length practically given way altogether. This will be interpreted as a confession of error, misjudgment, and incapacity for statescraft.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

THE complete surrender which has been made by the Indian Government to the Anglo-Indian Defence Association is the last act of Lord Ripon's weak and regardless dealing with the Ilbert Bill. The surrender is not only complete, but bears all the appearance of a rout. The alteration of the Bill from the side of the native magistrates to that of the European subject is a more complete subversion of the original proposal than the most ardent upholder of European rights could have expected or claimed. Not merely does the surrender abolish the conception of diminishing the safeguards for the liberty of

Europeans from native control, but increases the protections by restoring the right of trial by jury, of which they were partially deprived in 1872. The original purport of the Bill is so far maintained that the distinction between European and native district magistrates or session judges is abolished; but this concession is more than counterbalanced by the provision that the right is given to every European British subject, when brought for trial before a district magistrate or sessions judge, to claim trial by a jury, the majority of whose members shall be his own countrymen. This right may also be exercised even in districts to which the jury system has not yet been extended. The chief bone of contention has all along been the forfeiture of the privilege of being tried by members of one's own race. The point of extending power to native magistrates was a departmental affair to which no objection would be raised so long as it did not conflict with the principle of trial by peers. A further sop is thrown to Baboodom by the extension of the powers of the district magistrate to imposing a sentence of six months' imprisonment, instead of three as hitherto, and if it pleases them we have no objection. It was because the power of trial was open to abuse that we have persistently opposed the measure, and now there is the security that, no matter what the native judge's summing up may be, or what horde of native witnesses be brought, there is the security that a European will practically be tried by persons of his own race. The instincts which we have maintained prevented a native magistrate from appreciating the condition of a European prisoner are of little danger when the conviction must come from Europeans, and there is the fullest assurance that racial feeling will guarantee the sympathetic justice which is the only form of just treatment. It may be that the upholders of the Bill will claim that the "principle" of the measure is untouched. That may be admitted, for the winners can afford to be generous; but there has been grafted on the principle a concession which renders the original idea subordinate and helpless.

The surrender is completely marked in the closing sentence of the arrangement. It stipulates that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association is to treat those concessions as a settlement of the question. The association was ready enough to do so, but the condition bears the absurd form of restricting the concessions to only a portion of the claims. It is a petty and ungracious method of grudging to give more than what was asked which will please the advocates of the Ilbert Bill with the belief that the surrender is not altogether complete. To those who are cognisant of the under-currents which sent the compromise to the surface the matter has another interpretation. The bitter antagonism to the Ilbert Bill which has convulsed India for nearly a year, the race hostility stirred up by the different discussions, and the attitude of defence assumed by the Europeans, has scared the Indian Government more than it would like to confess. The duel was rapidly becoming a outrance, and the first indications of European active hostility were given in the studied insults to the Viceroy on his appearances in public. Lord Ripon's aim was to become the idol of the natives, but the Hindoo has a habit of beating his idol when it fails to provide daily bread. The depression in trade, which was the first result of the race agitation, affected the natives more than the Europeans, and it is the case in India, as much to-day as in the times of John Company, that the country is made prosperous by its merchants, be the Government disposed as it pleases. No amount of legislation will overcome mercantile disquietude, and the effects of the Ilbert Bill were displayed in every commercial house and on every plantation. The natives are astute enough to change their minds when it is a question of welfare, and the Government has not of late shone so brightly in their eyes. The Viceroy had never a right to seek fame from the natives at the expense of another section of the community, and his plans have been discomfited by the very means he trusted so much. Another, but in this case intentional, rapprochement which began to loom seriously before the Viceroy was a combination between the Europeans and the zemindars in Bengal. The latter have materially suffered by Lord Ripon's imposition upon them of the principles of land tenure which the Home Government have instituted in Ireland. The grievances of the Bent Bill and the Ilbert Bill affected a body of sufferers capable in alliance of exciting the gravest apprehensions of the Administration, especially when the Government could only rank against them the hypothetical benefits to the baboos and the ryots. The morale of such a combination may be open to question, but its practical results were too serious to be ignored. These are among the intimidations which have impelled the Government to complete surrender, and their propriety cannot be doubted by those who recognise the folly and danger of the step Lord Ripon proposed to take.

India is not a country which can be governed by sentimentalists, and Lord Ripon has found that out. The decay of race feeling gave rise to the Ilbert Bill. There never was a time in the history of India when racial hostility was so utterly absent from the intercourse of the various peoples as existed up to the end of last year. The natural antagonism of the European and the Hindoo seemed to have subsided into a

respectful harmony which was every day advancing the prosperity of the country. The Anglo-Indian population was a mere handful in the midst of the natives, yet it commanded the respect it deserved. It had leavened the country with the elements of progressive industry, and every conception of intrusion was dying out. Lord Ripon's approval of the Ilbert Bill in January last was sprung upon the people without a word of warning, and both natives and Europeans instantly felt that their relative situations had undergone an instant transformation. The disunion which set in had a remarkable effect, and was even more detrimental to the natives than to the Europeans. It stirred up fancies which had no foundation in fact, and the natives began to prate of rights and equality for which not the slightest basis could be found. That, however, became a thing of the past recently when it was discovered that European domination was the sole guarantee of progress and prosperity. The surrender of the proposals of the Ilbert Bill is, therefore, the natural result of the European supremacy having asserted itself in the most practical way. A pro-native policy means nothing if it includes among its provisions embarrassments for the Europeans; and the only policy which can benefit India and the Empire, the natives and the Anglo-Indians, is one which gives facilities for the extension of European enterprise, and the opening up, by all the aids of civilisation of the districts in India still beyond the possibility of rapid intercourse.—*Glasgow News*.

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a measure similar to this one in its main features, made no such assertion, but, on the contrary, seem from a passage in the report to have been unanimous in holding what is a nearly universal opinion, viz., that the ryots of Bengal Proper are stronger than the zemindars. This will scarcely be disputed by those who had opportunities of forming an opinion on the point, and it is pretty well known that in Eastern Bengal the ryots are very much the stronger, and that if protection or assistance is required there it is required by the zemindar. After all that has been said and written on the Bill, it seems unnecessary for me to discuss particulars, but I would say that it is a mistake to think that there is always a teeming population scrambling for land. In Nudiya and Murshidabad, for example, where the rents are notoriously low, thousands of bighas have become Istafa, and I know one proprietor, an indigo planter, who has got out a steam plough from home to cultivate the relinquished lands. The said proprietor has written to me that he cannot see wherein lies the fairness of calling all land ryoti until it can be proved to be khamar. There are thousands of bighas in this and other parts of the country—Neezabad—of indigo concerns which are alternately sown in indigo and paddy, and there are thousands of bighas lying fallow which have been relinquished by the ryots, and for which no rent is obtained, yet under this new law, although the proprietor cultivates them, they can be taken by the ryots without his consent. Again, there are thousands of bighas of grass jungle, which have never been cultivated at all, and which are in the hands of the landlord. The ryots will not bring them into cultivation, and yet, as soon as the landlord goes to the expense of doing so, the ryot has a right to step in. I say let us do the utmost we constitutionally can to prevent such a Bill as is proposed being passed. It will reduce your status and make zemindar almost an empty name. It will cause much litigation and much bad feeling between you and the ryots, and it will throw the latter into the hands of the mahajuns, an eventuality, which Mr. Ilbert admits is not unlikely, but one which, he says, the Government of the day will be able to deal with. So you see that if the Bill be passed there is to be no finality in it, but you and the ryots are likely to be experimented on again at an early date.

Maharajah NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHADOOR spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—The Bengal Tenancy Bill now pending in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Viceroy has been discussed threadbare. I would, however, make a few remarks on it. It proposes to devise measures for improving the status of the zemindars, and ameliorating the condition of the ryots, the laudable aim of Government being to place the landed interest in general on a satisfactory footing, and to benefit all classes therein concerned. "The statement of objects and reasons" mentions that, according to the provisions of the Permanent Settlement, the Government has the right to enact laws, from time to time, for the protection and welfare of persons whose interest in land is inferior to that of the zemindars. It also admits that Reg. 1 of 1793, and Act 10 of 1859 have laid down in letter and spirit that the fixity of revenue will never be interfered with, and that the zemindars will be at liberty to make their own arrangements with their ryots for the settlement of rents according to the well-understood rules of contract which may lead to the benefit of both. But the way in which the relation between the superior and subordinate landed classes is about to be disturbed, and the freedom of contract shackled at every step, by the various clauses of the Bill, would for all practical purposes, set the pledge of Government at naught. The progressive improvement of

the classes intended to be benefited, under the operation of general education, and an intelligent understanding of mutual interest, does not render it necessary that such a law should be passed. Our Government, which has always the good of the country at heart, fears, perhaps from incorrect information, that as in Ireland, the rupture between landlords and tenants has resulted from a denial to the latter of the three gifts—a fixity of tenure, a fair rent, and a free sale of holdings—these gifts should be bestowed upon the Bengal ryot to prevent the like catastrophe in this country. But the facts, circumstances, and conditions here are so utterly different that they do not call for or justify Government interference in the shape of legislation to compel such concessions. The cultivating classes, according to the report of a distinguished Revenue Commissioner, are already more powerful than the landlords, who would now be made mere rent receivers or annuitants. The which practically one-sided character of the Bill, which curtails the rights of landlords, and confers additional privileges and rights on the ryots, will, it is feared, reverse the existing peaceful state of things, and determine the ryots to assume a hostile attitude to the zemindars. It is well-known to revenue officers that, with their absolute power, with the awe the name of Government inspires, and with very summary proceedings sanctioned by the law, they find great difficulty in realising rents from the khas mehal tenants. They can, therefore, well imagine what would be the fate of zemindars and other landowning classes, if the Bill be passed in its present form, hampering still more the already hampered proceedings for the realisation of rents. The landlords must give up all hopes of managing their zemindari affairs profitably to themselves, and of advancing the interest of the ryots. If once the latter class lose the respect due to the former, and see the means provided by law to put off payment, they would practically escape from it, and the result would be the sale of zemindaris and the expropriation of their owners. The Bill proposes to confer an occupancy-right on a ryot for all lands he may hold in a village for any short time, if he possesses a certain plot of land there for twelve years. This will prevent the landlords from entering into new settlements of rents on advantageous terms for such lands, not to mention the novelty and unjustness of such a provision. The proposed law, it is true, recognises enhancement of rent in respect of an occupancy tenure, but any person having a practical knowledge of the difficulties which beset enhancement suits, will at once see that this provision of the law sounds well, but practically would not answer its purpose. The provision which would not allow an ordinary ryot to be evicted from his holding, unless he gets compensation for any improvements made by him, is unjust, as it goes against the essence of an implied contract. When a ryot settles in a village, he does so of his own accord, and it should be his interest to come to an agreement with the landlord, compelling him to pay this compensation when he gives up the land against his will. The law ought not to award compensation for disturbance of possession. The Bill ought also to be provided for a monthly payment of rents to zemindars. Apart from the fact that the imposition of the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess is a direct infringement of the permanent settlement, and that they are practically additions after a century to the revenue, pledged to be kept intact, it is well known that zemindars make payment of these items in advance, and partially recoup themselves from their tenants. A summary proceeding for the realisation of these cesses and of undisputed rents, for which, in fact, the present legislative measure was initiated, should have been inserted in the Bill. I would conclude with the observation that the Bill, as it now stands, would defeat the object it has in view, and would benefit no party. Its tendency is to ruin the landlords, to sow the seeds of dissension and litigation between them and their ryots, to create distrust in the minds of the people, and make the Government break its oft-repeated pledges. Though it starts with the aim of benefiting zemindars and tenants, it unduly lends its weight on the side of the latter, which proves injurious to the interest of landlords.

Baboo JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE said:—The landholders of Bengal and Behar are beholden to the Government of India for having published the opinions of public officers on the Bengal Tenancy Bill; for if anything was wanting to show that it materially trenches upon the vested rights of landholders, that the changes it proposes in the existing law are neither called for by the circumstances of the country nor demanded by the ryots themselves, that there are, in short, no necessity and justification whatever for such a revolutionary measure, the published opinions of divisional commissioners and experienced district and judicial officers have conclusively shown it. Eminent officers of State, like Lord Ulrick Browne, Mr. Munro, Mr. Beames, and Mr. Westmacott, who have an intimate knowledge of the condition of the people, and a lifelong experience of the working of the fiscal and land laws of the country, have condemned the Bill in no measured terms; while in the thin ranks of those who have given their complete adherence to the Bill, there are hardly half-a-dozen officers of any standing, and not one of any distinction in the service

An attempt to traverse the facts and arguments by which they have sought to support the principles of the Bill would tire the patience of any audience. I shall, therefore, content myself with combatting the views and arguments of one who has evidently taken very great pains in inditing his minute, in arraying his facts and figures in support of the Bill, and in bringing to a focus all that could be said in its favour, I mean His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of these provinces. His Honour has, however, given only a qualified assent to the Bill. Who will deny the crude nature of the Bill, and the necessity of further and maturer deliberation on the subject, when extensive modifications are suggested in it by one of its warmest advocates? These suggestions relate to the most salient points of the Bill, and they would, if given effect to, change its whole aspect. His Honour, for instance, condemns the proposal to reckon all occupancy ryots with fixed rents as tenure-holders, and would convert all ryots who have sublet their lands and all purchasers of occupancy holdings, unless cultivators, into tenure-holders; he would have one procedure for the recovery of rents from ryots who have sublet their lands, and a different one in respect of those who cultivate them themselves; he would create a rebuttable presumption of occupancy rights in favour of all ryots, settled or unsettled; he condemns the proposals respecting tables of rates as impracticable, and would make them applicable only in special cases; he rejects the principle that occupancy ryots are entitled to hold at privilege rates of rent, and would fix one and the same maximum limit to rent in the cases both of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots; he condemns the chapter relating to distraints, suggests material modifications of the provisions respecting compensation for disturbance, and concludes by saying that the Bill "if modified on these points" would be a successful piece of legislation. But His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is not singular in his opinion that the Bill requires material modifications. There is not one of the officers who have expressed their approval of the main principles of the Bill, who does not find fault with a number of its provisions. In fact, there are few sections in the Bill which have not been found fault with by some one or other of its supporters. But what are the arguments by which the necessity of the measure has been made out and the provisions of the Bill defended? Mr. Rivers Thompson says that agriculture in these provinces has degenerated to a mere spoliation of the soil, and that the struggle for life among the ryots is daily becoming more severe, but the unanimous testimony of the district officers contradicts the statement, and confirms, on the contrary, the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Gibbon, that "the province has made extraordinary strides in prosperity of late years." Again, His Honour justifies the necessity of the Bill on the ground that the landlords themselves first raised the cry for an amendment of the Rent Law, but, knowing what everybody knows, the nature of the amendment that the landlords wanted, His Honour should have seen that no amount of sophistry could justify such a conclusion. There are other errors pervading the minute which show how truly weak is the case for the defenders of the Bill. When His Honour reads Sections 37-39 of the Reg. viii. of 1793, to mean that no land was recognised as *khamar* unless it existed as such in 1765, when he gives to a judgment of Mr. Justice Field an interpretation quite the reverse of its true interpretation, when he states, in spite of eminent judicial authority to the contrary, that Act 10 of 1859 simply restored to the ryots the right of occupancy which they before enjoyed, when he concludes from a reading of the regulation that every agreement between zemindar and ryot was formerly subjected to official control, when he impresses a passage from a despatch of the Court of Directors relating to illegal cesses to do duty as proof of the powers of the State to determine rates of rent, when he assumes the existence of a custom for the sale of occupancy holdings from registration returns, without bearing in mind that most of those sales were not recognized until after the payment of salaries, when he confesses to a want of knowledge of the actual share of the produce which before and at the time of the Permanent Settlement formed the basis of rent, when he speaks of deposits of rent by ryots before Act 10 of 1859 became law, when he uses the term *dearah* to signify alluvial lands in the plains, and when he regards the limit of appeal in suits of less value than Rs. 50 as a "very great concession to zemindars," His Honour exposes the true nature of the foundation on which the superstructure has to be raised, and of the materials with which it has to be constructed. I do not grudge His Honour the pleasure of speaking complacently of the moderation of Government in having increased the rental of the Khoorda estate from Rs. 1,52,000 to Rs. 2,42,000 only; but I humbly submit that, if facts and figures relating to *khas mehals* and private estates were carefully arranged side by side, and compared with one another, the necessity for legislation "for good administration, peace, and prosperity," as His Honour puts it, would be found nearer home. The published opinions demonstrate most clearly the want of any necessity whatever for a land law for Bengal, such as has been proposed, and I think that, fortified with these opinions, we should submit a fresh memorial to Government praying for a reconsideration of this

important measure; and I hope that, in view of the impending famine with which these provinces are threatened, Government will at least postpone the discussion of the measure to a more fitting time. I would, in conclusion, venture to state that His Honour and other advocates of the Bill entirely overlook the fact that, by making every transaction between zemindar and ryot subject to official control, the Bill virtually transfers the management of landed property from the zemindar to inexperienced and young revenue officers, and that nothing but serious mischief and loss will be the result. The money hitherto expended in cultivating the lands, and the maintenance of families, will be devoured by unprincipled village Mooktears and Mahajuns, and the stamp fees. Almost every transaction hitherto amicably settled will be taken into Court, and the ryots will become a prey to Court underlings. These matters should be thoroughly discussed before strange and untried theories are allowed to prevail. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Baboo PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE said:—Immediately after the Bengal Tenancy Bill was first read in Council, and the despatches of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State regarding it were made public, I suggested the advisability of submitting a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject. The proposal was at the time deemed premature. I think, however, that we have lost much valuable time, but, although late, it is not yet too late to memorialise His Excellency and pray for a reconsideration of the subject. The despatch of the Government of India is a unique document. While professing to give an impartial history of the measure, it is thoroughly onesided, and the statement of facts which it contains is very far from being fair to the landholders. In spite of indubitable evidence to the contrary, it describes the zemindars prior to the Permanent Settlement as mere rent collectors; it assumes a power in the Government of the country to determine the rates of rent payable by ryots, although the result of the elaborate inquiry on the point conducted by Sir John Shore led quite to the very opposite conclusion; it represents the Government as having unqualified power under the reservation clause in Regulation I of 1793 to legislate in the matter, without indicating in the faintest manner that that power is strenuously questioned by landholders, it ignores Regulation viii. and other regulations of 1793, and broadly states that the Permanent Settlement left the rights of ryots unascertained and undefined; it gives in support of unfounded assertions isolated passages from State papers which were either discarded, or which read in a proper light, bear quite a contrary meaning; it indulges in vague reflections on the oppressive conduct of landholders, and describes the ryots as a down-trodden class of men, and it sets forth the case of the Pubna ryots, and the present relations of landlord and tenant in a way so as to lead anyone outside the country to think that Bengal is on the verge of a widespread agrarian disturbance. It is on the strength of representations like these that the sanction of the Secretary of State to the principles of this iniquitous Bill was obtained. For the purpose of supporting the principles of the Bill, it was not enough that the opinions of commissioners of divisions and experienced districts officers were withheld, and a garbled statement of facts laid before the Secretary of State. The very laws of the country were misconstrued, the condition of the people was misrepresented, and the suggestions of Sir Barnes Peacock, and the demand of the landholders for an amendment of the Rent Law, were perverted to make out a case of necessity for the Bill, in a way the ethical propriety of which is at least doubtful. I think it, therefore, essential that a statement of the case from the landlords' point of view should be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, and His Excellency be prayed to reconsider the question as to whether legislation shall proceed in the form suggested by the Government of India. The anxiety which he has expressed in his despatch that there should be no "great and novel departure from the ancient custom and existing law of Bengal" makes me hope that we shall not appeal to His Excellency in vain. He then moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That a memorial be submitted to the Secretary of State with reference to the despatch of the Government of India, upon which his sanction to the Bill was accorded, praying that he will direct that no further proceedings in the matter of the Bill shall be taken, until he has had an opportunity of reconsidering his decision with reference to the facts stated in the memorial; and further, that a memorial be addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, praying that the Bill be postponed till the orders of the Secretary of State on the above representation be received."

Mr. H. BELL then said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, —At this late hour it is quite impossible for me to say more than a few words. We certainly made a mistake in not having our meeting at 2 o'clock instead of at 3.30, as so many gentlemen have been anxious to take part in this discussion, and at the present time, I believe, there are several others who are still desirous of addressing you. All these gentlemen are deeply interested in the question before us, and some of them have come from long distances to give by their presence strength to our deliberations. But, gentlemen, you cannot make more

than sixty minutes out of an hour, and the gentlemen who have preceded me, and who have expressed their views so ably, have somewhat slipped into the few minutes I should otherwise have had. However, I don't think you will lose much by missing the speech I should, under other circumstances have delivered. The resolution which my friend, Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerji, has moved, speaks for itself. The memorial to the Secretary of State is before you, and it asks the Secretary of State, before he condemns the zemindars, to hear what they have to say in their defence. The zemindars complain that the case has not been fairly stated by the Government of India, and they ask him to reconsider his decision in the light of the facts their memorial discloses. The views advocated in the Government of India's despatch were admittedly the views of the peasant proprietary school, and we ask the Secretary of State not to base his decision upon the views of any particular school, but upon the law of the land and principles of fairness to any class and interest in the country. If we are able to show that the despatch of the Government of India was misleading, we have a right to expect that the Secretary of State will reconsider his decision. This is, it seems to me, a question of justice and nothing more. There were other questions I had intended to touch upon, but it would be an infliction upon you if I did so at this late hour. (Cries of "we would be glad to hear them.") One of the speakers who have preceded me has told you that the Secretary of State's sanction had been obtained on the plea that the Bill was restoring the ancient land law of the country, and he further pointed out how often property had changed hands since the Permanent Settlement. He might also have added that in a vast number of cases the vendors of this property were the Government themselves. They sold the property under the sale laws free from all encumbrances. The Government now say that they discovered an old land law, and they made a mistake in selling the property free from all encumbrance. If that is so, it seems to me to follow, as matter of course, that the Government, as the vendors of this property, are bound to make compensation. (Applause.) That seems to me a very important element in this discussion. My friend, the Chairman, spoke of occupancy rights, and I was much struck with the remark he made. He referred to certain figures which had been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and which showed that, during the past year, there had been 32,000 instances in which occupancy rights have been sold, and in 16,000 cases these rights have passed out of the hands of the ryots. This seems to me a strong argument to prohibit the sale of these occupancy rights. The figures certainly do not prove what Mr. Thompson intends them to prove, that occupancy rights are sold without the landlord's consent. Many leases confer upon the tenant the right to transfer the land. The figures relied upon neither tell us whether the sales took place under the terms of the lease, or with the landlord's express consent. There is absolutely nothing to show that a single sale took place without the consent of the landlord. Without this information these figures are utterly worthless. As far as my experience goes, occupancy rights, pure and simple, if not supported by a lease allowing the land to be transferred, are not transferable, and this is the established law of the land. There is one feature in the Bill to which I think I ought to call your attention before I sit down. It will subvert all the existing relations between landlords and tenants. Imagine the dissensions it will create, the delusions it will raise in the breast of the ryot. Only the other day I came across a proclamation, issued, I believe, by a person in Calcutta, to the ryots of a village not fifty miles from this place. It was addressed to Sreejute Brigo Hurry Mundle, and it is stated that the beneficent and great Lord Ripon has taken into consideration the miserable condition of the ryots, and the oppression of the zemindars, and that he has determined to fix their rent in order that they might, from generation to generation, enjoy their lands in peace and contentment. Now, it is a very serious matter, when agitators go about the country, and sow dissension between the zemindars and their ryots. I do not know how it is, but we seem to live in times of dissension. There seems to be a fatality about all Lord Ripon's measures. How comes it to pass that not a single measure is proposed without creating dissension and discord? Last year we were a happy contented and united community; we are now agitated by political rancour and class animosities. I am sure you must all deplore this as much as I do. (Applause.) My friend, the chairman, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many English gentlemen here to-day. It is with great pleasure I have attended, because by doing so, I feel I am protesting against the mischievous suicidal policy on which the present Government is bent. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Wherever we look we see signs of reckless legislation, the outcome of speculative theories and misguided sentiment. Your rights are now being invaded; and when you see other sections of the community assailed, will you turn your back upon them in the struggle or give them your sympathy and support. (Applause.) The time has come when every man who has a privilege to lose or property to defend, should unite for their mutual defence. If we unite, neither this measure nor any other objectionable measure can pass through the Council. (Applause.) Union is our

strength, and by union alone can we obtain constitutional government. I, for one, should be glad to see a little more of constitutional government in this country, and I should like to see the Legislative Council with a larger share of non-official representation than it has at present. (Great applause.) The only way, if we wish this Bill not to pass through the Council, is to unite together against what the Maharajah has very correctly termed these Radical measures. If we do this, neither this nor any other iniquitous Bill will have a chance of passing. If we do not do this, then each of us will be separately sacrificed; but if we unite, then this Bill will not be passed, for union is our strength. (Loud applause.) The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. HILL said:—I would ask you to consider this Bill in another aspect than that of its effect on your own fortunes, and that is, that in sacrificing your fortunes, the institutions of public utility which are supported so liberally by the landlords of this large province will in their turn be sacrificed also. Those who framed these resolutions framed them with great policy. The resolution I have to ask you to support does not stop at a consideration of this measure merely having regard to its effect on yourselves, because we know that, if it stopped there, the argument of the deterioration of your estates would have no effect on the framers of this Bill. It has been framed by those who call themselves Reformers; but who are really Revolutionists. Men may differ in the means they use to attain that goal of perfection which all desire to reach; but they are all in their own way reformers at heart. (Hear, hear.) But different schools of reformers do differ in this. All instinct is blind, and there are certain reformers who give full, free, unfettered play to the blind impulses of their reforming instinct, others control these impulses by reason based upon experience. Time brings one school after another to the surface, and at present one of these schools is at the surface which revels in a debauch of revolutionary legislation. (Applause.) That type won't last for ever, fortunately for mankind; but while it does last, it is for all men who have the interests of this country at heart to withstand this tide of revolution, or at all events to bring to bear upon these measures the light of practical experience and the light of past history. I have heard it asked to-day on what ground is this measure proposed. The school of reformers which is now to the fore has this for its guiding maxim—the thing exists, and, therefore, it cannot be right. They see all human institutions in a perverted light. They have drawn from sentiment, and sentiment differs from all experience; thus all that they know of reform is the destruction of the institutions which exist, and the reconstruction of them according to their own views. Every institution that exists must be reconstructed in some way, and, therefore, in the case of this measure what do we find? They have gone back through the mist of ages, and they find in the past a long forgotten right which they drag from the limbo of decayed and effete institutions, and they want to substitute that for what has been the living growth of centuries, and which has moulded the people of this presidency as they now are. And in substituting these rights, they entirely forget and pass over the evils which may have co-existed with these past institutions, and they say, "In these days the cultivator was the owner of the soil, you are usurpers, and we shall restore to the rightful owners what to them belongs." But, in all these past centuries, long before the Permanent Settlement, who have had these existing rights? The facts stated in this memorial they cannot deny, or if they deny them, they cannot prove their denial, but, even assuming that, up to the Permanent Settlement, the zemindars had no rights, since then the right in the land has been vested in the zemindars, and the subordinate rights given to the cultivator were rights personal to himself, and which he could not pass on to another. Are all these rights which have existed during these hundred years to be swept away because, centuries ago, or even a hundred years ago, not the present ryots but others who may have died, and of whom the present ryots are not necessarily the descendants,—are the rights of all these persons, the zemindars, and their transferees to be sacrificed? There was a policy in the Permanent Settlement, and that policy was to recognise the settlement because it was felt, as Mr. Keswick has pointed out, that this is one of the incentives to agricultural industry, namely, some kind of lasting interest in the soil. That was the policy of the regulations of the Permanent Settlement. Up to that time the zemindars had been subject to ejections which knew no end, and which were not fixed, and it was a policy of that settlement, in fixing the demand on the zemindar, to say "We have so far not only fixed the rights which we found existing, because these rights were insecure; but we restore to you the security which was yours before that period; you, the zemindars, seeing this, will be encouraged to induce the cultivation of that land which is now your own by tenants who will cultivate it to the greatest advantage, and in so doing you will benefit not only yourselves, but you will benefit the Government of this country." That was their policy then; what is it now? Confiscation is an ugly word, but what is it but confiscation? And that same school which is now so ready to confis-

cate the rights of the zemindar will be equally ready to subject the ryot to similar confiscation if he should ever reap the benefits from this measure which it is hoped he will reap. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But is there anything to lead us to believe that the ryots will reap any advantage? If not, the officials and the manner of the Bill point to this, that the effect of giving the ryot a transferable right will be that he will gravitate where he has so long been gravitating—to the money-lender. This will be the result of the Bill to substitute for the hereditary landowners of this province, men who have ousted these landowners by extorting money from the ryots. It is a measure, not to benefit these ryots, but to benefit these extortioners, these money-lenders. You have hitherto had the right of freely contracting with your ryots. You have enjoyed with your ryots any improvement that might take place in the natural production of the soil; you have benefited equally with them, and it has been to your interest to induce the ryots to remain. Mr. Rivers Thompson relies on what he calls a "customary right" which now exists in the ryot, but if that right exists, it is the strongest possible argument in favour of the past action of the zemindars in this country. That custom could not have grown up without their assent. That they have assented is proof that they have worked for the interests of the community at large, and for the interests of these ryots, and that is the testimony of all the officials whom the Government have been compelled to consult. During these many years the ryots have grown in strength and in wealth, and that has been due to the liberality and justice and fair dealing of the zemindars. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I could have wished this resolution had fallen to abler hands than mine, and to one who was more intimately acquainted with zemindary interests; but I regret it the less, because the liberality of the zemindars is not a thing that can be hidden under a bushel; it has been acknowledged over and over again in public. That being so, you are asked to consider this matter from that point which will most affect the Government namely, what will be the effect on your purses to prevent your supporting works of public utility. Has the Government ever been chary in appealing to you for works of public utility through its officers? Or have you ever been backward, when such appeals were made? You have felt that in supporting these institutions, and in protecting the lives of the ryots you were protecting your own interests, although it was not from that motive but from higher motives, that you have acted. Does the Government think the class they intend to substitute for you, a class trained as usurers, is more likely to be liberal than the hereditary aristocracy of this country? Yet remember that this Government has wooed your votes from time to time with various measures of reform. You will not possibly find, if you will permit me to say so, that all the advantages which the Government have shown forth will ensue. Lately you have been endowed with Local Self-Government; but with that Local Self-Government a greater and greater burden will be thrown upon you; and the aid which the Government has been giving will be withdrawn from you. These institutions, without which the country will never attain that prosperity which we hope for, will be thrown more and more upon you for support, and, at the same time, the means you have to support them will be taken from you. Gentlemen, I need not detain you longer. The arguments in favour of the resolution force themselves upon you without its being necessary to state them. The fact cannot be denied that these institutions will suffer, unless the class substituted for you will support them better than you have done, and that would be impossible. (Hear, hear.) Reference has been made to political economy, to which these reformers are apt to appeal; and it is that very school who are so anxious to uphold political economy who now bring forward a measure which is opposed to every principle which lies at the foundation of political economy. Some persons may think that the moving principle of humanity is that of gaining the utmost pecuniary advantage to themselves. They forget that there are other motives by which humanity is swayed, some of which are bad and some good. However, appealing to this one motive, the present legislators say, "We will give the ryot an interest in the land which he does not possess, because that will raise him to a state of prosperity he does not at present enjoy." To that the remarks of Mr. Beames afford a complete answer. The ryots of this country have through long ages been content to live a hand-to-mouth existence. They have been accustomed to spend on certain ceremonies large sums of money in comparison with their means, and this has thrown them into the hands of the money-lender. Now, the incentive to industry is, not only a desire for gain; but if a man knows he has to pay a certain sum, the feeling that he has to pay will make him work that he may be able to pay. The rent to be fixed by this measure has been calculated upon a very small proportion of the products of the land. What, then, will be the effect of introducing a measure which fixes rents upon that basis, which is not a fair rent, as it does not take into calculation all these more valuable products? If the ryot has not to pay a fair rent, the only incentive to him will be to grow the less valuable products, and the more valuable ones will be thrown aside. The result will be that the ryot will be more and more

thrown into the hands of the money-lender, and more and more disabled from paying the rents which even under this Act will be your just due. It is for such a right as this that your interests are sacrificed, and those institutions which you have supported will perish with them. On these grounds I have to move the following resolution:—"That it be respectfully brought to the notice of Government that the present Bill will seriously depreciate the value of property held by the zemindars and other landowners of Bengal, and will consequently reduce and cripple their means of maintaining or contributing to the support of institutions and objects of public utility."

Babu KESHUB CHUNDER ACHARJIA, of Mymensingh, said:—Gentlemen, our learned president has called on me to second the third resolution. I wish this duty had been left to some other gentleman possessing proper experience and eloquence to do full justice to the subject; but, gentlemen, you must bear in mind that in denying to myself the amount of eloquence necessary for the purpose, I virtually deny to use the power of uttering articulate language; for, if I can complain to the nearest magistrate when I am robbed of my watch and chain, I do not know why I should not be able to complain when I am robbed of my immovables. Gentlemen, I need scarcely mention here that by all classes of men of temperate opinions the Tenancy Bill is looked upon as an attempt to commit dacoity *in excelsis*. (Laughter.) The intelligent portion of the ryots also entertain a very great misgiving about this Bill. They are afraid that the Government, by giving so many new rights and privileges, will impose a new tax upon them as a consideration for the favours bestowed upon them. Gentlemen, I am glad to inform you that this precious Bill is not condemned only in India. During this last Puja vacation, I visited Ceylon, and there I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. Cupper, Editor of the *Ceylon Times*, and several other leading gentlemen, both native and European, in Colombo, Candy, and Nuera Elyia. Every one of these gentlemen condemned the Tenancy Bill as a measure calculated to take away the vested rights of the Bengal Zemindars. One of these gentlemen observed that "if the Indian Government can justify itself to pass this Bill into law, then the Ceylonese may as well give our plantations to the coolies who worked hard to prepare these gardens." Gentlemen, at this late hour I shall not detain you by entering into a minute discussion of the Bill. You seem to have become impatient. No duty is more unpleasant than to address an impatient audience. I shall, therefore, content myself by simply stating here some of the new principles enunciated in the Legislative Council of India, as the basis upon which the Bill is founded.

1.—It is urged that by clause 1, section 8, Regulation 1 of 1793, the Government reserved to itself the power of enacting such laws and regulations for the protection of the ryots as it may deem proper, however inconsistent these laws may be to the general provisions of the code creating the Permanent Settlement. Gentlemen, I need scarcely tell you for your information that, according to our interpretation of the said reservation clause, Government cannot enact any law which will be inconsistent with the whole code creating the Permanent Settlement. We contend that the regulation creating the Permanent Settlement should be so construed that one part of it may not be neutralised by the other.

2.—We are told that the main object of the Tenancy Bill is to restore the ryots of Bengal to their former status and privileges, which they enjoyed before the Permanent Settlement, and which have been encroached upon by the zemindars, on account of the supine negligence and ignorance of the past generation of Government officials. Gentlemen, we are asked to believe that when the Mogul Government had lost all its power and prestige, when it only existed in name, to be used by adventurers as it best suited them, when the Rajas of Nattore, Burdwan, and Dinagepur openly opposed and defied the puppet Nizam of Murshadabad, when the pettiest landholder enjoyed and exercised nearly all the powers of an independent Raja, the ryots of Bengal possessed greater rights and privileges than they do now under the all-powerful and Radical Government of British India. But, gentlemen, unless the present Government means to give to the ryots of Bengal some imaginary and theoretical rights and privileges which they may have enjoyed, or claimed by some member of the Radical school to have been enjoyed by them some thousands of years ago, and which were not known at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and are still unknown to us, I do not think the ryots of Bengal will be much benefited if they are restored to what was their actual effective and recognised rights in 1793, or during 700 or 800 years before that. You know, gentlemen, the Permanent Settlement was not concluded in hot haste, as the Tenancy Bill is sought to be passed now. In spite of the pressing necessity of the Government for the said settlement in order to ensure the punctual payment of the Government revenue, the said settlement was concluded after a careful deliberation of nearly ten years. Gentlemen, as we have now, so we had at the time of the Permanent Settlement, plenty of officers entertaining extreme opinions in favour of the ryots. Mr.

Grant and the other supporters of peasants' right urged the East India Company to act on claims of right, instead of on existing facts, and to declare the ryots of Bengal the land-owners, dismissing the zemindars, whom they called tax collectors, with some pecuniary compensation. Mr. Grant and his supporters were, however, obliged to admit that in the actual state of things, as found out by inquiry, such rights were at least dormant, if not obsolete; but this was, of course, attributed to the usurpation of the *suberdust* zemindars. A policy of this nature was initiated in Oudh by Lord Dalhousie on the annexation of that country, when his officials began ripping up titles and taking the land from its actual possessors to restore it to claimants alleging that they or their ancestors had been wrongfully dispossessed. You know, gentlemen, how Lord Canning had to set aside that arbitrary settlement by issuing a proclamation confiscating all landed property and making a new settlement with the former owners, on the ground of their approved loyalty and good services during the Mutiny. But Lord Cornwallis, backed by Lord Teignmouth, then Mr. Shore, and by his other eminent advisers, was too wise to act on antiquated claims instead of on existing facts, and, therefore he made the Permanent Settlement with the zemindars, chowdhrys, and "other actual proprietors of the soil;" but at the same time he recognised such rights in the peasantry as had an actual existence and name. We contend that, although the Code of 1793 is wisely silent as to any theoretical and absolute rights in the peasantry of Bengal, as then set up for them by Mr. Grant and his supporters, it deals with the actually known rights then practically owned by them. These were known by the framers of the Code of 1793 as well as by the whole population of Bengal only as some form of either *khudkast* or *pykast* ryot tenure. The distinction between these two tenures depended on whether the ryot resided on his holding or not. The first point that naturally excites wonder is that, if the ryots of Bengal possessed greater rights and privileges previous to the Code of 1793 than they possess now, the nature and extent of those rights were at that time unknown to the authors of the code.

3.—After more than a century of British rule in Bengal, we are seriously told that the expression, "actual proprietors of the soil," as used in the regulations creating the Permanent Settlement, does not convey the idea of *malik* as understood in India. If this was the meaning of the code, Government should have explained it to the natives of India before or within thirty or forty years after the Permanent Settlement, when the zemindars had to pledge the ornaments belonging to their wives and children in order to raise money to pay the Government revenue.

Gentlemen, when, or at any rate before the passing of the sale law which invited and misled so many of our countrymen to invest their hard-earned money in land, our rulers have set up these new interpretations upon the code of 1793, it is no wonder that the Bill should contain provisions so shocking and revolting to all ideas of right and property. At this late hour I would not tire your patience, gentlemen, by entering into the provisions of the Bill, but suffice it to say that the whole of the Bill displays one primary motive, viz., the destruction of the zemindary rights. If I had time, gentlemen, I could point out that the authors of the Bill, in their anxiety to carry out their principal object, lost sight of the injuries they entailed by some of the provisions of the Bill upon the very class of men for whose benefit the Bill is intended. Gentlemen, when doctrines of so alarming a nature are openly avowed in the Legislative Council, it is no wonder that they should have been amplified and exaggerated till they led to the theory adopted by the ryots of Mymensingh, that the zemindars are not entitled to get more than 13 annas as rent for the best lands in their occupation. I wish I could give you, gentlemen, some detailed history of the combination of the Mymensingh ryots, but for want of time and patience on your part, I speak this much only, that the combination is getting stronger every day; the entire land in these two purgannahs have nearly become rent-free tenures. Some of the zemindars have been compelled to receive a nominal rent from the ryots more in the shape of alms given to beggars than as rents. The contagion is spreading in all directions; but who cares for this state of things so long as the cess and the revenue are punctually realised? Now, you know a little what amount of mischief the name of this precious Bill has committed, and if this state of things continues for two or three years more, the most valuable zemindaries will be sold for arrears of revenue, and in the absence of purchasers (for who is now to invest his money in zemindaries?) Government will have to buy them up for a rupee a lot. I think, till things come down to such a crisis, Government does not mean to adopt any measure for the protection of the Mymensingh zemindars. They have lost (the zemindars of Mymensingh) more than four lakhs of rupees last year and to what worldly use this large sum of money has come? Squandered away in marriages, poojahs, and litigations. Under all the circumstances, as I have stated above, gentlemen, I have every reason to hope that in seconding the third resolution, so ably moved by Mr. Hill, I shall receive your unanimous support. For want of time, gentlemen, I sit down, leaving many important facts untouched. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Nawab MEER MAHOMED ALI moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—"That arrangements be made for a general meeting in Calcutta of the zemindars of Bengal and Behar during the month of December, for the further discussion of the steps to be taken in the matter of the Bill." He said:—"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It is not without some diffidence that I rise to move the resolution which I hold in my hand. But, gentlemen, I have this assurance, that, seeing the intelligent audience around me, it would require very little on my part to commend the resolution to your approbation. The Rent Bill, as has been very appropriately said, is a "life problem," and its importance is well-known. It is, therefore, essentially necessary that all the zemindars of Bengal and Behar should unite together on the same platform to discuss the provisions of the Bill, which is calculated seriously to affect their vital interests. I am afraid that at this late hour, I am trespassing too much upon your patience. But I cannot conclude without referring to an important provision in the Bill namely, Clause D of Section 75, which provides as follows:—"The enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which ryots sell at harvest time." It would not be consistent with justice and equity to curtail the power of enhancement of the zemindars, and restrict them to one-fifth of the gross staple crops only. The zemindars are entitled to have a share in the enhancement of all sorts of crops.

The resolution was seconded by Raja POORNOO CHUNDER SINGH, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Chairman, after which the meeting dispersed.

## MAIL NEWS.

The Municipal Corporation of the city presented an address of welcome, in replying to which his Royal Highness said that, although he had only been ten days in the country, he had seen sufficient to show him how full of interest it is and how vast are its resources.

The illuminations and the display of fireworks which were to have been held at Calcutta yesterday in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had to be postponed until Monday, Dec. 10, in consequence of the bad state of the weather.

The most important political event of the week has been the return of the Viceroy to Calcutta, and the exhibition of a hostile feeling towards him on the part of the European population.

This feeling was first demonstrated publicly on Friday, Nov. 30, at the annual St. Andrew's Dinner, where, in the presence of about 250 guests, including the Bishop of Calcutta and the most important members of the non-official European community, the toast of the Viceroy was proposed by the chairman (Mr. J. J. J. Keswick) without comment, and was unhonoured by the guests. There was some hissing, which was only suppressed by the playing of the band.

The Viceregal party left Allahabad by special train on Friday morning, Nov. 30, and on arrival at Howrah on Saturday morning, Dec. 1, were received by a large body of officials.

The natives assembled in large numbers in the streets through which the Viceroy passed on his way to Government House, and accorded his Excellency a warm reception. The European population also gathered at various points along the line of route, but their attitude showed that their feeling of antagonism to the Viceroy was very strong. At one or two points hisses and hootings were heard.

The Volunteer guard of honour at Government House was a very weak one. The number of members present was only 141, and many of these were Government clerks and schoolboys belonging to the cadet companies.

The Viceroy was received at Government House by a brilliant gathering of officials and native gentlemen, including the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the High Court Judges. Only two members of the non-official community were present.

The Anglo-Indian newspapers unite in deploring the demonstrations which marked the Viceroy's arrival, and a hope is expressed that there will be no further ebullition of feeling.

The Bishop of Calcutta in his sermon on Sunday, Dec. 21, referred to the prevailing political dissension, exhorting the community to a more Christian feeling.

The Viceregal levée was very poorly attended, the non-official community being scarcely represented.

Considerable damage has been done to the exhibits in some departments, owing to the rain penetrating the roofs of temporary structures which constitute the annexes.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was prevented by indisposition from attending the opening of the Exhibition.

It was expected the Viceroy would make a statement with reference to the Ilbert Bill at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Dec. 7.

Meetings against the Ilbert Bill compromise sketched by Lord Northbrook have been held at Maldah, Jubbulpore, Gowhaty, and North Lakhimpore.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ILBERT BILL CONTROVERSY.

OUR warm desire to see a return of the old friendly relations between Englishmen and Indians in India, as those relations subsisted before the arrival of a Radical strife-making Viceroy, makes us hail with the greatest pleasure the settlement that has been effected of the Ilbert Bill controversy, merely on its merits as a stable solution of the difficulties raised by Lord Ripon's incredible foolishness. The settlement that has been offered by the Viceroy, and has been accepted by the Defence Association, undeniably confers on the Anglo-Indian community—by a stress of despotic power that is amusingly characteristic of Radicalism *in excelsis*—all, and more than all, the privileges and safeguards for which they have been contending during the past ten months. On the other hand, it has the merit of retaining, for native district magistrates and native sessions judges, a semblance of those powers for which (if we believe Mr. Ilbert rather than Mr. Badshah) their souls yearn; so that Lord Ripon may still console himself that he has conquered the Slur, the Anomaly, and all the other windmills against which he set himself to tilt. So far, so good. It is quite clear, at any rate, —whatever may be thought of the political morality of Lord Ripon's arrangement—that neither Mr. B. L. Gupta and his friends on the one side, nor the Anglo-Indian community on the other, can say one word against it, for it satisfies every possible claim on the part of either. Hence, the question is not unnaturally being asked by some of the more artless supporters of Lord Ripon's policy in the English Radical Press, how is it that such a very simple solution—since it is so satisfactory to all parties—has not been adopted, or, at least, suggested, at some earlier period of this disastrous controversy? This question is susceptible of a very plain and direct answer. We consider that it is

of great importance, in the interests of the general public and of the Empire at large, that the answer should be put on record. And, therefore, whilst we wish, for the reason already stated, to say nothing that may be taken as indicating any dissent from the arrangement on the part of the Anglo-Indian community, we are glad to observe that Mr. F. S. Chapman, who was the Bombay civilian member of Council in 1872, has come forward in the *Times* to put the answer on record. It is briefly this—that the arrangement, whilst it certainly satisfies the interests which have been so wantonly attacked by Lord Ripon, is in itself, *when considered from the administrative point of view*, a blunder of the first magnitude, and a retrograde step which must, in the long run, produce endless trouble for the Government of India. It sacrifices, for a mere punctilio—*i.e.*, for the sake of Lord Ripon's perverse determination not to return to the *status quo* disturbed by his folly—all that administrative convenience which was obtained by the wise compromise of 1872, and which has worked so well for the administration of criminal justice in the Mofussil during the last eleven years. Such a tremendous concession as this was never suggested by the Anglo-Indian non-official community, simply because it never occurred to any one of them that the Government would be likely to yield it more readily than the much smaller thing for which they have been contending—namely, the retention of the petty privilege, for which they had surrendered the greater and more inconvenient privilege of trial by jury, in 1872.

Since Lord Ripon insists on giving them the greater privilege in lieu of the less—apparently for no earthly reason except that it may save his *amour propre*—it clearly does not lie with the non-official Anglo-Indians to make provision for the administrative difficulties that will ensue. It is Lord Ripon's despotic will that has caused those difficulties; it is for him to find a way out of them.

## THE ILBERT BILL AND TRIAL BY JURY.

[NOTE.—The following article was written before the announcement of the Government surrender; but we gladly publish it, as it exactly illustrates the value of the final arrangement now arrived at.]

WHY is it that our rulers at home take so different a view from ourselves of such a measure as the Ilbert Bill?

This question has occurred to many thoughtful Anglo-Indians, and has been answered in many ways.

A very simple and satisfactory answer lies obvious on the surface, and it is this.

Our English rulers confuse two very short and plain words—Judge and Court, and in this confusion lies the whole mystery.

A criminal court in England is the tribunal appointed to try all persons accused of crime, and is composed of two parts, the judge and the jury. Each of these parts has its own province, and the distinction may be taken shortly as this: it is the duty of the judge to *know*; of the jury to *find out*. Whatever is a matter of knowledge, the judge settles; whatever is a matter for original research the jury takes in hand. For the judge questions of *law*; for the jury questions of *fact*.

That the judge is not trusted to decide questions of fact is as glaring a fact as any in the whole range of public knowledge; and is in fact the principle of *trial by peers* in working order.

This principle of trial by peers has been introduced into India. The most dignified judges in Indian courts—the judges of the High Courts—are excluded from trying any question of fact in original criminal cases. The court is not complete unless a jury be formed to decide all questions of fact. The same is the case in the most advanced districts outside the presidency towns. Wherever a jury can be formed, to the jury belongs by law the exclusive right of deciding questions of fact.

The judge and jury, therefore, are united a court, and separately parts of a court only. The judge is not a court, but only part of a court.

Where a jury cannot be formed, and there only, seeing that the case must be tried and there is no jury, the functions of the jury are made over to the judge. That this arrangement is inferior to the other, is proved by the fact that a judge entrusted with the functions of the jury, if transferred to a jury district, is deprived of those functions at once.

The judge, who is also a jury, ought as far as possible to be qualified as a jury, besides being qualified as a judge. His functions as a jury are outside of, and in addition to his functions as a judge. He is a complete judge, even when divested of his functions of a jury, though not a complete court.

Now, a jury, before it is qualified to try a European, must, if he require it, be composed not less than half of Europeans. If a sufficient number of Europeans for a jury cannot be got together, the functions of the jury are laid upon the judge. He must be qualified as a jury to decide questions of fact. To try a European, the jury must be more than half European. But the judge being a single person, must be either wholly native or wholly European; he cannot be wholly native, or he is not a qualified jury. Therefore he must be, if required, wholly European. Therefore a court composed of a single person who is both judge and jury must, if the European accused require it, be a European.

The Ilbert Bill provides that a native judge sitting alone shall have power to decide questions of fact in criminal cases against Europeans accused. He is to exercise the full powers of a court, both judge and jury in such cases. There is then to be a jury wholly native. Wherever a few Europeans can be got together, and a jury can be formed, the judge will be debarred from touching questions of fact. Where three or four Europeans are within reach, protection; where there is only one, none. "From him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath."

This does not touch Englishmen in England, for as a matter of fact, no judge is ever allowed to decide questions of fact; but in India, for want of a separate jury, the judge is often the jury besides. You shall find a judge at once debarred by the presence of a jury from trying natives, and compelled by the want of a jury to be himself the jury for the trial of a European.

Let those who are so enamoured of this Bill take heed that a judge is not a court; that a judge sitting alone and exercising the powers of a jury is something besides a judge; that he is exercising powers such as are given to no judge in England, and none of the highest judges in India; that the giving of such powers to him is justified by nothing short of sheer necessity; and is not required to complete his dignity. As a jury, he is not so good as a regular jury, and there is all the more

need that he should be as far as possible properly qualified as a jury. If a European is to be tried, the one-man court should, if required, be a European, not because he is judge; but because he is jury.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 1.)

MILLER—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to nominate Mr. R. Miller to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

KENNEDY—The services of J. Kennedy, B.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

ARMSTRONG—The services of Surg. J. Armstrong, late officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Oct. 24.

WATSON—The services of Bde. Surg. W. Watson, M.D., officiating deputy surgeon general, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

LOCH—Bde. Surg. J. H., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, Saharanpur, is appointed to officiate as deputy surgeon general, Central Provinces.

MACPHERSON—The services of Mr. W. Macpherson, B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the 17th inst.

FIELD, the Hon. C. D., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the 17th inst.

WILKINSON, the Hon. C. J., an officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months from the 19th inst.

HORTON, the Rev. F., B.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his rival at Calcutta on the 12th inst.; Mr. Horton is appointed to be chaplain of Nowgong, Bundelcund, from the date of assuming charge.

LANGFORD—The services of the Rev. R. J. Langford, M.A., chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from the 15th inst.

WILLCOCKS, the Rev. J. O'F., M.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Kamptee from the date of his taking over charge from the Rev. R. J. Langford.

SPEEDY—The services of the Rev. T. B. Speedy, B.A., chaplain of Nowgong, Bundelcund, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the date of giving over charge to the Rev. F. Horton, B.A.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. H. Leeds, deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab, the following promotions are made among deputy conservators of forests, from Oct. 1:—

BRETON, Mr. W. R. J., deputy conservator of the 2nd grade, in the North West Provinces and Oudh (on furlough), to be deputy conservator of the 1st grade.

FERRARS, Mr. M. H., B.A., deputy conservator of the 2nd grade, in British Burma (on deputation to the Andamans), to officiate in the 1st grade of deputy conservators.

RITZ—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Ritz, as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. Reinhold.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

ELDERTON, Lieut. A., Wiltshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 7th N.I., Dec. 1880.

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de B., East Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 5th Goorka Regiment, July 3, 1882.

FAGAN, Lieut. H. H. F., Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, July 10, 1882.

BUTCHER, Lieut. G. H., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer, 42nd N.I., July 11, 1882.

COLOMBO, Lieut. F. C., Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 39th N.I., Oct. 10, 1882.

JOHNSON, Lieut. C. E., South Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th N.I., Oct. 20, 1882.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay in view to their appointment to

the Staff Corps of those Presidencies respectively from the date of their arrival in India :—

MACONCHY—Lieut. E. W. S. K., East Yorkshire Regiment, Madras.  
RAYMOND—Lieut. H. W., Royal Irish Rifles, Bombay.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff :—  
BURN, Lieut. C. R., 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, to be an extra aide de camp, dated Nov. 29.

EDWARDS—Punjab Frontier Force—5th Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. C. G. F. Edwards, officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. E. Inglis, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

BURLTON-BENNETT—The following promotion is made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval :—To be Major, Captain J. R. Burlton-Bennett, Nov. 24.

JAMES, Col. H. H., B.S.C., is placed on the list of Major Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Col. (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) J. Doran, C.B., B.S.C., on Oct. 2.

STENT—The services of Mr. W. K. Stent, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Railway Branch, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

ATLAY, the Ven. B. T., M.A., of St. John's College, Camb., has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, archdeacon in the archdeaconry and diocese of Calcutta, from Sept. 15.

HERBERT—NEWILL—Lieut. C. Herbert and Capt. J. H. Newill, respectively made over and received charge of the offices of assistant general superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, Lower Rajputana, and magistrate of Abu, on Nov. 20.

NEWILL, Capt. J. H., assumed charge of his duties as assistant agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on Nov. 16.

BAYLAY—MUIR—Lieut. Col. C. A. Baylay and Major W. J. W. respectively delivered over and received charge of the Harrowtee and Tonk Agency on Nov. 14.

GLENNIE, Capt. E. R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

LUTYENS, Lieut. J. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sirhind Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

ALVES, Major M. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Meerut command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. N. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Jhansi Manikpur State Railway.

MICHELL, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rajputana-Molwa to the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

#### FURLOUGHES.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—  
KNOWLES, Lieut. Col. F., Bengal S.C., squadron commander and second in command, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for one year.

WATSON, Brigade Surgeon G. A., medical storekeeper, Allahabad, private affairs, for two years.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov 28.)

KISCH, Mr. H. M., under secretary to the Government of Bengal, reported his return from furlough on 15th inst.

MAUDE, Mr. W., who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on the 17th inst., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Dacca Division and is posted to the Sudder station of Mymensingh.

DAMPIER, Mr. H. L., C.I.E., member of the Board of Revenue, reported his return from special leave on 30th ult.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., who reported his return from furlough on 2nd inst., to act as district and sessions judge of Nuddea.

SMITH, Mr. A., commissioner of Orissa, and superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, to act as commissioner of the presidency division during absence on deputation of Mr. J. Munro.

LARMINIE, Mr. W. R., magistrate and collector, Burdwan, to act as commissioner of Orissa and superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during absence on deputation of Mr. A. Smith.

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., magistrate and collector, Dinagore, on furlough, to act as magistrate and collector of Burdwan, during absence on deputation of Mr. W. R. Larminie.

COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., secretary, Board of Revenue, reported his return from furlough on 13th inst.

GORDON, Mr. H. W., district and sessions judge, Sarun, reported his return from furlough on 30th ult.

BAKER, Mr. E. N., assistant magistrate and collector, 24 Pergas, to act in second grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from 17th instant.

FRASER, Mr. A. J., deputy collector, Cuttack, to have charge of the Kendrapahar sub division of that district.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., assistant magistrate and collector, and commissioner of the Sunderbuns, to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from 6th inst.

SHURR, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, leave for six weeks from date he may be relieved of his present duties of officiating district superintendent of police, Noakholly.

KEMP, Mr. F. E., officiating district superintendent of police, Dinagore, is transferred to Hazareebagh.

GRIFFITHS, Mr. W., principal, Hooghly College, returned to duty on 2nd inst.

RUSSEL, Surgeon E. G., to act as civil surgeon of Tipperah, during absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, on being relieved of his present duties as officiating first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, by Surgeon Major F. C. Nicholson.

BEVERLY, Mr. H., additional district and sessions judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly, to act as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs during absence of Mr. T. T. Allen.

MAUDE, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class.

LOSHIRRES, Mr., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, is vested with the power to pass sentences of whipping.

ROBERTS, Mr. S. C., deputy superintendent, Canal Revenue, Orissa, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 3rd class, for the trial of offences under sections 93 to 95 of Act 3, B.C., of 1876.

HORN, Mr. D. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on 7th inst., and posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

STARKEY, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Palasore Division.

DYSON, Mr. R. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railway Extensions, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on the 24th Sept. last.

GREEN, Mr. H. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the First Calcutta Division.

CARTOPHER, Mr. B. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, Dacca and Mymensing (temporary rank), is posted to the Ranaghat Bhugwan-gola Railway.

ALEXANDER, Mr. E. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani, Sept. 24.

MILLS, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Hazareebagh Division.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., made over change of the Dacca Gaol to Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Nov. 15.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon Major F. C., made over charge of the Berhampore Gaol to Surgeon Major S. M. Shirsore, Nov. 20.

#### FURLOUGHES.

ALLEN, Mr. T. T., superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, furlough for one year, from 1st prox.

LLOYD, Mr. J. C., sub-deputy collector, Hooghly, leave for three months, from 1st prox.

HARDING, Mr. F. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, furlough for twenty months, from Feb. 15 next, or subsequent date.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 29.)

BARRETT—The Lieut. Governor has been pleased to promote Mr. J. E. Barrett, a probationer in the Punjab Forest Department, to the rank of sub assistant conservator of forests, from June 1.

MARTINDALE, Lieut. C. S. de R., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government by the Government of India, is appointed an assistant commissioner, 3rd class, and posted to the Rawal Pindi District.

SANDERS, the Rev. M. C., M.A., is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Simla, from Nov. 27.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Sirsa District, of which he assumed charge on Nov. 19, relieving Major H. M. M. Wood.

The undermentioned officers of the Irrigation Department have been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for canal officers :—Messrs. A. G. Reid, executive engineer ; F. E. Gwyther and J. J. Hatten, assistant engineers ; and H. V. S. Baker, temporary executive engineer.

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Ludhiana District.

STODGON, Mr. A. W., deputy commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Karnal District.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., is, on being relieved of the charge of the Gujrat District, transferred to the Attock sub-division of the Rawal Pindi District.

FENTON—COOKSON—The undermentioned officers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government by the Government of India, are appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class :—Mr. M. W. Fenton and Mr. H. C. Cookson.

MUNCHIN, Col. C. C., commissioner and superintendent, resumed charge of the Lahore Division, Nov. 19, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted him, relieving Lieut. Col. C. Beadon, who reverted to deputy commissioner.

HATCHELL—Mr. F. J. G., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Guardaspur to the Delhi district.

JOHNSTONE—Lieut. A. A. J., 1st Leinster Regiment (attached to 5th Punjab Infantry on probation), is granted leave of absence from Dec. 10 to June 9, 1884, to remain at Rawalpindi and study the native languages.

YOUNGHUSBAND—Mr. A., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having passed the departmental examination, is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from that date.

GOUMENT—Mr. C. E. V., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the departmental standard examination prescribed in Public Works Code, chap. II, sec. 1, paragraph 21, on Oct. 2.

#### FURLOUGH.

HEBBERT—Mr. H. L., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Swat River Canal Division, is allowed three months' special leave.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Dec. 1.)

RECKETTS, Col. M. P., officiating commissioner, Nagpur Division, on being relieved by Mr. F. Venning, C.S., is appointed to be additional commissioner for the district of Jabulpore and Saugor in the Jabulpore Division of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, and Nimar, in the Nerbudda Division of Nagpur and Wardha in the Nagpur division.

RICKETTS—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Col. Ricketts, with powers of a commissioner, to be exercised within the limits of the districts named in the preceding notification.

NEIL, Mr. L., C.S., additional commissioner, on being relieved by

Col. M. P. Ricketts, will revert to his substantive appointment of secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

**NETHERSOLE**, Mr. W., C.S., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Balaghat, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. A. Bloomfield.

**PHILLIPS**, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, vice Mr. Nethersole.

**WILSON**, Mr. F. C., C.S., having reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 26th inst., is posted to the Nagpur district as assistant commissioner.

**BROOKE**, Major W. S., deputy commissioner, Hoshangabad, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., on the 20th current.

**PHILLIPS**—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, with the powers of a deputy commissioner, to be exercised within the limits of the Nagpur district.

**NEDHAM**, Mr. W. A., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Betul, during the absence on leave of Mr. McGeorge. Mr. Nedham made over charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 15th current.

**DUFF**, Mr. J. C., officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd class, reverted to his substantive class from Oct. 10.

**RICKETTS**, Col. M. P., appointed to be additional commissioner, received charge of the office of the additional commissioner at Jubbulpore from Mr. L. Neil, on the 21st ult.

**NEIL**, Mr. L., C.S., received charge of the office of the secretary to the chief commissioner, from A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., on the 27th ult.

**MACGEORGE**, Mr. H. J., deputy commissioner of Betul, on return from the privilege leave granted to him, is transferred to the Chanda district.

**PHILLIPS**, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from the 5th ult.

**ABBARD**, Mr. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from the 20th ult.

**MEIKLEJOHN**, Mr. D. O., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from the 21st ult.

**GORDON**, Mr. L., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, will revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from the 21st ult.

**WARDER**, Mr. R., executive engineer, handed over charge of the Kanhan Division to Mr. E. Penny, executive engineer, on 21st ult.

**FURLOUGH.**

**FRASER**—Six months' furlough is granted to Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner, from the 30th instant.

(North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 1.)

The Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following appointments in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. J. W. Schofield to be lieutenant in A Company; Mr. J. W. Welsh to lieutenant in B Company; Mr. A. A. Angelo to be lieutenant in C (Cadet) Company; and Rev. A. G. Luckman to be honorary chaplain of the corps.

**DECROUZ**, Mr. J. A., B.A., to officiate as head master, Government High School, Fyzabad, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. O. Budden, or until further orders.

**GOVAN**, Surg. Major G. M., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Almora from Nov. 7.

**SPANKIE**, Lieut. J. P. W., cantonment magistrate, Jhansi, is appointed a justice of the peace for the North West Provinces and Oudh.

**HOLMS**, Mr. J. M., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to the Agra district.

**FORBES**, Mr. G. F. G., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to the Saharampur district.

**NICHOLLS**—With effect from Aug. 13, vice Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall, on privilege leave, Mr. G. J. Nicholls to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

**ROBINSON—BARTLETT**—With effect from Aug. 13, vice Mr. J. H. Twigg, on privilege leave, Mr. A. Robinson, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. H. F. Bartlett, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

**HOEY**—With effect from Aug. 21, the date on which Mr. J. J. D. La Touche received charge of the Banda district, Mr. W. Hoey, officiating magistrate and collector, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Aug. 24, the date on which Major Erskine received charge of the Sitapur division, Mr. J. Quinn, officiating commissioner, to revert to his substantive appointment as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; Mr. A. Robinson, officiating magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to officiate as magistrate and collector, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. F. Bartlett, officiating magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

**WHALLEY—RIDSDALE**—With effect from Oct. 1, vice Mr. M. W. Sandys, retired, Mr. P. Whalley, magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to be magistrate and collector, 1st grade; and Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, on deputation, to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

**CROOKE**—With effect from Oct. 23, to fill an existing vacancy, Mr. W. Crooke, assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect, from Oct. 29, vice Mr. H. G. Ross, appointed to the Settlement Department, Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, on furlough, to be magistrate and collector, 1st grade; Mr. A. H. Harrington, C.S., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade; Mr. H. H. Butts,

deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Oudh, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. C. Chapman, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. T. Benson, C.S., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, but to continue to serve in the North West Provinces; and Mr. F. B. Mulock, C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

With effect from Nov., vice Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, appointed to the Settlement Department.

**ALEXANDER**, Mr. E. B., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, on being relieved by Mr. Bullock, to be joint magistrate of Muttra.

Consequent on the return of Surgeon J. Anderson, M.B., from deputation, Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D., officiating civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Bijoor to Budaun, from Nov. 13.

**SPANKIE**, Lieut. J. P. W., cantonment magistrate, Jhansi, is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

**LARPENT**, Major Sir G. A. de H., Bart., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, at Shahjahanpur, is invested with powers for the trial of breaches of cantonment rules within the limits of that cantonment.

**HOLMS**, Mr. J. M., C.S., who has been attached to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.

**FORBES**, Mr. G. F. G., C.S., who has been attached to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.

**HOLMS**, Mr. J. M., C.S., who has been attached to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to be invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 3rd class.

**FORBES**, Mr. G. F. G., C.S., who has been attached to the North West Provinces and Oudh, and posted to the Sharanpur district, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class.

**JACKSON**—Permitted to return.—W. G. Jackson, Government assistant magistrate and collector, North West Provinces and Oudh.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

**KEADE—CLEGHORN**—Major G. E. Keade, General List Infantry; and Surgeon Major J. Cleghorn, M.D.

With effect from Sept. 24, vice Mr. J. M. Braidwood on privilege leave, Mr. A. Smythies, officiating deputy conservator, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy conservator, 3rd grade.

**CLARK**, Mr. C. C. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Allahabad Executive Division.

**SALTER**, Mr. E. G., assistant engineer 2nd grade, is transferred from the Allahabad to the Benares Executive Division.

**WYLIE**, Mr. G., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.

**FURLOUGH.**

Furlough on medical certificate for four months, with twelve days' subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. H. J. Strickland, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal. The furlough will begin in India at the end of the subsidiary leave—i.e., with effect from Oct. 7.

The undermentioned officers have been granted, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, extension of leave and permission to return to duty:—

**PETRE**—Extension of leave.—F. L. Petre, covenanted assistant collector and magistrate, North West Provinces and Oudh, nine months' furlough.

**BUDDEN**, Mr. H. O., head master, government high school, Fyzabad, furlough for one year from Feb. 15, 1884, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

**CONSTABLE**, Mr. E. T., inspector of schools, Benares Division, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from Nov. 16.

**PLOWDEN**, Mr. W. C., C.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, is granted furlough for one year and three months, with effect from Sept.

**BRITISH BURMA.**

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 17.)

**IRWIN**, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a justice of the peace within and for British Burma.

**SCHWADE**—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. S. Schwade to be a member of the Board of Examining Engineers in Rangoon in the place of Mr. D. Shroock, who has left Rangoon.

The following posting and transfer are ordered:—

**MACRAE**, Mr. J. K., deputy commissioner, on his return from furlough, to the charge of the Mergui District.

**BUTLER**, Captain J., deputy commissioner, from the charge of the Mergui District to the charge of the Henzada District.

**HOUGH**, Mr. A. L., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Shwegyin to the charge of the Pyuntaza Subdivision of the Shwegyin District.

**FURLOUGH.**

**GREY**—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Capt. W. F. H. Grey, officiating deputy commissioner.

**KING**, Mr. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Hanthawaddy Division, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from Nov. 30.

Mr. Horace Walpole, C.B., has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for India.

At the Viceroy's levée, of the European community there were 126 new presentations and 401 old, as against 149 and 682 last year. The English non-official community were represented by new presentations, one merchant, one journalist, one branch pilot, two miscellaneous; those formerly presented, by one banker, one merchant, one attorney, two brokers, two journalists and two tradesmen.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

*(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 27.)*

TWIGG, Mr. J., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. Winterbotham on leave, or until further orders.

KING—The services of Surgeon W. G. King, M.B., acting assistant physician, General Hospital, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from date of relief by Surgeon C. J. McNally, M.D.

DENNISON—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council appoints Capt. J. H. Dennison, the master attendant at Negapajam, as officer for the purposes of Rule 12 framed under Sections 7 and 9 of the Petroleum Act, 1881, and of Rule 10 framed under Section 9 of the said Act.

HOWLETT, Capt. A., M.S.C., acting assistant to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to act also as commandant of the Resident's escort.

DOLL, the Rev. W. A. H., missionary of the Strict Baptist Mission, Palamcottah, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.

ASHPITEL—The following posting is ordered:—Mr. F. W. Ashpittel, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the Fifth Circle, for employment in the South Arcot Division.

The following postings are ordered:—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, executive engineer, 1st grade, to be engineer-in-chief Nellore-Tirupati Railway Survey; Mr. W. A. Lesmond, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Nellore Railway Division; Mr. G. A. Anderson, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Tirupati Railway Division; Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Nellore Railway Division; Mr. A. V. Heath, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tirupati Railway Division.

BROOKES, Mr. E. H., assistant inspector of Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for one month, from Dec. 7.

THURLEY, Acting Assistant Inspector R. M., is transferred from the Penuguduru to the Manginapudi Circle.

NORFOR, Mr. E., head surveyor of No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for the month, from the date of availing himself of it.

PEREIRA, Mr. A., head surveyor, No. 1 Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for three months and one day, from Sept. 10.

## FURLOUGHS.

GOMPERTZ—The Commissary General has granted privilege leave of absence to Captain B. T. M. Gompertz, deputy assistant commissary general, for sixty days, from Nov. 7, or date of departure.

GIBSON—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. F. E. Gibson, of the Civil Service, an extension of sick leave for six months.

## MILITARY.

CHURCH, Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) T. R. Church, C.I.E., Staff Corps, commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards, having returned to duty on Nov. 17, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

FOX—With the sanction of the Government of India, Surg-Major W. S. Fox, Indian Medical Department, is appointed to act as examiner, medical and fund accounts, Madras, during the employment of Surg-Major Macrae, on other duty, or until further orders.

HOLLOWAY—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India—Lieut. E. L. Holloway, Oxfordshire L.I. wing officer, 4th regiment N.I., (Pioneers), April 27, 1882.

DONALD—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-Gen. H. N. D. Prendergas, V.C., C.B., commanding the British Burmah division; Capt. G. C. Donald, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, dated May 1.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 6.)*

SALMON, Major W. A., is appointed to act as political agent in the Mahi Kantha during the absence of Lieut. Colonel C. Wodehouse on furlough.

BARRON, Surgeon W., resumed medical charge of the Cutch Agency from Surgeon J. Crimmin on Sept. 18.

WINCHESTER—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Kolaba, to be magistrate in charge of the sub division of that district comprising the Talukas of Pen, Panvel, and Alibag.

PEREIRA, Assist. Surg. M. F., in charge of the dispensary at Alibag, is appointed to be superintendent of the subordinate jail at Alibag in addition to his other duties.

SCHNEIDER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr. J. H. C. Schneider, police probationer, on being relieved of the office of district superintendent of police, Broach, to be district superintendent of police, Khandesh.

MCCARTER, Mr. J., superintendent of the Mhasvad Convict Gang in the Satara District, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Satara.

WARDEN, Mr. J. L., third judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

WATKINS, Mr. L. A., deputy registrar, judge's clerk, and commissioner for taking affidavits, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PLUNKETT-RYAN—Messrs. A. H. Plunkett and P. Ryan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of presidency magistrate on the 1st inst.

MULES—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Mules to be forest settlement officer for Sind, for the purpose set forth in section 4, clause (c), and section 34 of the said act.

H.E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collectors of Karachi, Shikarpore, and Hyderabad, and the deputy commissioners, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar, within their respective charges, to hear appeals from orders passed by the said forest settlement officer.

STEWART—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. B. Stewart, C.S., on his return to duty, to be forest settlement officer in the Puna district.

H.E. the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the collector of Puna to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said forest settlement officer.

RICHARDSON, Mr. C. W., to be Huzur deputy collector, Nasik, vice-Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Devrao, deceased, but to continue to act as city magistrate, Puna, until relieved.

HUMFREY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. Humfrey to act as deputy collector of salt, opium, and Abkari, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel W. P. La Touche, from the 1st inst.

BURNES, Surgeon F., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Dhulla, pending the arrival of Surgeon Major B. C. Keelan.

WEIR—OLLIVANT—Surgeon Major T. S. Weir and Mr. E. K. Ollivant, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay, Nov. 28.

DAVIDSON—The services of Surgeon D. C. Davidson are placed at the disposal of the Town Council, Bombay, in view to his appointment to act as executive officer of health during the absence of Surgeon Major Weir, on privilege leave.

DAVIDSON—Surgeon D. C. Davidson assumed charge of the duties above mentioned from Surgeon Major Weir, on 28th Nov. last.

HART—In consequence of Colonel Hancock, R.E., having returned to duty in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. J. H. E. Hart will revert to chief engineer, 3rd class, from Nov. 22.

HARRISON, Mr. G. McC., is promoted to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Dec. 1.

DIXON, Lieut. F. E., R.E., is brought on the Bombay Establishment as an assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from Nov. 5.

LUCAS, Mr. A., C.S., placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar, reported his arrival at Dharwar on the 30th ult.

## FURLOUGHS.

OLIVER, Mr. J., acting professor of English literature, Elphinstone College, is granted three months' furlough from the date on which Mr. A. Barrett took over charge of the professorship.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months on sick certificate.

POGSON, Mr. C. A., 2nd class assistant collector of salt revenue, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

## MILITARY.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 6.)*

PHILIPS, Major J., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from Nov. 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MILNE—The services of Surg. A. Milne, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander in Chief.

FLETCHER—The following reversion is ordered in the Barrack Branch of the Public Works Department from Nov. 8, consequent on the return from furlough of Sub Cond. J. Mooney, 3rd class barrack master:—Acting Sub Cond. H. Fletcher, to revert to barrack sergeant.

TINLING, Major J. I., General List, Bombay Infantry, is granted leave to England on medical certificate.

ANDERSON—FELLOWS—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Capt. W. R. L. Anderson, and Colonel S. Fellows, S.C.

The following military officers of the Bombay Establishment have been permitted to return to duty, &c.:—

CLEMENTS—MCNEILL—Deaths—Major General J. Clements, retired July 20; Surgeon Sir J. McNeill, retired May 17.

PEAKER—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission:—Lieut. G. Peaker.

FAULKNER, Surgeon A. S., Indian Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for 183 days on medical certificate.

*(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Nov. 30.)*

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WESTERN—Captain C. M., Station Staff, E. 1st R.A., to be staff squadron officer at Kirkeer, with effect from Dec. 1, vice Captain Radford, relieved.

JAMES, Captain M., 1st Sind Horse, officiating second squadron commander, 2nd Sind Horse, to be second squadron commander.

COOPER, Surgeon R. 2nd Sind Horse, officiating in medical charge of

the 3rd N.L.I., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon P. Carson, appointed to the officiating charge of the 1st Regiment N.I. GRANT, Capt. J., 14th N.I., wing officer 1st N.I., to officiate as wing commander.

MISTRI, Surgeon K. H., 29th N.I., to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon H. Adey, on furlough until further orders.

JOHNSON—With reference to G.O.C., it is notified that the 1st prize for the essay has been awarded to No. 2,940 Ag. Lance Sergeant W. Johnson, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, and the prize to No. 4,161 Ag. Corporal A. E. Openheim, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is intimated that Capt. H. A. Rig, 5-1, Northern Division R.A., has been promoted half-pay major from Oct. 23.

An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Majors D. V. Shutland, M-1, and E. H. Holley, Q-1, R.A.

BAXTER—With reference to G.O.C. of Aug. 24, 1882, Lieut. C. F. Baxter, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is, under instructions from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to the Regimental Depot for duty instead of Lieut. Capel-Cure.

ROBINSON—The name of Surgeon Major A. B. Robinson, A.M.D., is added to the list of time-expired medical officers published in G.O.C. of 1883.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified:—

Brigadier General C. E. Oldershaw, C.B., commanding Sind District, Nov. 9; Major W. Marshall, S.C., wing commander, 25th N.L.I., Nov. 23; Major J. G. McRae, S.C., conservator of forests, Sind, Oct. 10; Surgeon Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., I.M.D., Nov. 23.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Persian, according to the H.S.:—

ANNESLEY, Brigadier General A. L., A.G., Bombay Army.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BEDFORD—Lieut. Col. J. H. Bedford, R.E., Bombay, Calcutta, and Coonoor, from Dec. 16, to June 15, 1884, on private affairs.

CARTER—2nd N.I.—Lieut. R. L. B. Carter, for 120 days, from Nov. 22, on medical certificate.

ASHBY-MALONEY—The undermentioned commissioned and medical warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut. J. S. Ashby, S.C., to three months on medical certificate; Apothecary J. B. Maloney, to one month on medical certificate.

## INDIA OFFICE.

DEC. 20.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. S. Massy, S.C., Major J. M. Trotter, S.C., Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Col. F. C. Singleton, S.C.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., 275 days; Major A. G. Hartshorne, Inf., six months; Major T. O. Wingate, S.C., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. Major T. B. W. P. Johnston, six months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. P. Thornton, S.C., Col. R. B. Chambers, S.C., Lieut. Col. R. Eardley-Wilmot, Inf., Lieut. Col. W. L. Samuels, S.C., Capt. G. W. Martin, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. R. Beatty, Inf., Lieut. G. P. M. Prichard, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. B. Warden, S.C.

DEC. 21.

Her Majesty has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List of the Staff Corps:—

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. Col. James Shrubbs Iredell.

Her Majesty has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List:—

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Capt. Samuel George Drury Turner.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

HAVELOCK—Dec. 18, at 15, Montpelier-villas, Brighton, the wife of Lieut. Col. Havelock, Madras Staff Corps, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

PAUL—RITCHIE—Dec. 20, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, Herbert Woodfield Paul, Barrister at law, to Elinor Rudworth Ritchie, youngest daughter of the late Hon. William Ritchie, Advocate General of Bengal and in Lord Canning's Viceroyalty, Legal Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

### DEATHS.

MURRAY—At sea, on the way to Melbourne, Major Archibald Gibson Murray, late of the Madras Staff Corps, aged 47.

THORNTON—Oct. 20, at 61, Warwick-square, London, Louisa Chichelianna, daughter of the late R. C. Plowden, and beloved wife of Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 68.

WEIR—Dec. 13, at 6, Rutland-road, Hammersmith, Frank Carruthers, the youngest son of the late Capt. William Weir, 103rd Regt. (Royal Bombay Fusiliers), aged 16.

WILLIAMS—Dec. 19, at the residence of her aunt, Lady Hay, Halton, Putney, Miss Annie Maria Williams, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Fitzherbert Williams, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CAMERON—Nov. 26, at Bellary, the wife of Andrew Cameron, S. M. Ray Hospett, of a son.

CORNISH—Nov. 21, at Indrogram, Cachar, the wife of E. S. Cornish, of a daughter.

CROUDACE—Nov. 1, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of C. H. Croudace, Superintendent of Works, N.E.S. Railway, of a daughter.

DOWN—Dec. 1, at Belgum, the wife of J. E. Down, Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DUKES—Nov. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Ernest A. Dukes, of a son.

GUTTTELING—Nov. 30, at 52-1, Park-street, Calcutta, the wife of M. Gutteling, of a son.

GWYTHYR—Nov. 17, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. T. Gwyther, D.P.W., of a daughter.

HILL—Nov. 28, at Camateati, Mirzapur, the wife of Edgar Hill, of twins, boy and girl.

HUME—Nov. 28, at Calcutta, the wife of J. T. Hume, solicitor, of a son.

MACKINNON—Nov. 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. Vincent Mackinnon, of a daughter.

MCARTHUR—Nov. 24, at Howrah, Mrs. James McArthur, E.I.R., of a daughter.

QUINN—Nov. 17, at Vizianagram, the wife of Surgeon Thomas Quinn, Maharajah's service, a daughter.

SHUBRICK—Nov. 27, at Ootacamund, the wife of R. L. Shubrick, a daughter.

STUART—Nov. 2, at Durbhunga, the wife of Harry Stuart, a daughter.

TOKER—Nov. 30, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Toker, 18th Regiment N.I., a daughter.

WALPOLE—Nov. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert S. Walpole, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BOLTON—DULTON—Nov. 28, at Calcutta, Alfred D. Bolton, Mozufferpore, barrister-at-law, (Middle Temple), to Emily Grace, daughter of J. Dulton, Winton House, Leamington, Warwickshire.

FLETCHER—GARDINER—Dec. 1, at Puna, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, Frederick William Fletcher, to Eva Florence Gardiner, second daughter of J. Gardiner, Esq.

LICHFIELD—SPREAD—Nov. 8, at Mussoorie, Edward Ferdinand Lichfield, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to Annie, daughter of the late Captain C. H. D. Spread, Invalid Establishment, formerly of the 72nd Regiment N. I.

ROUTH—MACLEOD—Nov. 12, at Motiharee, Reginald S. Routh, son of the Rev. T. W. Routh, Tylehurst, Reading, to Flora, daughter of M. N. Macleod, Portarlinton, Ireland.

WOODWARD—MACTIER—Nov. 28, at Satara, by the Rev. J. H. Blunt, M.A., Hildersden Woodward, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Annie, second daughter of R. F. Mactier, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

### DEATHS.

DUNCAN—November 28, at Madras, James Duncan, late of the D.P.W., Madras Presidency, aged 72 years.

EVANS—November 28, at Dindigul, the infant son of Mr. J. E. Evans. FINDON—November 19, at Allahabad (buried at Jamalpore), Charlotte Augusta, widow of the late John Findon, East Indian Railway.

GOOD—Nov. 18, at Dacca, Eastern Bengal, George Edmund, infant son of Edmund Good, Port Officer, Chittagong, aged 11 months.

GRIFFITH—November 28, at Raimehal, Thomas Douglas Griffiths, indigo planter, aged 40 years.

HART—November 26, at Calcutta, Mary Ann, widow of the late Thomas Lay Hart, H.E.I.C.S., aged 70 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

MACMILLAN—Dec. 6, at Bombay, J. F. Macmillan, sub editor of the *Pioneer*, and formerly of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MORTON—Nov. 27, at Lucknow, Gerald de Courcy, infant son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. de C. Morton.

MURRAY—Dec. 2, at Boree-bunder, Margaret Murray, widow of the late James Murray, 78th Highlanders, aged 63 years. Deeply regretted. (London and Glasgow papers please copy.)

PRICE—Nov. 26, at Baitool, A. G. Price, civil surgeon, aged 48.

PRICE—Nov. 30, at Apollo House, Bombay, Joseph Price, of Morpeth, Northumberland, England, late of Messrs. Badham, Pile, and Co., Bombay, aged 32 years. Deeply regretted.

POPE—Nov. 22, at Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency, India, William Henry Archdale, only child of Thomas Archdale Pope, Revenue Survey, aged one year and two months.

The Government of India do not consider it necessary to lay down any rules for the examination of medical officers of Volunteer Corps, as they hold honorary positions in their corps, and are not enrolled, and consequently they are ineligible for the capitation grant. The Government appear to have been misinformed on the point, as many honorary surgeons are enrolled members of Volunteer Corps in India, but possibly the decision may have reference to the special, not ordinary, capitation grant.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 14. Vaering, Cochín; Gineppe Mazzini, Bangkok.—15. Prince Umberto, Calcutta; Ardvar, Calcutta; Paradiso, Rangoon; Stella B., Singapore.—16. Armenia (s), Bombay; City of Carthage (s), Bombay; Altonower (s), Calcutta; Lune, Vizagapatam; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—17. Battistind Madre, Penang; Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Teddington (s), Singapore; Conrad (s), Batavia.—18. H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay; Wm. Symington (s), Bombay; Rothsay (s), Rangoon.—19. Clan Grant (s), Bombay; Brahmin, Calcutta; Governo. (s), Calcutta; Claymore (s), Calcutta; Mirzapore (s), Bombay; Aston Hall (s), Bombay; Glimt, Java; Knarwater (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 30. Oriental (s), Bussorah; Ethiopia (s), London; St. Bernard (s), Cardiff; Dryburg Abbey, Rangoon; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.—Dec. 1. I.G. Dagmar (s), Karachi; I.G. Czar-witch, Karachi; Bangalore (s), Hong Kong.—2. C. Drummond (s), Liverpool; Thames (s), Sydney; Airy Penesa, Lambo; Agra (s), London; Chikka (s), Rangoon; Pachamba (s), Karachi.—4. Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Mameluke (s), Newport; Dharn Lutchmy, Negapatam.—5. Australia (s), Liverpool; Lamport (s), Newport; Bokhara (s), Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 25. City of Agra (s), Liverpool; Rewa (s), London.—26. Bonnington (s), London; Busheer (s), Rangoon; Kilwa (s), Singapore; Penultieme, Liverpool.—27. Vesta (s), Liverpool; Gryfe, London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 13. Kelvinside, Calcutta; Batavia (s), Batavia; Lady Armstrong (s), Madras.—14. Methven Castle (s), Capetown; Lactura, Calcutta; Glenfalloch (s), Singapore; Teviot (s), Bombay.—15. Deuteros (s), Colombo; Prince Lucien, Rangoon; Brankelow (s), Bombay; Clan Mackay (s), Capetown; Werneth Hall (s), Bombay; Coimbatore, Calcutta; Vellore, Calcutta; Buffalo, East London; Flamsteed (s), Madras; Bosphorus (s), Bombay.—16. Allie (s), Bombay; Helena (s), Singapore.—17. Castelo Dragone, Capetown; Gloria del Mer, East London; August (s), Singapore; Hankow (s), Hong Kong.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 30. Venetia (s), Trieste; Inchborva (s), Hamburg; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.—Dec. 1. Hydaspes (s), China; H.M.S. Serapis, England; Euphrates (s), Karachi; China (s), Genoa; Canton (s), Marseilles; Mount Lebanon (s), Dunkirk; Clan Fraser (s), Galle; Ellora (s), Rangoon.—3. Inchrhona (s), Liverpool; Altacraig (s), Havre.—4. Nore, Coconada; H.M.S. Euryalus, Aden; Agra (s), Marmagao.—5. Atrato (s), Antwerp; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Punjab (s), Persian Gulf.—6. Inchulva (s), Dunkirk; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; Clan Stuart (s), Liverpool; Sahara (s), Port Said; Victoria (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 25. Steamers Purulia, Maharani, Calcutta.—27. City of London.—28. Curlew, Tyrone, and Medina.—29. Culna.—Dec. 2. Busheer, Pemba, Daphne, Bassin.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Dec. 5.—From Venice: Col. J. M. B. Champion, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Glover, Mr. C. West, Miss F. West, Mr. and Mrs. Abel, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. J. Mitarachi, Mr. and Mrs. Cook and infant, Mrs. Collister, Miss Schwarz, Mr. W. H. Nebel, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Laird, Dr. Thost, Mrs. Rose and infant, and Mrs. Macdonald and infant. From Brindisi: Mr. T. G. Mills, Mr. J. F. Kingsley, Mr. A. W. Croft, Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. C. Good, Mr. W. B. Jameson, Lieut. W. B. Watson, Mr. R. C. Russell, the Rev. G. Quinlan, Mr. M. Leslie, Mr. J. W. and Miss Macnabb, Mr. R. Douglas, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Adams, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ross, Mr. Cresswell, and Mr. Proctor-Sims. From London: Mr. Dyson Moore, Mr. C. B. Harter, Dr. McKenna, Mr. J. C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. Adams, Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Osborne and child, Mr. R. Teape, Mr. O. Sheffield, Mrs. Foster, infant, and four children, Mr. J. Blus, Mr. C. Richardson, Mr. W. H. Jervis, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. John and infant, Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee, and Lieut. Col. A. G. and Mrs. Ross.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Ganges*, Dec. 12.—For Bombay: Mr. E. Hand, Colonel Anderson, Mr. Guthrie, Major Sandilands, Mr. J. D. Fitzmaurice, Mr. and Mrs. Stothard, Capt. McCulloch, Mrs. Domoney and children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rowe, Miss Scudamore, Mr. Muller, Miss Muller, Mrs. Rushworth and three children, the Probat Hirkishen Das, Arrura Das, Miss Barrett, Mr. C. Dormer, Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Lieut. R. W. Johnstone, Mrs. Fraser and two sons, Miss Price, Mrs. Payne, Mr. P. Dwyer, Mr. Pancoast, Mrs. Steers, Mr. Danivla, Mr. R. Rosewe.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Nizam*, Dec. 19.—For Calcutta: Two Misses Hoare, Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. Christison and two children, Mr. Maynard, Mr. P. Schillizi, Mr. J. D. Cobbold, Mrs. Osmond's child, Dr. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Hoile and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chalton, Mr. P. Ward. For Bombay: Mr. E. S. Luard, Surgeon Major Roe, Mr. J. W. Baker, Mr. H. J. Tomlinson, Mr. Harriot, Mr. T. Simpson, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mrs. Simpson and child, Mr. Baboo Jomeer, Miss Dennehy, Mr. Horace.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Thames*, Dec. 7.—For London: Mrs. Keith and infant, Mr. W. Duthoit, Major J. Hutchinson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. A. Cooke, General and Mrs. Reay, Surgeon Major C. T. Oldham and Mrs. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Syme, Mr. Addison, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Peath, Mr. England, Mr. Foster, Mr. May, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Coraish, Dr. A. A. Syme, Mr. M. C. Mallik, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, and Mr. J. T. Boyd.

For Venice: Rev. J. E. Clough. For Aden: Mrs. Barley and infant and Surgeon J. Cummins.

## INDIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Times of India*.)

Lieutenant C. R. Burn, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Deputy Surgeon General R. Wolseley, A.M.D., has vacated his appointment of Secretary to the Surgeon General of the British forces, and proceeds home shortly.

An exchange of places on the roster of Indian service has been sanctioned between Paymasters Fenton and Brett, and the latter officer proceeds home during the present trooping season.

The city troops of H. H. the Nizam have hitherto been paid in *suggur* rupees; but a change for the better has just been introduced. The regiments under the command of Captain Finglass are now paid in *halla siccas*, and the officers and men are satisfied.

Mr. Gregson, the well-known temperance lecturer, is now on his annual tour, visiting all the divisional cantonments in India. He expects to finish the Bengal Presidency by Christmas, and then at the invitation of his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, will visit the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore, after which the Bombay and Punjab cantonments will be visited.

It is probable that Captain Lord Alweyn Compton, A.D.C., will resign his appointment on the Viceroy's staff in time to proceed home with his regiment, the 10th Hussars.

The Indian Government ship *Czrewitch*, 900 tons, Captain W. C. Hotham, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Kurrachee, in tow with the I. G. steamship *Dagmar*, with the following details:—Two Europeans, rank and file; two clerks, Commissariat Department; eight native rank and file; thirty-five public followers, twenty-nine women and thirty-one children.

The troopship *Clive* is expected in Calcutta shortly. She is intended to convey the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry back to the Madras Presidency, in addition to other troop services between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. The 14th M.N.I. from Dorunda and Hazaribagh is expected in Calcutta on the 29th ultimo. The women, children, and followers of the regiment are now at Hazaribagh, and will be trained to the Presidency from Giridhi. The 14th M.N.I. have now been several years absent from their own Presidency.

The *Pioneer* says:—The Kirkee Factory has managed to get so bad a name that complaints are readily forthcoming about any ammunition that it issues. But its reputation, it may be hoped, will be to some extent rehabilitated by the report of the Special Committee which, under the orders of the Government of India, was lately convened to test the Snider ball ammunition now made at the factory. After a series of searching proofs, lasting over a period of five weeks, the committee have come to the conclusion that the ammunition in question is thoroughly sound and serviceable, and the verdict has been endorsed by the Woolwich authorities to whom it was also submitted. The Bombay Army will, therefore, have the satisfaction of knowing that, whatever the defects of the past, the powder and shot now supplied to them are as good as can be made anywhere; and if the shooting should be bad, officers will at least be saved from the unsatisfactory idea that defective materials may be at the bottom of the matter.

A Nagpore correspondent writes on the 1st instant:—A meeting of the State Railway employes was held here at the Museum this morning at about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of starting a Volunteer corps. There were present—Mr. James Conder, officiating manager of the railway; Mr. F. L. Brown, examiner of railway accounts, Central Provinces; Mr. Luckstedt, superintendent, way and works, and others. After Mr. Conder had read the rules laid down by the Government, it was proposed and carried unanimously that he should be appointed captain of the new corps, and that Mr. Drakeford, the locomotive workshop foreman, should be appointed lieutenant. Mr. Conder, having thanked those present for the honour done him, suggested that papers should be circulated on the spot for the purpose of securing the signatures of those who wished to join. As many as 85 names were promptly given in.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Meerut on the 2nd instant for Calcutta. The Royal party made a brief stay at Allahabad, and having been joined by H. E. Sir James Ferguson, who was travelling from Bombay to attend the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition, continued their journey to Calcutta, arriving there on Monday morning, Dec. 3.

Their Royal Highnesses, after witnessing the Exhibition, were to leave for Meerut.

At Calcutta their Royal Highnesses met with an enthusiastic reception from all classes of the community. A noteworthy feature of the proceedings being a parade of 800 Volunteers in honour of the occasion.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—Dec. 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |        |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Four per Cent. ..                | Rs. 98 | to 99½ |
| Four-and-a Half per Cent. ..     | 102½   | to 103 |
| Fifteen Years' Debenture Loan .. | —      | —      |
| Ten years ..                     | —      | —      |
| Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds .. | 108    | —      |

## BANKS.

| INDIAN BANKS                    | Paid-up | Cash  |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                 | Rs.     | Rates |
| Bank of Bombay ..               | 500     | 752   |
| Bank of Bengal ..               | 500     | 840   |
| Bank of Madras ..               | 500     | 640   |
| Agra ..                         | 500     | 131   |
| Chartered of India and China .. | 20      | 330   |
| Chartered Mercantile ..         | 25      | 200   |
| Hong Kong and Shanghai ..       | 28      | 700   |
| National of India ..            | 12½     | 85    |
| Oriental ..                     | 25      | 160   |

## LAND COMPANIES

|                 |       |     |
|-----------------|-------|-----|
| New Colaba ..   | 700   | 800 |
| Frere ..        | 150   | 1   |
| Mazagon ..      | 2,000 | 30  |
| Port Canning .. | 1,050 | 385 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Akbar Cotton ..           | 2,850 | 1,140 |
| Albert Ginning ..         | 500   | 500   |
| Albert, Karachi ..        | 1,100 | 1,140 |
| Apollo (small shares) ..  | 2,200 | 380   |
| Bellary ..                | 1,000 | 575   |
| Berar Cotton Ginning ..   | 500   | 385   |
| New Indian ..             | 125   | 215   |
| Broach Cotton Ginning ..  | 250   | 66    |
| Carwar ..                 | 1,500 | —     |
| Colaba ..                 | 1,880 | 1,275 |
| Dholera Ginning ..        | 300   | 200   |
| East India ..             | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Fort ..                   | 8,500 | 2,475 |
| French ..                 | 500   | 625   |
| Sind ..                   | 750   | 600   |
| Mofussil ..               | 400   | 420   |
| Princes of Wales ..       | 500   | 650   |
| Sind and Punjab Cotton .. | 1,100 | 1,250 |
| Sassoon ..                | 500   | 500   |
| Volkart ..                | 400   | 790   |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ahmedabad ..                       | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| Anglo-Indian ..                    | 100   | 140   |
| Alfred Manufacturing ..            | 500   | 525   |
| Alliance Spinning ..               | 700   | 920   |
| Bhowanuggur Mills ..               | 100   | 41    |
| Bombay United ..                   | 1,000 | 1,035 |
| Bombay Saw Mills ..                | 1,000 | 510   |
| Central India S. and W. Co. ..     | 500   | 710   |
| Coorla Mills ..                    | 1,000 | 830   |
| D. Spinning ..                     | 2,000 | 520   |
| Hindustan ..                       | 1,000 | 1,050 |
| Hyderabad Spinning ..              | 1,000 | 1,220 |
| Khandeish ..                       | 1,000 | 725   |
| Madras ..                          | 1,250 | —     |
| Madras United ..                   | 1,000 | 3,100 |
| Manches ..                         | 50    | —     |
| Mazagon Spinning ..                | 250   | 250   |
| National Spinning ..               | 1,000 | 990   |
| New Great Eastern ..               | 1,000 | 1,075 |
| Oriental ..                        | 625   | 720   |
| Princes of Wales Spinning ..       | 500   | 280   |
| Princes of Wales Fire Insurance .. | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| Sholapore Mills ..                 | 1,000 | 1,540 |
| Victoria Mills ..                  | 1,000 | 800   |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

|                                      |          |     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Great Indian Peninsula Con. Stock .. | 278-3-0  | 350 |
| Do. New 40 Shares ..                 | 100-14-6 | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 65-7-3   | —   |
| Do. do. ..                           | 21-14-1  | —   |
| Do. New 41 Shares ..                 | —        | —   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bombay Ice Manufactory ..       | 100   | 108   |
| Bombay Burma Trading ..         | 1,500 | 4,750 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..  | 10    | —     |
| Karachi Landing and Shipping .. | 300   | par   |
| Treacher and Co. ..             | 500   | 1,275 |
| Thacker and Co. ..              | 100   | 1,175 |

## CALCUTTA.—Dec. 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                  |           |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| % Promissory Notes ..            | Rs. 98 14 | to 98 15  |
| 4% of 1870 (1885) ..             | 100 8     | to 100 10 |
| 4% of 1871, reduced to 4 p.c. .. | —         | —         |
| 4% of 1872-79 (1893) ..          | 102 12    | to 102 13 |
| 4% of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ..  | 102 12    | to 102 13 |
| Debentures of 1867 (1882) ..     | —         | —         |

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

|                     |           |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 6 of 1864 (1884) .. | Rs. 100 0 | to 100 8  |
| 6 of 1865 (1885) .. | 100 8     | to 101 0  |
| 6 of 1866 (1886) .. | 102 0     | to 102 4  |
| 6 of 1867 (1887) .. | 103 0     | to 103 4  |
| 6 of 1870 (1890) .. | 107 12    | to 108 12 |
| 6 of 1872 (1892) .. | 108 12    | to 109 12 |
| 5 of 1878 (1908) .. | 108 12    | to 109 12 |

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

|                                | Paid. | Price.     |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Agra ..                        | 519   | 105 to 128 |
| Agra Savings ..                | 100   | 127 to 128 |
| Allahabad ..                   | 100   | 130 to 131 |
| Alliance of Simla ..           | 100   | 135 to 136 |
| Bank of Bengal ..              | 500   | 850 to 851 |
| Do. of Upper India ..          | 100   | 130 to 131 |
| Delhi and London ..            | 425   | 219 to 221 |
| Himalaya ..                    | 100   | 120 to 121 |
| Mussonie ..                    | 100   | 115 to 116 |
| National of India ..           | 100   | 99 to 100  |
| Simla Bank Corporation ..      | 500   | 549 to 550 |
| Unconquered Services (Agra) .. | 100   | 93 to 94   |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

|                      |      |            |
|----------------------|------|------------|
| Asiatic Jute ..      | 500  | 31 to 32   |
| Bally Paper Mills .. | 500  | 104 to 105 |
| Bamangore ..         | 500  | 84 to 85   |
| Bengal Coal ..       | 1000 | 150 to 151 |
| Bengal Ironwork ..   | 100  | 80 to 81   |

|                                   |      |              |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Bengal Mills ..                   | 500  | 1200 to 1300 |
| Bengal Silk Co. ..                | 100  | 90 to 100    |
| Bonded Warehouse ..               | 445  | 385 to 390   |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ..           | 100  | 44 to 45     |
| Budge-Budge Jute Mills ..         | 80   | 98 to 100    |
| Burrakur Coal ..                  | 100  | 135 to 140   |
| Calcutta Docking ..               | 700  | 100 to 110   |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ..             | 100  | 171 to 175   |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ..             | 85   | 75 to 80     |
| Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar .. | 100  | 122 to 125   |
| Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..       | 100  | 115 to 120   |
| Darjiling Himalayan Railway ..    | 100  | 95 to 100    |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ..            | 100  | 58 to 60     |
| Eastern Bengal Railway ..         | 420  | 300 to 310   |
| East Indian Railway ..            | 420  | 300 to 310   |
| Equitable Coal ..                 | 250  | 210 to 215   |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ..  | 100  | 48 to 50     |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ..           | 200  | 220 to 225   |
| Gouripore ..                      | 100  | 84 to 85     |
| Great Eastern Hotel ..            | 100  | 110 to 115   |
| Howrah Docking ..                 | 100  | 140 to 145   |
| Howrah Mills ..                   | 100  | 84 to 85     |
| India General Steam Navigation .. | 1000 | 1700 to 1780 |
| Kamerhaty Jute Mills ..           | 50   | 125 to 130   |
| Labour Transportation ..          | 100  | 112 to 115   |
| Landing and Shipping ..           | 100  | 112 to 115   |
| Merchants' Steam Tug ..           | 500  | 150 to 155   |
| Murree Brewery ..                 | 100  | 83 to 85     |
| Naini Tal Brewery ..              | 100  | 90 to 95     |
| Nasmyth's Patent Press ..         | 100  | 30 to 35     |
| Nanthpore Indigo ..               | 100  | 98 to 100    |
| New Beerboom Coal ..              | 100  | 98 to 100    |
| Oriental Jute Manufacturing ..    | 410  | 150 to 155   |
| Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ..     | 100  | 78 to 80     |
| Rajmahal Stone ..                 | 100  | 89 to 90     |
| Ramlakshypore Press ..            | 100  | 54 to 55     |
| Raneesungur Coal Association ..   | 100  | 54 to 55     |
| Riverside Press ..                | 30   | 88 to 90     |
| Rustumjee Twine and Canvas ..     | 100  | 257½ to 260  |
| R. Scott Thomson and Co. ..       | 100  | 280 to 285   |
| Seinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail ..   | 100  | 62 to 65     |
| Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ..    | 100  | 90 to 95     |
| Strand Bank Press ..              | 100  | 104 to 105   |
| Watson's Patent Press ..          | 100  | 104 to 105   |

## TEA COMPANIES.

|                                   |     |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ..    | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| Amicable (Assam) ..               | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| Amuluckie ..                      | 100 | 95 to 100  |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 91 to 95   |
| Assam ..                          | 420 | 350 to 375 |
| Balasun (Darjiling) ..            | 100 | 93 to 95   |
| Baree (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | nominal    |
| Bengal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 60 to 65   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 80  | 45 to 50   |
| Bishnauth (Assam) ..              | 200 | 240 to 245 |
| Do. contributory ..               | 100 | 120 to 125 |
| Borelli (Assam) ..                | 410 | 160 to 165 |
| Borsillah (Assam) ..              | 100 | 100 to 105 |
| Burkhola (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 56 to 60   |
| Central Cachar ..                 | 200 | 122 to 125 |
| Central Terai (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 72 to 75   |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 95 to 100  |
| Chota Nagpore ..                  | 100 | 67 to 70   |
| Cinnatollah ..                    | 100 | 100 to 105 |
| Colonial (Assam) ..               | 100 | 60 to 65   |
| Coocheela (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 78 to 80   |
| Cutlecherra (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 100 to 105 |
| Darjiling ..                      | 100 | 115 to 120 |
| Dedur Kosh (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 30 to 35   |
| Dehing (Assam) ..                 | 90  | 57 to 60   |
| Dehra Doon ..                     | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ..      | 100 | 98 to 100  |
| Durrung (Assam) ..                | 100 | 65 to 70   |
| Eastern Cachar ..                 | 100 | 70 to 75   |
| East Indian, Assam, and Cachar .. | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Gielle (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 76 to 80   |
| Gowhaty (Assam) ..                | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Grob (Assam) ..                   | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Holta (Kangra) ..                 | 100 | 75 to 80   |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 100 to 105 |
| Hoolongorie (Assam) ..            | 100 | 82 to 85   |
| Indian Terai ..                   | 500 | 530 to 535 |
| Jellapore (Cachar) ..             | 250 | 200 to 205 |
| Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ..           | 100 | 30 to 35   |
| Kalocherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 63 to 65   |
| Kangra Valley ..                  | 100 | par.       |
| Kornafuli (Chittagong) ..         | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Kunafpore (Cachar) ..             | 100 | 32 to 35   |
| Kurseong and Darjiling ..         | 250 | 145 to 150 |
| Do. contributory ..               | 200 | 130 to 135 |
| Kurseong and Terai ..             | 100 | 100 to 105 |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ..                | 100 | 220 to 225 |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ..             | 100 | 64 to 65   |
| Longview (Darjiling) ..           | 100 | 105 to 110 |
| Lookah ..                         | 100 | 145 to 150 |
| Lower Assam ..                    | 27½ | 20 to 25   |
| Luckimpore (Assam) ..             | 410 | 60 to 65   |
| Majagram (Cachar) ..              | 100 | 60 to 65   |
| Mim (Darjiling) ..                | 100 | 80 to 85   |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ..            | 100 | 40 to 45   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 30 to 35   |
| Moran (Assam) ..                  | 80  | 30 dis.    |
| Mothola (Assam) ..                | 100 | 80 to 85   |
| Do. contributory ..               | 90  | 71 to 75   |
| Mungledye (Assam) ..              | 410 | 100 to 105 |
| Mutuck (Assam) ..                 | 200 | 100 to 105 |
| Do. contributory ..               | 125 | 73 to 75   |
| New Falloohi (Darjiling) ..       | 100 | 100 to 105 |
| New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ..         | 410 | 50 to 55   |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 30  | 120 to 125 |
| Nutanpore (Cachar) ..             | 200 | 100 to 105 |
| Phoenix (Cachar) ..               | 85  | 78 to 80   |
| Punkabaree (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 95 to 100  |
| Puttarea (Sylhet) ..              | 100 | 55 to 60   |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ..              | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Sapakat ..                        | 100 | 130 to 135 |
| Second Mutual Cachar ..           | 56  | par.       |
| Seemah ..                         | 200 | 100 to 105 |
| Singbulli and Murnah ..           | 100 | 104 to 105 |
| Singal (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 90 to 95   |
| Sorn (Darjiling) ..               | 100 | 97 to 100  |
| Springdale (Darjiling) ..         | 100 | 200 to 205 |
| Sungoo River (Chittagong) ..      | 100 | 50 to 55   |
| Teesta (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 75 to 80   |
| Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ..      | 100 | 124 to 125 |
| Ting Ling (Darjiling) ..          | 95  | 114 to 115 |
| Tukvar (Darjiling) ..             | 100 | 100 to 105 |
| Upper Assam ..                    | 410 | 85 to 90   |

## MADRAS.—Nov. 26.

|  |    |               |
|--|----|---------------|
| Four per cents ..                        | 1½ | dis to 1 dis. |
| Four and half per cents 1879 ..          | 3½ | pre to 3½ do. |
| Four and half per cents 1878 (1893) ..   | 3½ | to 3½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1870 (1885) ..   | 3½ | to 3½ do.     |
| Four and half per cents 1871 (1881) ..   | —  | to do.        |
| Five per cent. Debentures 1867 (1882) .. | —  | to do.        |
| Bank of Madras Shares ..                 | 28 | to 29 do.     |

## EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

|                     | BOMBAY.       | CALCUTTA.     | MADRAS.       |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banks, demand ..    | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 9-16d.  |
| Do. Tele. ..        | 1s. 7 11-3ad. | —             | —             |
| Do. 3 mo. sight ..  | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Do. 6 do. ..        | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Cred 6 mo. sight .. | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Doc. 6 mo. sight .. | —             | 1s. 7 13-3ad. | 1s. 8 1-16d.  |
| Do. 3 do. ..        | —             | —             | 1s. 7 13-16d. |

## LONDON.—Dec. 24.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  | Price.      |
|--|-------------|
| 3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ..        | 102 to 102½ |
| 4 Do. October 10, 1888 ..              | 103 to 103½ |
| 4 India Enforced Paper ..              | 79½ to 80½  |
| 4 Do. do. 1885 ..                      | —           |
| 4 Do. do. 1893 ..                      | 82 to 82½   |
| 4 Do. do. Rupee Deb. 1882 ..           | —           |
| 4 Do. Bonds £1,000 (Redem. on 1st) ..  | —           |
| 4 Do. under £1,000 (months' notice) .. | —           |
| 4 Do. Deb. Aug. 1884, £1,000 & £500 .. | 100 to 100½ |
| 6 Ceylon, 1882 and 1883 ..             | —           |
| 4 Do. ..                               | 101 to 103  |
| 4 Mauritius, 1881 ..                   | 102 to 104  |
| 6 Do. 1895-96 ..                       | 115 to 120  |
| 4 Do. ..                               | 100 to 102  |
| 4 Straits Settlements Government ..    | 100 to 102  |

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

|                                    | Price.     |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p. c. .. | 105 to 107 |
| East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. .. | 120 to 122 |
| Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. .. | 106 to 108 |
| Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. cent. ..  | 104 to 106 |
| South Indian, 4½ per cent. ..      | 110 to 112 |

## RAILWAYS.

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. .. | 146 to 148 |
| Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ..  | 154 to 156 |
| E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1933 ..   | 25 to 25½  |
| Do. Ann. B. 4½ per ann. (less 1%) ..  | 24½ to 24½ |
| Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4% ..         | 135 to 137 |
| Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ..     | 140 to 145 |
| Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ..     | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 do. ..                      | all        |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 119 to 121 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | 113 to 115 |
| Oude & Rohilkund, g. p. c. ..         | 126 to 128 |
| Scind, Pun. & Delhi, g. p. c. ..      | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 5 p. c. shares ..             | 5          |
| South Indian, guar 5 per cent. ..     | 126 to 128 |
| Do. do. 4½ do. ..                     | —          |
| Nizam's State Rail., 6 p. c. gua. ..  | 100        |

## TELEGRAPHS.

|                                      |     |        |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Eastern ..                           | 10½ | 10½    | to 10½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Oct., 1883 ..      | 100 | —      | to —   |
| Do. 5 p. c. do. Aug., 1887 ..        | 100 | 101 to | 108    |
| Do. 6 per cent. Preference ..        | 10  | 13 to  | 13½    |
| Eastern Exten., Austr. & China ..    | 10  | 11½ to | 11½    |
| Do. 6 p. c. Deb., Feb., 1897 ..      | 100 | 108 to | 111    |
| Do. 5½ (A. G. S.) Deb. Sec., 1900 .. | —   | 103 to | 107    |
| Do. registered, repayable 1900 ..    | —   | 103 to | 107    |
| Indo-European ..                     | 25  | 31½ to | 34½    |

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province and Department, and the period from which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Allen, Lieut. B. S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Allison, Surg. H. M.D., 1 y., from May 17, 1883, M.  
Anderson, Lieut. Col. W. C. S.C., 1 y., fr. Mar. 30, '83, B.  
Angelo, Lieut. F. W. P. S.C., 1 yr., from April 19, '83, B.  
Armstrong, Col. F. B. C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '82, B.  
Ashby, Lieut. J. S. S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 27, '82, Bo.  
Atkins, Surg. Major H., 2 years, from April 8, 1882, Bo.  
Atkins, Maj. W. Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Austin, Capt. G. B. S.C., 2 years, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Arnott, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 year, Bo.  
Badgley, Maj. W. F. S.C., 2 y., from Mar. 10, '82, B.  
Baker, Lt. L. S. H., S.C. B.  
Barry, Surg. Maj. A. M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '83, M.  
Barrow, Major W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 9, 1883, R.  
Batt, Inspecting Vet. Surg. E. J., 18 ms., fr. May 15, '83, B.  
Beaton, Dy. Surg. Gen. W. B., M.D., fm. July 4, '83, B.  
Bell, Lieut. Col. W. J., S.C.  
Benson, Col. C. A., Inf., 2 years fr. Oct. 1, '82, M.  
Berkeley, Lieut. Col. E. S., 1 y. 250 days, fr. July 5, '82, M.  
Bergman, Lieut. Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Bingham, Capt. C. T. S.C., 3 yrs., from June 17, 1882, B.  
Boileau, Lieut. Col. F. W. S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '83, B.  
Bolton, Lieut. H. J. S.C., 1 year, from April 19, 1883, B.  
Bovill, Surg. E., 21 mos., from Jan. 22, '82, B.  
Bradshaw, Maj. O. M., S.C., 182 d., fr. Aug. 14, '83, M.  
Brake, Brdg. Surg. J., 1 year 347 days, from July 1, '83, B.  
Branniff, Lieut. Col. B. R., Cav., 18 mos. fr. Nov. 10, '82, B.  
Butler, Col. W. H. A., Inf., 1 yr., from Feb. 16, '83, M.  
Burgess, Capt. F. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Nov. 1, 1882, B.  
Burton, Lt. Col. H. M. B., S.C., 2 years, from April 1, '82, B.  
Burrourghs, Surg. G. E., 1 year, from May 17, 1883, Bo.  
Burton, Lieut. Col. N. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 25, '83, B.  
Bushby, Col. J. P., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 7, '83, B.  
Butcher, Lieut. Col. A. D., S.C., 182 d., fr. Sept. 13, '83, B.  
Bythell, Lieut. Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., from May 25, 1883, Bo.  
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 1 yr. 121 d., fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.  
Campbell, Lt. Cl. W. M., R.S., 1 yr., 1 d., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.  
Campendale, Lieut. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., from April 25, '83, B.  
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 1 year, from June 12, '83, B.  
Caulfield, Lieut. Col. St. G., S.C., 3 yrs., fm. Mar. 8, '81, M.  
Chambers, Lieut. Col. J. Unatich, 3 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '81, B.  
Chambers, Lt. Cl. W. E., S.C., 1 yr. 118 d., fr. Apr. 6, '83, B.  
Chandra, Surg. Maj. R. C., 1 yr. 200 d., fr. April 13, '83, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. Col. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '82, B.  
Christopher, Capt. L. W., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Clarke, Col. T. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '82, M.  
Clay, Lieut. Col. A. O. H., S.C., 1 y., fm. Mar. 21, '82, M.  
Cloete, Col. H. D., S.C., 1 year, from Sept. 10, 1883, M.  
Clove, Col. H. P., S.C., 1 yr. 356 d., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.  
Coddington, Lieut. Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. Mar. 8, '83, B.  
Coddington, Major G. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '83, Bo.  
Cole, Lieut. Col. R. A., S.C., 24 yrs., fm. Oct. 1, '81, M.  
Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 3 yrs., fm. May 1, '81, Bo.  
Cones, Surg. G. A., 273 d., from May 1, 1883, B.  
Cook, Brigade Surg. H. M.D., 2 yrs., from May 8, '82, Bo.  
Cotton, Major F. F., R.E., 1 yr. 98 d., fm. Mar. 13, '83, B.  
Couper, Col. J. K., S.C., 24 years, from Feb. 24, '81, B.  
Cox, Major R. E., Inf., 151 mos., fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Cracroft, Lieut. Col. B. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 29, '83, B.  
Crawford, Lieut. Col. H. P. R. F., 2 yrs., fr. May 2, '83, M.  
Curtis, Major Atwill, 2 years, from April 26, 1883, M.  
Dalmahoy, Col. P. C., Inf., 330 d., from April 27, '83, B.  
Dalrymple, Major R. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., M., from May, '83, B.  
Daunt, Col. J. C. V. C., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 22, '83, B.  
Davies, Major H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. July 14, '82, M.  
Davies, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from May 15, 1883, B.  
Dawes, Major T. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from July 11, 1882, B.  
Douglas, Lieut. Col. H. M. D. de W., S.C., 27 y., fm. Mar. 13, '82, B.  
Doveton, Maj. H. R. E., 15 mos., from Dec. 4, '82, Bo.  
Doveton, Major J. C. S.C., 1 yr., fm. May 15, '83, M.  
Dowker, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 y 176 d., fr. May 17, '83, M.  
Ducat, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 year, from June 1, '83, Bo.  
Dundas, Surg. G. A., B.  
Durand, Lieut. A. G. A., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Dec. 8, '82, B.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '83, M.  
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 18 mos. fr. Feb. 9, '83, Bo.  
Ellis, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., 1 yr. 220 d., from April 13, '83, B.  
Emerson, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, 1883, B.  
Eyre, Capt. G. S. S.C., 180 days, B.  
Eyre, Surg. M.S., 1 year, from April 11, 1883, M.  
Eyre, Captain V. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from May 12, '83, B.  
Fagan, Col. G. H. W., Inf., 1 yr., from April 13, '83, Bo.  
Fau kner, Surg. A. S.  
Ferris, Surg. J. E. C., 2 years, April 21, 1882, B.  
Forbes, Major E. M., Inf., 2 years, from April 22, 1883, B.  
Forrest, Capt. R. H., S.C., 3 years, from Mar. 24, '8, B.  
Furlong, Lieut. Col. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 18, 1883, M.  
Ferris, Capt. W. B., S.C., 1 year, fr. Aug. 14, 1883, Bo.  
Garbett, Capt. C. H. V., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 19, '83, B.  
Garrett, Lieut. R. V., S.C., 1 yr., from Nov. 6, 1883, B.  
Gabbett, Lieut. Col. J. S.C., 2 years, fm. May 18, '82, M.  
Galloway, Lt. Col. J. M. C., Cav., 1 yr. 240 d., fm. April 14, '83, M.  
Gausson, Maj. J. H., Infantry, 2 yrs., from April 15, '82, M.  
Georges, Col. T. C., S.C., 1 year 273 d., B.  
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 244 d., fr. July 23, '83, B.  
Goodfellow, Lieut. Col. G. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '82, Bo.  
Gordon, Lt. Col. W. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 17, '82, B.  
Graham, Lieut. Col. G. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. May 6, 1882, B.  
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. May 12, '82, M.  
Gray, Capt. M. A., S.C., 2 year, from June 1, '82, B.  
Grey, Capt. L. J. H., S.C., 1 yr. 203 d., fm. May 28, '83, B.  
Grierson, Major John S.C., 1 year, from April 6, 1883, Bo.  
Griffith, Lieut. Cl. J. G. E., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.  
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 year, from April 1883, B.  
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 2 yrs., fr. April 13, '83, Bo.  
Hall, Col. J. D., S.C., 2 years, from July 4, 1882, Bo.  
Halliday, Maj. G. T., Cav., 1 y 277 d., fm. June 20, '83, B.  
Halkett, Capt. W. G. C., S.C.  
Hanna, Lieut. Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 8, '83, B.  
Harpur, Col. J. S.C., 1 year, from June 5, 1883, Bo.  
Harris, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 18 mos., from Dec. 27, '82, B.  
Hartshorne, Maj. A. G., Inf., 3 yrs., from July 19, '81, B.  
Hatchell, Major D. J., S.C., 1 om Nov. 9, 1883, M.  
Havelock, Lt. Col. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 10, '82, M.  
Headley, Surg. Major, T. H., 1 yr., from April 28, '83, B.

Hicks, Lieut. Col. F. J., S.C., 16 mos. 1d., fr. Feb. 21, '83, M.  
Higginson, Major C. T. M., Cav., 21 mos. fr. Oct. 21, '82, B.  
Hill, Col. E., S.C., 262 d., from Oct. 1, 1883, M.  
Hills, Lieut. Col. G. S. R.E., 3 years, from Feb. 28, '81, B.  
Hills, Col. John R. E. C.B., 1 yr. 256 d., fr. May, '83, Bo.  
Hogg, Capt. H. C. S.C., 1 yr. 149 d., fm. Mar. 1, '83, Bo.  
Hogg, Major T. W. S.C., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, B.  
Hogg, C. J. G. F. S.C., 1 yr. 149 d., fr. Mar. 1, '83, Bo.  
Hore, Major W. S., Inf., 1 yr. 149 d., from June 5, 1883, Bo.  
Howes, Col. A. J., Inf., 9 mos., from May 29, 1883, M.  
Hughes, Surg. Maj. D. E., M.D., 16 mos., fr. April 20, '83, Bo.  
Humfrey, Capt. B. G., S.C., 1 year, from April 22, '83, Bo.  
Hyde, Surg. Major H., 22 mos., fr. Oct. 14, '82, M.  
Ingilis, Major D. W., Infantry, 2 yrs., from April 28, '82, B.  
Iredell, Lt. Cl. J. S., S.C., 3 years, from Dec. 25, '80, Bo.  
Iredell, Col. F. S., Inf., 27 mos., from Dec. 6, '81, Bo.  
Jackson, Major G. C., Cav., 1 y. 273 d., f. May 20, '83, B.  
Jackson, Capt. F. W. S. S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '83, Bo.  
Jackson, Bde. Surg. J. R., M.O., 18 m., fm. June 9, '82, B.  
Jameson, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 years, from Dec. 8, '82, Bo.  
Jameson, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Jenkins, Col. F. H. S.C., 1 yr. 10 d., fr. Sep. 28, '83, B.  
Jenkins, Lt. Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr. 182 d., fr. April 17, '83, M.  
Johnston, Surg. Major T. B. W. F., 247 y., f. Jan. 19, '82, Bo.  
Jones, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 24 years, from Dec. 1, '81, B.  
Jones, Col. G. T., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '83, B.  
Keays, Major W. T., S.C., 2 years, from July 1, '83, Bo.  
Kelly, Surg. Major W. P., 1 y. 193 d., fm. July 18, '82, M.  
Kilkelly, Bde. Surg. C. E., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '82, B.  
Kirkwood, Capt. J. N. S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 6, '83, Bo.  
Kil ton, Surg. Maj. W. H., 2 ys., from Sept. 21, 1883, B.  
King-Harman, Major M. J., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 13, '83, B.  
Knapp, Surg. Major, W. F., 3 yrs., fm. Mar. 18, '81, Bo.  
Lang, Major R. T. M., Cav., 1 yr., from July 7, '83, B.  
Laing, Major W., Inf., 1 y. 122 d., from May 20, '83, Bo.  
La Touche, Col. E. N. D., Inf., 3 yrs., fm. May 19, '82, B.  
La Touche, Lt. Col. W. P. S.C., 5 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '83, Bo.  
Lawrence, Lieut. Col. W. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 28, '83, B.  
Leggett, Lieut. Col. J. B. S.C., 1 y 59 d., f. May 15, '83, M.  
Lewis, Lieut. D. S. S.C., 1 yr., from March 17, 1883, M.  
Lindsell, Lieut. P. B. S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 19, 1883, B.  
Luxmoore, Maj. C. T. P., S.C., 18 m., fr. Oct. 28, '82, M.  
M'Andrew, Col. I. F., S.C., 2 y., fm. Mar. 3, '82, B.  
Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., 3 y., from March 3, '81, Bo.  
Macnaghten, Lt. Col. W. H. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 21, '83, B.  
McCarthy, Surg. Major D. J., 1 year, from May 15, '83, M.  
Macaulay, Major C. E., S.C., 2 years, from May 5, '82, B.  
Macdougall, Lt. Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 7, '83, B.  
Macmullen, Maj. F. W., Cav., 1 yr. 7 ds., Mar. 1, '83, B.  
McGann, Surg. Major T. J. M.  
Mackenzie, Capt. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Malden, Major R. V., S.C., 1 year, from April 27, '83, B.  
Macquoid, Col. R. K., S.C., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
Mac Rury, Surg. Maj. C. W., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 27, '82, Bo.  
MacRae, Capt. A. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 10, 1882, B.  
McRae, Major A. R. T. Inf., 1 yr. 169 d., fr. April 27, '83, Bo.  
McRae, Capt. H. N., S.C., 18 m., from Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Mc Vittle, Surg. Maj. C. E., 1 yr. 103 d., fr. Feb. 20, '83, M.  
Maitland, Major G. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 27, '83, B.  
Mainwaring, Col. R. Q., S.C., 2 y., from Oct. 13, '81, M. B.  
Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., 245 d., fr. Feb. 8, '83, B.  
Mass, Lieut. H. S.  
Mansel, Lt. W. G., S.C., 1 y. 10 d., from April 10, '83, B.  
Mason, Lieut. H. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., from July 1, '83, M.  
Martin, Surg. Maj. D. N., 24 yrs., from Sept. 13, 1881, B.  
Martin, Lieut. E. W. F., S.C., 18 ms., fm. Jan. 21, '83, B.  
Martin, Col. C. Cav., 1 year, from Mar. 20, '83, B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 1 yr., 184 d., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.  
Mathias, Maj. F. H., S.C., 15 mos., from Oct. 6, 1882, M.  
Matthews, Lt. Col. C. R., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 15, '82, B.  
Meiklejohn, Major W. H., Inf., 160 days, fr. June 22, '83, B.  
Mein, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., from Dec. 1, 1882, B.  
Melville, Col. H., Cav., 2 years, from April 24, 1882, B.  
Miller, Lieut. Col. James S.C., 1 year, fr. April 13, '83, B.  
Moran, Surg. James M.D., 1 year, from April 13, 1883, B.  
Morice, Surg. Maj. J. C., 24 y., fm. Feb. 1, '82, B.  
Monteith, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fm. July 17, 1883, Bo.  
Munro Col. W. S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 26, '83, M.  
Murphy, Surg. Maj. P., M.D., 1 year, fr. Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Murphy, Surg. W. R., 1 yr., from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Murray, Lieut. Col. A. S.C., 1 yr. 248 d., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.  
Neill, Maj. A. H. S., S.C., 2 years, from Feb. 23, '83, B.  
Newport, Lt. Cl. C. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 18, '82, Bo.  
Nixon, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, 1883, B.  
Obbard, Lieut. Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., from Dec. 22, '82, M.  
Orchard, Major A. F., S.C., 2 years, fr. April 26, 1883, M.  
Orr, Capt. W. J., S.C., 21 ms., from April 15, '82, B.  
Orr, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 14 mos., B.  
Passy, Lieut. D. D., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Paterson, Major H. S., 1 yr. 15 d., from Sept. 15, '83, B.  
Patterson, Surg. D. A., 1 year, from March 9, 1883, Bo.  
Pemberton, Major, C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 20, '82, Bo.  
Pennycuik, Major John R.E., 1 year, from April 20, '83, M.  
Perreau, Lieut. Col. M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. Mar. 31, '83, B.  
Perkins, Col. Aeneas, C.B., R.E., 18 m., fm. Jan. 16, '83, B.  
Perse, Maj. E., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 17, '83, M.  
Phelps, Lt. Col. R. H., S.C., 2 years, from June 7, '83, M.  
Phelps, Col. A., Inf., 2 years, from May 17, 1883, Bo.  
Pickard-Cambridge, Lt. G. T., 1 year, fr. July 24, '83, B.  
Playfair, Maj. Gen. E. M., R.A., 254 d., fr. May 11, '83, M.  
Poole, Major M. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 17, 1883, M.  
Portman, Maj. A. B., S.C., 7 mos., fr. Sept. 11, '83, Bo.  
Pratt, Lieut. Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr. 144 d., fr. May 4, '83, B.  
Prendergast, Lieut. Col. C. O. L., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 6, '83, B.  
Prendergast, Col. R. S., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '83, M.  
Price, Surg. Major W. M. D., 2 yrs. fr. Sept. 28, '82, M.  
Price, Major R. A., Inf., 1 year, from April 23, 1883, B.  
Pringle, Surg. Maj. R. M.D., 1 yr., from Nov. 9, '83, B.  
Quin, Capt. E., S.C., 174 mos. fr. Nov. 1, '82, M.  
Ranking, Major W. L., Inf., 1 y., from May 14, 1883, M.  
Reay, Maj. E. R., 13 mos., from Sept. 28, 1883, Bo.  
Reid, Col. A. T., S.C., from Oct. 3, 1883, Bo.  
Rendle, Lieut. A. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 24, '82, M.  
Rennick, Major H. de P., S.C., 1 yr. 273 d., fm. April 8, '82, B.  
Robertson, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 24 yrs., fm. Jan. 2, '82, B.  
Richardson, Surg. Maj. J., 1 year, from April 1, '83, B.  
Rivett-Cornac, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '83, B.  
Roberts, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 29, 1883, B.  
Roome, Col. F. S., S.C., 18 ms., from March 2, '82, Bo.  
Ross, Lieut. Col. F. J. T., 2 yrs., from April 30, '82, Bo.  
Rowcroft, Lt. Col. F. S. C., 1 yr. 20 d., fm. Feb. 15, '83, B.  
Rutherford, Col. T. W., S.C., 21 m., fm. May 26, 1882, B.

Sanderson, Bde. Surg. A., M.D., 9 m., fr. Mar. 23, '83, M.  
Sankey, Major Gen. R. H., C.B., R.E., M.  
Sawyer, Capt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 91 d., fr. April 12, '83, Bo.  
Seton, Lieut. Col. W. S., S.C.  
Seward, Surg. Maj. G. E., M.D., 2 yrs. fr. Oct. 13, '82, Bo.  
Sexton, Surg. Major E. M.D., 1 yr. 354 d., fm. April 20, '83, M.  
Shakespeare, Lt. Col. H. A., Cav., 1 yr., fm. July 14, '83, B.  
Shaw, Surg. Maj. J. C., 1 yr. 14 d., fr. Aug. 19, '83, B.  
Sibthorp, Col. L. H., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 2, '83, Bo.  
Simpson, Captain R. S., S.C., 1 year, fr. April 11, '83, Bo.  
Singleton, Lieut. Col. F. C., S.C., 1 y., fr. Nov. 21, '83, M.  
Skinner, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr. from March 3, '83, M.  
Smith, Lieut. Col. F. J., 2 yr. from May 30, 1882, Bo.  
Smith, Surg. Maj. J., 1 yr. 120 d., fr. July 31, 1883, M.  
Smithers, Col. O. F., S.C., 1 year, from March 23, 1883, M.  
Smyth, Maj. R. E. S., Inf., 24 yrs., from Nov. 15, '81, B.  
Stafford, Col. B. T., S.C., 23 ms., from April 21, 1883, B.  
Stephens, Capt. H. Fitz G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '83, B.  
Stevens, Lieut. Col. G. S.C., 1 year, from April 29, '83, Bo.  
Stewart, Major D. J., Inf., 14 mos., from Feb. 2, '83, B.  
Stewart, Major H. S., S.C., 1 y., from May 21, 1883, M.  
Strahan, Surg. Maj. A. B., 3 yrs., from May 6, 1881, B.  
Street, Surg. A. W. F., 1 year, from May 1, 1883, Bo.  
Stuart, Maj. W. T., S.C., 1 yr. 39 ds., fm. Jan. 7, '83, B.  
Stuart, Lieut. C. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from April 11, 1883, B.  
Sturt, Col. C. S., Inf., 18 mo., from Jan. 16, '83, Bo.  
Sturt, Lieut. R. N., S.C., 1 year, from Mar. 17, '83, B.  
Tabuteau, Maj. T. R., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 27, '83, M.  
Taylor, Lieut. Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 1, '82, M.  
Taylor, Maj. A. F., S.C., 2 years, from March 25, 1883, B.  
Thomas, Lt. Col. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., from May 26, '83, M.  
Thompson, Lieut. Col. Ross, R.E., 1 yr., fr. April 11, '83, M.  
Tintley, Lieut. G. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 31, '83, Bo.  
Tinnlag, Major J. I., Inf., Nov. 10, 1883, M.  
Tonnochy, Lt. V. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 30, '83, B.  
Townsend, Dep. Surg. Gen., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 4, '83, B.  
Travers, Lieut. E. A., S.C., 1 year, from April 10, '83, B.  
Trevor, Maj. E. A., R.E., 1 yr. 273 d., from Mar. 2, '83, B.  
Tucker, Col. H. St. G., C.B., Inf., 1 yr. 5 d., fr. Apr. '83, B.  
Tulloch, Col. A. S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 1, '83, B.  
Tuohy, Surg. F. J., 24 yrs., from Nov. 21, '81, B.  
Van Heythuysen, Col. H. R.M., 18 m., fr. Sept. 1, '82, Bo.  
Walker, Lieut. Gen. J. T., C.B., R.E., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 13, '83, Bo.  
Walker, Col. G. A., S.C., 2 yrs. fr. Dec. 1, 1882, M.  
Walters, Col. R. A., S.C., 21 m., from June 7, 1882, M.  
Weldon, Lieut. Col. F. S.C., 25 mos., from Feb. 3, '82, M.  
Welsh, Surg. Major J. T., M.D., 18 mos. fr. Oct. 27, '82, Bo.  
Welman, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, 1883, M.  
Western, Lieut. J. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fm. April 21, '83, M.  
Western, G., 1st Class Vet. Surg., 21 mos., fm. Jan. 22, '82, M.  
Weston, Major G. E., Inf., 2 years, from June 1, '83, M.  
Westmorland, Lt. Cl. I. P. R. E., 2 yrs., fm. Feb. 3, '82, B.  
Westropp, Col. G. R. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fm. April 8, '82, Bo.  
Willoughby, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 133 d., fr. Sept. 28, '83, Bo.  
Wilkins, Surg. T. J. H., 1 yr. 260 d., fr. Feb. 24, '83, M.  
Wilkins, Major W. H., S.C., 273 d., from June 8, '83, B.  
Williams, Col. L. H., S.C., 72 d., fr. Aug. 28, 1883, B.  
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C., 21 mos. fr. Oct. 25, '82, B.  
Way, Lieut. H. G. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, 1883, M.  
Wray, Capt. J. W., S.C., 8 m., 9 d., fr. June 19, '83, Bo.  
Wright, Surg. F. W., 2 years, from April 20, 1883, Bo.  
Yeld, Surg. H. P., 2 years, from Nov. 24, '82, B.  
Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 13 m., from Aug. 19, '82, Bo.  
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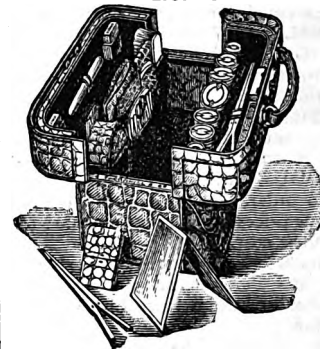


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FROM THE ZEMINDARS AND OTHER LANDHOLDERS OF BENGAL.

BENGAL AND BEHAR LANDHOLDERS' MEETING AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

### THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE PETITION TO THE VICEROY AGAINST THE BENGAL  
TENANCY BILL.  
FROM THE ZEMINDARS AND OTHER LANDHOLDERS OF  
BENGAL.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE ZEMINDARS AND OTHER  
LANDHOLDERS OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners desire to thank Your Excellency for having directed the publication, in the *Gazette* of the 20th of October last, of the official opinions received by the Government on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, now under the consideration of Your Excellency's Council. Those opinions were considered by your petitioners at a very large and influential meeting of the Committee of the Landholders' Association for Bengal and Behar, held at the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the 17th instant, and it was resolved to memorialise Your Excellency on the subject of those opinions. As those opinions deal with your petitioners' rights of property, it is obviously fair that Your Excellency should suspend your judgment upon them until you have heard how far they are admitted or denied. Upon a question so deeply touching their rights of property, Your Excellency would naturally not desire to come to a final decision, until an opportunity had been given to the persons, whose interests are affected, of being heard in their own defence.

2.—In their memorial to the Secretary of State, a copy of which has been forwarded for Your Excellency's perusal, your petitioners have discussed the statements contained in the despatch of the Government of India, dated March, 1882, and they have respectfully ventured to point out that the information which was supplied to Your Excellency's Government, was erroneous and misleading; and they would respectfully ask Your Excellency to reconsider the principles of the Bill in the light of the fact which that memorial discloses. In their present memorial your petitioners do not intend to go over the ground already taken in their memorial to the Secretary of State, but they will confine themselves almost exclusively to a consideration of the official opinions published in the *Gazette of India* of October 20, 1882.

3.—THE WEIGHT OF OFFICIAL OPINION AGAINST THE BILL.—There is one fact that must necessarily strike Your Excellency at the outset with reference to these opinions; the almost unanimous condemnation of the principles of the Bill by all the high officers under the Government of Bengal. All the Commissioners of Revenue, the officers who are entrusted with the direct administration of the Province, the officers who are supposed to know its needs and requirements, the officers who are the eyes and the ears of the Government itself, and through whom the Government derives all its knowledge and all its information, are without exception opposed to the principles of the Bill. They are unanimous in saying that there is no necessity for these violent changes in the existing law. They see no political necessity for the proposed legislation. On the contrary, they regard it as a wanton and uncalled-for invasion of the rights of property. The question is, are these high officers

acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of the country, or are their opinions absolutely worthless? Are their opinions to be acted upon by the Government, or are they to be ignominiously rejected? They are charged with the active administration of the Province, and if in the discharge of their daily duties, in their daily intercourse with all classes of the people, they can see no necessity for the introduction of violent measures of legislation, how is it possible for the Government, which acts through these Commissioners, to allege that there exists any political necessity for change? The only high officer in Bengal who is in favour of the present legislation is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who as one of the members of Your Excellency's Executive Council signed the despatch to the Secretary of State.

4. NO REASON ASSIGNED FOR IGNORING THEIR OPINIONS.—It is somewhat singular that in forwarding the Commissioners' opinions to Your Excellency's Government, the Lieutenant Governor has not stated the grounds upon which he dissents from their conclusions. He contents himself simply with observing that "if there really be any persons, who, in the face of the overwhelming accumulation of evidence afforded by the discussions of the past ten years, still question the necessity of legislation on the broad lines of the Bill, then it is quite hopeless that anything the Lieutenant Governor could say would convince them." But as Your Excellency will see from the papers, the accumulation of evidence is exactly on the other side. As far as your petitioners can see, there is absolutely no evidence and no facts before the Government which can justify legislation, on what, the Lieutenant Governor calls, the broad lines of the present Bill. If such evidence exists, it is but fair that your petitioners should know what it is. Your Excellency will surely not allow their rights of property to be destroyed, merely because the Lieutenant Governor states, in opposition to the all but unanimous opinion of his own officers, and without producing a particle of evidence in support of his statement, that there exists a necessity for "legislation on the broad lines of the present Bill."

5. POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY ALLEGED IN JUSTIFICATION OF THE BILL.—The Lieutenant Governor seems to assume that political necessity and political expediency are one and the same. In defending the Bill from the charge that it did not restore, but infringed the ancient land law of the country, the Lieutenant Governor writes *a*:—"It seems to the Lieutenant Governor that too much stress is laid throughout these discussions on arguments of an antiquarian character, and too little stress on what is *politically expedient* in the circumstances of the present time." But the Secretary of State did not sanction this measure on the ground of political expediency. He only sanctioned it on the distinct assurance of Your Excellency's Government that the exigency of the occasion demanded it, and that the changes proposed were not a departure from ancient custom and existing law. The foundation of the Bill rests upon these "arguments of an antiquarian character," and if they are now found to be erroneous, the Bill must, your petitioners venture to think, necessarily be abandoned, or the Secretary of State must be informed that he gave his sanction to the measure under a mistake.

6.—Your petitioners also venture to think that Your Excellency will not concur with the Lieutenant Governor in thinking that "political expediency" is a sufficient justification for the

*a* Para. 24.

present measure. The fate of some fifty millions of people is surely not to depend upon the views which the Lieutenant Governor may happen to entertain on questions of political expediency. One Lieutenant Governor may belong to the peasant proprietary school, his successor may be in favour of upholding ancient institutions and preserving long-established rights; and are the laws of a country, so conservative in its feelings and traditions as India, to depend upon the accidental views of political expediency entertained by the Lieutenant Governor of the day?

7. **FACTS RELIED UPON BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN JUSTIFICATION OF THE BILL.**—Your petitioners will next ask your Excellency to consider the assertions which are put forward in the Lieutenant Governor's letter in justification of legislating on the broad lines of the present Bill. It is said that "in Bengal the demand for legislation came, in the first instance, from the landlords *a* while in Behar the cry was from the ryots for protection from illegal enhancement and ejection." Your Excellency will look in vain through the papers for any evidence of this cry. The landholders of Behar, in their petition to Parliament, which is noticed by the Lieutenant Governor, distinctly denied that the ryots of Behar had ever asked for the interference of Government, and certainly no petition from the ryots can be found among the voluminous papers published with the Bill, asking for the intervention of Government. Your petitioners may, therefore, fairly assume that no such petition exists.

8. **ENHANCEMENTS.**—Your petitioners would next ask, what evidence is there of "illegal enhancements." Your Excellency will search through the papers in vain to find a single instance of an "illegal" enhancement; or of an excessive enhancement, that is of an enhancement which was not fairly demandable from the ryots. Mr. T. M. Gibbon, one of the members of your Excellency's Legislative Council, a man of the largest practical experience, has exposed the fallacy of Mr. Finucane's figures, upon which alone this charge of excessive enhancement is made. But the Lieutenant Governor does not even notice Mr. Gibbon's letter, but contents himself with repeating the charge which Mr. Gibbon had conclusively disposed of.

9. **EJECTIONS.**—Your petitioners would next ask, what evidence is there of illegal ejections? In Your Excellency's despatch to the Secretary of State, *b* a statement of Mr. Reynolds is quoted to the effect, that the *right of eviction is never exercised in the eastern districts*, and that exemption from eviction would be a worthless boon in Behar, *where ryots are hardly ever ejected*; and after stating the fact he adds a reason of his own, for which he gives no authority, "because the new tenant could not possibly pay more than the old one. The assertion, therefore, of the Lieutenant Governor, that "ejection as a means of extorting enhanced rent widely prevails in both Bengal and Behar," is not only unsupported by any evidence whatever, but is directly contradicted by the inquiries made by Mr. Reynolds, one of the authors of the Bill.

10. **ABUSES OF LEGAL PROCEDURE.**—The next sentence in the Lieutenant Governor's Minute is as follows:—"Does the Behar zemindar or thikadar attach the whole crop of the ryot to compel payment of an increased jumma, or of illegally irrecoverable arrears? The Bengal zemindar applies corresponding pressure through suits for monthly kists, or through some other legal device, in order that he may (as one recently ventured to tell a Sub-divisional Officer) 'by hook or by crook' raise the rents and break the rates." The question asked in the Lieutenant Governor's letter, is best answered by the writer of that letter. At page 262 of Vol. 2 of the correspondence published with the Bill, Mr. McDonnell, secretary, thus writes on the subject of illegal distraint:—"I have had a good deal of experience of the use and abuse of the right of distraint. I know it has been perverted to ends foreign to its objects, but I know also if a magistrate-collector only exercises with attention, perseverance, and firmness, the legal powers with which he is vested, such misuse of the right can be checked." If therefore the testimony of the Secretary to Government is to be accepted, the existing law is amply sufficient to check any abuse in the exercise of the powers of distraint. With regard to the allegation that suits are improperly brought for monthly instalments, in order to raise the rents and break the rates, it is sufficient to say that no such practice, as far as your petitioners are aware, prevails. And your petitioners would respectfully say that they are surprised that such a general charge should have been made against them on a conversation of an unnamed individual with an unnamed sub-divisional officer; but whatever may be the authority for the statement, it will hardly be contended that a measure like the present is required to check abuses in legal procedure.

11. **OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.**—The letter then proceeds:—"When Behar landlords shift their ryots from field to field (as they have admitted they do) to prevent the growth of occupancy rights, the Bengal zemindar can apply no less patent pressure, if one may judge from the agreements, which are registered in such widely different districts as the 24 Parganas and Maimensing. In Bengal and Behar alike the efforts of land-

lords are directed towards the same end, enhancement of rent, prevention of the growth of tenant-right, and its destruction where it has grown up; and, if in Bengal they are not so successful in their efforts, that is not because of any dissimilarity of aim." With regard to the assertion that the zemindars illegally prevent the growth of occupancy rights, your petitioners have fully dealt with that statement in paras. 64 and 65 of their memorial to the Secretary of State. It might have been added that the agreements which are supposed to be so objectionable, are precisely similar to the agreements in force on the Government's own private estates. *a* It is, however, an entire fallacy to suppose that landlords generally have unduly prevented the growth of occupancy rights. That they have not done so, is clear from the fact that ninety per cent. of the ryots of Bengal are at the present moment in the enjoyment of occupancy rights. *b*

12.—Nor can your petitioners believe that your Excellency will attach any blame to those zemindars who may desire to raise their rents, if it is a fact, as admitted by the Government of India, that in many places the landlords have "failed to obtain their fair share in the increasing value of produce." These remarks effectually, your petitioners hope, dispose of all the charges brought against them in the Lieutenant Governor's letter; and it must be remembered that it is on the strength of these charges that the present violent measure is sought to be justified.

13. **RYOTI AND KHAMAR LAND.**—Your petitioners will next deal with the Lieutenant Governor's remarks on ryoti and khamar land. From the Government letter it appears that his honour is under some misapprehension as to the law, for he says:—"The fact is indisputable that under the Permanent Settlement (Regulation viii, 1793, sections 37-39), no land was recognised as khamar, which was not such on Aug. 12, 1765, the date of the grant of the Dewany, and there is no law recognising the creation of khamar land subsequent to that date. These facts afford a sufficient answer to the charge of an infringement of ancient rights, which is brought against the present proposals to define the limits of khamar land; and it may be added that from the facts established in other countries, of the clear line of distinction between dismesne and tenemental lands, analogies might be drawn in favour of those provisions of the Bill."

14.—Your Excellency will find, on referring to the regulation alluded to, that it has absolutely no bearing whatever upon the present subject. As explained in the memorial to the Secretary of State, one of the duties which Lord Cornwallis had to perform was to carry out the orders contained in the Act of Parliament, directing the restoration of the dispossessed zemindars to their estates. During their dispossession the zemindars had been allowed to retain, for their subsistence and support, their khamar or private lands, while the rest of their estates were let out to farmers of the revenue. With the restoration of the zemindars to their estates, the distinction between khamar or private land, and land assessed with revenue necessarily ceased. All land of whatever description included within the ambit of the estate, was assessed with revenue, the private lands equally with the lands held by the ryots. The words of the regulation are singularly clear, and it seems unaccountable that so mistaken a construction should have been placed upon them. The section *c* referred to by the Lieutenant Governor is as follows:—"The nankar, khamar, nuijote, and other private lands, appropriated by the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal and Orissa, for the subsistence of themselves and families, shall be also annexed to the malguzary lands and the ten years' jumma fixed upon the whole under the following modification that such proprietors as may decline to engage for their lands be allowed the option of retaining possession of their private land above specified, upon the terms on which they have hitherto possessed them, provided they shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Board of Revenue, that they held under a similar tenure, previous to Aug. 12, 1765, the date of the grant of the Dewany to the Company, and have hitherto been permitted to keep possession of them, whenever their zemindaries or estates have been held khas or let in farm, but not otherwise. In the event of such proof, and of their availing themselves of the option above given to retain possession of their private lands, a deduction adequate to the neat produce of such lands, is to be made from the amount of the allowance fixed for excluded proprietors by section 44."

15.—It is perfectly clear that the Legislature were simply dealing with the case of the dispossessed proprietors, who were unwilling to take back their estates on condition of paying the prescribed revenue, and the amount of land which was fixed for their subsistence, was limited to the quantity held by them in 1765. The Regulation expressly says, that when the zemindars were restored to possession of their estates, these subsistence lands were to be annexed to the malguzary or revenue-paying lands; and so far as the Government were concerned, no distinction was made between private or ryoti

*a* Your petitioners have discussed this question, paragraphs 59 and 60 of their memorial to the Secretary of State.

*b* Para. of the Government of India Despatch.

*a* Proceedings of the Legislative Council of March 12, pages 261-4.

*b* Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill, para. 36.

*c* Reg. viii, 1793, Sec. 39.

land. If land was waste or had been abandoned by the ryots, the zemindar could either cultivate it himself or let it to others. No restriction whatever was imposed upon him. He could at his pleasure increase or diminish the private land in his own occupation.

16.—But the Lieutenant Governor says there is "no law recognising the creation of khamar land after that date." Why should there be? No one had claimed any rights in the khamar land which the proprietor occupied himself, or in his waste lands, which he could get no one to cultivate. The lands were exclusively his own; and under the law, he could deal with them as he pleased. Was it necessary to pass an Act to say so? But, as a matter of fact, a subsequent regulation was passed, and the full right of the proprietor to deal as he pleased with his waste lands was expressly declared. The words of the Regulation are as follow:—"Nothing in the present Regulation shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of estates, for which a permanent settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates respectively, at the period of the decennial settlement, and which have since been, or may hereafter be, reduced to cultivation. The exclusive advantages resulting from the improvement of all such lands were guaranteed to the proprietors by the conditions of that settlement."

17.—But the Lieutenant Governor alleges another reason for impressing all waste lands with a ryoti stamp:—"In those districts where large waste areas still exist, and where there is no customary right of pasturage or easement involved, the faculty of converting waste into khamar might, perhaps, be conceded without any immediate loss to the community at large; though, looking to the overgrowing importance of emigration from the more crowded tracts to those wastes, there would be ultimate loss and difficulty. In those districts, however, where village wastes are the only pasture grounds, the case assumes a different aspect, for admittedly one of the most crying wants in these provinces is the provision of sufficient pasturage of cattle." And these proposals are made in the teeth of the Regulation thus quoted, that the proprietors were to enjoy the full benefit of their waste lands. In other words, your petitioners are to be restrained from cultivating their waste lands, because the Lieutenant Governor thinks that they should be kept for pasturage or the good of the community. But the lands are the zemindar's, no one even claims any interest in them, and if they are now to be impressed with ryoti rights for the benefit of prospective tenants, or are to be reserved for pasturage in the interests of the community at large, will Your Excellency be prepared to provide some means by which your petitioners may obtain compensation? It seems to be the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor that he is perfectly justified in taking away the rights of property of one class, if in his opinion another class of the community, to whom those rights are transferred will be benefited thereby. Your petitioners venture to think that legislation on such broad lines is not far removed from confiscation.

19. OFFICIAL LITERATURE.—Your petitioners will next invite Your Excellency's attention to paragraph 11 of the Lieutenant Governor's letter, which deals with the question of settled ryots and of occupancy rights. In this paragraph a principle is enunciated to which your petitioners must record their respectful dissent. The Behar Landholders in their petition to Parliament had made a statement on the express authority of one of the Permanent Settlement Regulations, and they are told that if they "had consulted the official literature on the subject," they would have been saved from their mistaken view of the law, and a despatch of the Court of Directors of 1819, and a letter of Lord Hastings of 1815, are then referred to as containing a correct interpretation of the Regulations of 1793. But are the laws to be constructed by *official literature*? Is *official literature* binding on the zemindars? They were no parties to the official correspondence, and had no opportunity of presenting their case to the Court of Directors. Their long-established rights, which the Permanent Settlement confirmed are not to be infringed, because in the early years of the century it became the fashion to condemn the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis. The views of the Court of Directors or of Lord Hastings can surely not be referred to in determining the "status of zemindars and ryots in 1793." That status can only be determined by the Regulations, by which alone your petitioners are bound and by which they claim that their rights shall be adjudicated. It is particularly necessary to distinguish opinions about the law from the law itself, because your Excellency stated in Council that your desire was not to create rights, but to restore them. It is not necessary that your petitioners should notice further the extracts quoted by the Lieutenant Governor, because the general questions there referred to have been so fully discussed in their memorial to the Secretary of State.

20. PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS.—As to the necessity of barring freedom of contract, the Lieutenant Governor states that "the provisions on this subject contained in the Bill are in harmony with the principles of the Permanent Settlement (Regulation viii. 1793) which in sections 57 and 58 subjected

to the collector's supervision and approval not only the forms of leases, but also the rates of rents recoverable under them." Here, again, the Lieutenant Governor is under an entire misapprehension of the law. There is not a word in the sections quoted which gives any power whatever to the collector to interfere with the terms of the leases or the rates of rent. On the contrary, all that the zemindar was required to do was to submit for approval the *form* of the lease usually granted to the tenants on his estate; he was not required to submit for approval the lease of each individual ryot. The Lieutenant Governor has evidently misread the section he refers to, and he must also have overlooked Regulation iv. 1794, section 5, which says:—"The approbation of the collector required to be obtained to pottahs by section 58 of Regulation viii., 1793, is to be considered to extend to the form only." It is evident, therefore, that the Lieutenant Governor misunderstood the law, but it is unnecessary to enter more fully into the question, as it has been fully discussed in the memorial to the Secretary of State.

21. TRANSFERABILITY OF OCCUPANCY RIGHT.—This question is fully discussed in paragraphs 48-51 of the memorial to the Secretary of State; and it is satisfactory to find that the Lieutenant Governor so far agrees with your petitioners as to admit, "that in Jhansi, in the Deccan, to some extent in the Santhal Parganas, and, possibly, in other parts of India, free sale has had evil results on a thriftless peasantry," but, in spite of experience, the Lieutenant Governor is in favour of free sale, because, he says, he will thereby "confirm and recognise a growing custom, which has so far produced no evil results." It appears, however, from the Lieutenant Governor's own figures, that the very evils the Lieutenant Governor admits followed from free sale in Jhansi and the Deccan are repeating themselves in Bengal. These figures show that out of 32,000 sales, more than one-third of the purchasers were money-lenders or non-cultivators. In other words, more than 30 per cent. of the land sold passed out of the hands of the cultivating classes.

22.—But if this is the effect of allowing these occupancy rights to be sold under the present law, what will be the effect of allowing free sale under the proposed law? The proprietary rights in the soil will then be vested in the "settled ryot." His interest will be far more valuable than the zemindar's interest, and capitalists who wish to invest in land will not buy zemindaries, but occupancy rights. Artificial laws cannot override and control natural laws. The capital of the country will naturally be invested in the purchase of these occupancy rights, and what chance will the ryots have of purchasing these rights against such competition? Free sale must inevitably reduce the ryot in Bengal to the same state of poverty and destitution as the ryots of Jhansi and the Deccan.

23.—There is one further remark which you petitioners would wish to offer on the Lieutenant Governor's figures. The figures are relied upon to show that occupancy rights are generally sold. That, however, is not the point. The point is, are they sold *without the landlord's consent*? Occupancy rights are frequently transferable under an implied or express agreement with the landlord, and they are always transferable with his consent. The figures in the Lieutenant Governor's letter do not show that a single transfer took place against the will of the landlord. The established law of the land, both at the present time and before the Permanent Settlement, is the same, that an occupancy ryot cannot transfer his land without his landlord's consent. This is the law, and why is it to be altered? Even the Lieutenant Governor admits in his letter that the zemindars have, at any rate, a right "of assuring themselves that the persons they admit to permanent residence and cultivation within their estates are persons of good characters, and likely to make solvent tenants." But if the principle of free sale is admitted, and no veto is allowed to the landlord, what guarantee will there be that the purchasers of these occupancy rights are either "persons of good character, or solvent industrious tenants?" The right of pre-emption, as pointed out at par. 53 of their memorial to the Secretary of State, is no safeguard at all. It is altogether an illusory provision. But valueless as it is, the Lieutenant Governor would make it more worthless still. The landlord is not even to be permitted to keep the land when bought in his own occupation. Any ryot can come and demand the land from him. The landlord may have bought up the land to add it to his own garden, or to erect a manufactory upon it, but the interests of the community, according to the Lieutenant Governor demand that he should be prohibited from doing what he pleases with his own. Any ryot who takes a fancy to the land must have it, though there may be acres upon acres of uncultivated land in the village which the proprietor would only be too glad to let. Your petitioners would respectfully ask, whether such extreme and extraordinary views as to the rights of property do not in some degree lessen the weight which would otherwise attach to the opinion of so high an officer as the Lieutenant Governor of a Province? Is it possible that anyone who holds such advanced views as to peasant proprietorship and the rights of the community, could impartially consider the rights of the landlords?

24. PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS, AND OFFICIAL SUPER-

**VISION OF ZEMINDARS.**—Your petitioners have discussed in the memorial to the Secretary of State (paragraphs 28-39) the provisions of the Bill which prohibit a zemindar from entering into any contract with his ryot for payment of an enhanced rent. The Lieutenant Governor supports a this provision, on the ground that under the old customary law it was the function of the ruling power to determine what rent the ryot was to pay, and because "all agreements, both as to form and substance, were subjected by the regulation to official control." Your petitioners have shown in the memorial to the Secretary of State that there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that the ruling power ever fixed the rates of rent in Bengal, and they have already pointed out in this memorial (par. 20), that the Lieutenant Governor is equally mistaken as to the official control sanctioned by the Regulations. They have only one further remark to make as to official control. During the last three years the number of leases annually registered in Bengal has varied from 241,000 to 214,000. In future these leases will not only have to be registered, but will have to be submitted for the approval of a revenue officer. When the lease is submitted to a revenue officer, what is he to do? Is he to go to the spot and examine the quality of the land and the nature of its produce, and then decide whether the increased rent agreed to be paid is fair and equitable? If he is to do this, have the Government any agency by which it is to be done? There will be some 250,000 leases to be examined every year. It is obvious that neither the collectors nor any other officer of any position will have leisure for such work. To whom, then, is this business to be entrusted? By whom are the zemindars to be supervised? If the approval is to be anything more than formal, some inquiry will have to be made in each case, and if so, landlords and ryots may have to dance attendance before the revenue officer for months. Twenty leases may be presented to him on the same day from twenty different villages. Is he to visit each village? If so, is he to go at the Government expense, at the landlord's expense, or at the ryot's expense? It will certainly not be fair for the zemindar to have to pay for the pleasure of being placed under tutelage; nor can the ryot be expected to pay, because he has never asked for this protection. It is not a pleasing prospect for the ryot to be dragged away from his fields to attend at a revenue office and to wait there until the revenue officer has leisure to examine the agreement. Then how is the officer to test the fairness of the agreement? Is he to make a local investigation, to hold a judicial inquiry, and take evidence? If he does, who is to pay for all this? If, on the other hand, he holds no inquiry, what is the use of submitting the agreement to him at all? All that he can do is to satisfy himself that it was voluntarily executed. But the registration officer already does this, and why therefore have it done twice over? To your petitioners' apprehension the proposal seems too preposterous to be seriously considered. It is merely a visionary impracticable idea which, if attempted to be carried out, will throw the whole agricultural community into confusion, and subject them to a new species of extortion. The proposal is only intelligible on the supposition that it is intended to stop all intercourse and all friendly feeling between a landlord and his tenants.

**25. TABLE OF RATES.**—Your petitioners have already dealt with this subject in their memorial to the Secretary of State (par. 47), and no further observations upon it are necessary.

**26. MAXIMUM RENTS.**—Your petitioners have pointed out in their memorial to the Secretary of State (pars. 40-46) the utter impracticability and unfairness of this proposal; and they have then shown how entirely mistaken the Lieutenant Governor is with respect to the "rebba" or money rental taken by the Mogul Government; and your petitioners will here content themselves with correcting a misapprehension under which the Lieutenant Governor apparently labours with regard to a proposal of the British India Association that the maximum rent should be fixed at one fourth of the gross produce. It need hardly be observed that any proposal made by the British India Association is in no way binding upon the landholders of Bengal and Behar. They must altogether demur to the statement that "the zemindars have approved of the principle of regulating the rack-rent by assigning a maximum portion of the produce to the landlord." On the contrary, they object altogether to the introduction of new speculative principles for the calculation of rents, the effect of which it is quite impossible to foresee. The zemindars have clearly stated these objections in their memorial to the Secretary of State; and it further appears from the debate upon the Bill in the Legislative Council, that most of the zemindars, who are members of the British India Association, did not agree with the proposal contained in their Secretary's letter. Moreover, the suggestion of the British India Association differed essentially from the proposal of the Government. The Association suggested that the maximum rent should be calculated on the gross produce of the land; which, as pointed out by Mr. Gibbon, is very different to

calculating the rent with reference to *stable* crops alone. It is very singular that the Lieutenant Governor does not attempt to meet Mr. Gibson's statements, which are referred to in paragraph 44 of the memorial to the Secretary of State.

**27. COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND DISTURBANCE.**

—The only other points which call for observation in the Lieutenant Governor's letter are the paragraphs which deal with compensation for improvement and disturbance. To compensate a ryot for legitimate improvements, which have been made with the consent of the landlords, is of course reasonable and proper, but this is not what the Bill proposes to do. The avowed object of these provisions is to give to the non-occupancy ryot, occupancy rights. A non-occupancy ryot is a tenant-at-will. Such was the law, as found by Mr. Shore, before the Permanent Settlement. It has continued to be the law under the Permanent Settlement Regulations. Are the Government prepared to change the law? If so, let it be done openly, and in a straightforward manner. Let the Legislature say that all ryots, whether they have occupied the land for twelve years or not, have occupancy rights in it; and that, for the future, there is to be no such thing as a tenant-at-will. It is a confusion of ideas and a contradiction of terms to say that a landlord can eject a ryot at his pleasure, but that the ryot can obtain compensation for disturbance.

**28. SETTLEMENT OF RENTS AND RECORD OF RIGHTS.**—Your petitioners fully admit that if a record of the area of each ryot's holdings and the rent paid for it could be made, it would be a great benefit to the country. Theoretically the idea is an excellent one. But anyone who has any practical experience in zemindari management, knows that the preparation of such a record would lead to the utmost confusion and an enormous amount of litigation. In many places the ryot holds a much larger area of land than they professedly pay rent for. Hence their objections to the measurement. If a record of rights is prepared the lands will all have to be remeasured; and the litigation which always attends a remeasurement will inevitably follow. The question is, whether it is worth while to prepare a record of rights at the expense of disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the country.

**29. ABOLITION OF DISTRAINT.**—With regard to distraint, no allegation has been made that the present law has been abused in Bengal; and therefore there can be no necessity for introducing a change; and no reason whatever is alleged for restricting the powers of distraint to the land held by non-occupancy ryots. There is absolutely no ground whatever put forward for altering the immemorial law and usage of the country with regard to distraint. Upon this subject your petitioners cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. Secretary M'Donnell, whose name is attached to the Lieutenant Governor's letter. Writing as collector of Sarun, he thus states his opinion:—"Instead of abolishing distraint forthwith, I would retain it in the case of occupancy holdings. I want to avoid bringing occupancy rights to auction sale as much as possible. . . . The security of the Government revenue depends on the speedy realisation of the landlord's rent, the prosperity of the province depends on the prevalence of harmony between zemindars and ryots. The right of distraint is an immemorial custom which effectually secures the first point, while distraining a ryot's crop sets the ryot less against the zemindar than a suit in Court to sell him up would do. Passing, however, from occupancy to non-occupancy holdings, I cannot but express amazement at the credulity of the Commissioners that, without a right to distraint, zemindars could ever collect their rents. I speak on this point with the intimate knowledge derived from the personal supervision of Ward's Estates, and the personal management of Government Khas Mehals. Without the exercise of the right of distraint of the crops of ryots who are here to-day and away to-morrow, or without the knowledge on the ryot's part that such a right exists, and may be immediately exercised, a zemindar has but small chance of getting his rents." These views have your petitioners' entire concurrence.

**30.**—Your Excellency will understand that your petitioners have been considering the official opinions, more particularly with reference to Bengal. The Behar zemindars will separately deal with the circumstances of their own province.

**31.**—And your petitioners, in conclusion, humbly pray that Your Excellency will consider the statements made in this memorial as well as in their memorial to the Secretary of State, and reconsider the principles of the Bill in the light of these statements. If these statements are founded on facts or on truth, it is impossible that Your Excellency can allow the Bill to proceed. It is but reasonable and fair that Your Excellency should hear both sides of the question before your Government resolves on a measure which deprives them of their property and rights. The responsibility of the measure rests upon your Excellency; and all that your petitioners ask is, that their representations shall be considered before further action is taken in the matter of the Bill by the Select Committee. From Your Excellency's remarks in the Legislative Council on the 2nd March, your petitioners certainly understood that the principles of the Bill would be reconsidered by the Executive Council

<sup>a</sup> Para. 18 of his letter.

<sup>b</sup> Registrar General's Administration Report for 1881-2.

<sup>c</sup> Honourable Kristo Dass Paul's speech in Council on the 12th March, page 267 of the proceedings.

<sup>a</sup> Letter dated December 15, 1880, and printed at page 262, vol. ii, of the correspondence published with the Bill.

in the light of the resolutions which those interested might submit.

32.—Your Excellency has now before you not only the representation of the zemindars, but the opinions of all the high officers of Bengal, and the verdict of official opinion has been almost unanimous against the Bill. Under these circumstances, will your Excellency allow the Bill to proceed? The very prospect of such a revolutionary measure being passed has already greatly depreciated landed property throughout the country. No such important question as the present has been submitted for the decision of the Government since the time of Lord Cornwallis, one of the ablest and most distinguished of Your Lordship's illustrious predecessors. He had able advisers to assist him, but he sifted the evidence for himself and formed his own independent judgment. Your petitioners would ask Your Excellency to do the same. If Your Excellency will do this, in the light of the facts now laid before you, your petitioners have no fear of the result. Your petitioners believe that Your Excellency desires to do them justice, and this is all that your petitioners ask. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

#### BENGAL AND BEHAR LANDHOLDERS' MEETING AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar, for the purpose of memorialising the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on the subject of the New Bengal Tenancy Bill, was held on Nov. 17 at the Town Hall, and was attended by about three hundred native zemindars and others who are interested in the Bill. Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra Bahadur, LL.D., C.I.E. (President of the British Indian Association and of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar), was in the chair, and the following are the names of a few of the leading gentlemen present:—

Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K.C.S.I.; Maharajah Narendra Kishna Bahadur; Rajah Satyanund Ghosal Bahadur; Rajah Satyasuttia Ghosal Bahadur; Rajah Poorna Chunder Singh Bahadur; Prince Ruhimuddin (Mysore Family); Rajah Harendra Kishna Bahadur; Babu Joykissen Mukerji; Rajah Hurbullub Narayan Sing; Rajah Surjunkt Aoharji Chowdry; Hon. H. J. Reynolds; Mr. J. J. Keswick; Mr. H. Bell, Barrister-at-law; Mr. Allan, Barrister-at-law; Mr. Miller, Official Assignee; Mr. G. Grant, Bhagulpur; Mr. MacGregor, Barrister-at-law; Mr. J. G. Apar, Barrister-at-law; Mr. Murdoch (Moran and Co.); Mr. Donn, Barrister-at-law; Mr. Hill, Barrister-at-law; Mr. J. H. Belchambers; Hon. Durga Churn Law; Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali; Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji; Kumar Debendra Mullick; Babus Damodar Dass Burman; Gobind Chander Dutt; Shyama Charan Law; Bijoy Kissen Mukerji; Ohoy Churn Goho; Hem Chander Mukerji; Onooroop Chandra Mukerji (Jonai); Hurry Mohan Bose (Howrah); Ashutosh Dhur; Sarendra Mohun Tagore; Bhyrob Chandra Banerji; Hem Chunder Gossain (Sirrampore); Jagadanund Mukerji; Charu Chundur Mullick; Mushi Sirapil Islam; Babu Sita Nath Ray; Hon. Mohini Mohan Roy; Babus Tara Prasanna Mukerji (Bardwan); Kissory Mohun Roy; Kunjulal Banerji; Grish Chunder Chowdry; Nundlal Mukerji (Janai); Hurry Hur Mukerji (Utterpara); Borendra Kumar Tagore; Trinath Chowdry; Saligram Sing; Parbutty Sunker Roy (Nota); Ramanath Palit; Kesar Chander Achaji Chowdry (Mymensingh); Jotendro Chander Ghose; Ohoy Churn Nundi, (Shahapur); Upendro Narain Nundi, (Shahapur); Mohant of Bardwan; Bijoy Kumar Dutt; Bidhu Bhusan Roy; Kumar Promode; Kumar Tagore; Roma Nath Ghese; Nobo Kumar Mukerjee (Janai); Komner Suidhu Mukerjee (Birbhoom); Lala Bun Bihary, Mr. Miller, Private secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan; Babus Probode Chunder Mullick; Rai Mohun Lal Mitter; Nund Lal Bose; Kissory Lal Gossain; Sri Gopal Mullick; Buddun Chunder Chowdry; Gun Prosad Sen, secretary Behar Landholders' Association; Omarendra Nath Chatterjee.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting as follows:—Before proceeding to the programme of to-day I desire to offer a few words with reference to the nature of this meeting. This is not a meeting of the zemindars of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, nor is it a public demonstration with the object of eliciting the opinions of members. As stated in the circular and advertised in the newspapers, you will perceive that the name given is the "Central Committee." Now this Central Committee consists of barely fifty-nine persons, and in meeting here our object has not been to have these fifty-nine persons and make a demonstration, but to suit the convenience of many of your members. We represent, however, a constituency of 150,000 families in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal; many of these families were at one time sovereigns in their own right; many more were territorial chiefs of great power and influence, and own large estates in more than one district. We meet here as representatives of these families. There are others—a very influential and large class—who represent the capital of this country, either in the hands of natives or Europeans who have cast their lot in the country. The subject before us is of vital importance, and in considering what steps we should now adopt we want free, quiet, and serious deliberation, and not harangues

and ostentatious sentimentalism, and for this purpose we require a small meeting. It happens, however, that we are members of a much larger constituency than, strictly speaking, would come under the name of a Central Committee. These gentlemen are all more or less interested in zemindaries. They feel the warmest sympathy for our endeavours to protect the rights of those who had a landed interest in this country for centuries, long, long before the British rule was established here, and they have thought fit to aid us and to give their encouragement under the circumstances. In the name of the Executive Committee, and of the Central Committee, I desire to tender our thanks to those gentlemen for the sympathy they have shown to us. (Applause.) The first subject in connection with the meeting should be the abstract of proceedings of our Executive Committee. Your Committee have been engaged in the preparation of the representations regarding the bill, and the publication of papers, and the issue and dissemination of information both here and in England. We have native agency now in England, and we hope ere long that the misrepresentations which have been studiously circulated in England to detract public opinion from the true nature of the Bill will now meet from the hands of our agents and friends there an adequate reply. We have published several papers, but need not name them. One of them I wish to name because it is one which we have not published. We owe it to our friend, Mr. Bell, who has most generously written an able defence of the rights of the zemindars in their proprietary rights in their lands. Mr. Monro has also written one during the recent discussion, and our thanks, therefore, are due to him also for this paper. Other papers have also been written to me. These I have not yet read, but I have heard that an admirable paper has been issued by—but I will not refer to that. There is another item to which I wish to refer, and that is the interest which some of the newspapers have taken in our proceedings, and the generosity with which they have opened their columns to those writings and correspondence for the discussion of the questions connected with the Tenancy Bill. To them our thanks are particularly due. (Hear, hear.) We have an uphill work to do. We, most of us, belong to a conquered nation; we are weak, we are without influence, we are without power, and we have to contend against the most powerful bureaucracy on the face of the earth, determined to carry things without regard to limit, or reason, or justice or right; and in such a case, however little may be the assistance we shall derive, we cannot but feel deeply grateful for every item of help to give strength to a cause which, however just, is I am sorry to say, not backed up by power and influence. (Applause.) The first item on the programme is the correspondence which has been published in the *Indian Gazette* of Oct. 30. This gives us the opinions of a number of selected officials of the Government on the nature of the Tenancy Bill. You are aware that, when that Bill was drafted by the Bengal Government and forwarded to the Indian Government, we applied for copies, but got none. The Indian Government recast the Bill and sent it on to the Secretary of State for his sanction without giving an opportunity to the 150,000 zemindars, whose interests were at stake, to say a single word. (Cries of "Shame.") This is an omission to which reference will be presently made by abler individuals who will address you. But it was with the view of, to a certain extent, minifying that omission, that the Government thought proper to send out the Bill to those selected officials for opinion. I always dislike any such matters being referred to "selected" officials. Pray select not; for in selecting the human mind is thereby warped, and you will select those who are likely to be of the same opinion as yourself. However, the opinions elicited are strongly and markedly opposed to the principle of the Tenancy Bill. Out of some sixty persons who have sent in their opinions, the great majority are strongly opposed to it. The Bill is a very large and complicated one, and in giving their opinions on such a subject, it is but natural to suppose that sixty men cannot agree on all points. There must be dissentients and differences, and it is not at all unnatural that you have some opinions which are strongly in favour of the policy of the Government. But the great majority are against it. Out of a total of ten commissioners, the great majority are against it, and I will just read a few—read one or two of these opinions on it. I now quote the opinion of Mr. Lewis, who says:—"Speaking generally, I may say that the introduction of this measure is viewed by all whom I have consulted on the subject with the gravest apprehension, as tending to embitter the relations between landlord and tenant, and likely to lead to a crop of litigation, with all its accompanying frauds and chicanery, which must in the end injure and not benefit the ryot. These views have been expressed, not only by landlords, but by native officials unconnected with land, and they are based mainly on the conviction that the provisions of the Bill do not deal with facts as they really exist, but seek to evolve and insist on theoretical privileges as appertaining to the ryot which that class have never enjoyed; and which they are for the future to enjoy at the expense of the landlord." Mr. Beames is another. He has been long connected with the Burdwan division, and is a philologist, a master of languages, an historian. I cannot say how far his sympathies

are with the people, but he is of opinion the Bill will not subserve the only purpose for which it has been drafted, and his reasons are thus given:—"The ryot suffers from causes over which no Government can have any control; the country is over-peopled; and the intensity of the struggle for existence is due principally to this cause, and not to the incapacity or bad management of the zemindars. Everyone will marry, and will have heaps of children. No one will emigrate, a vast majority will grow nothing but paddy, and the poorest will spend in advance the earnings of ten years on a marriage feast or a religious ceremony. It is very doubtful whether any legislative measures will improve the condition of people whose manners, customs, and prejudices are so utterly incompatible with improvements as these." You have, most of you, read the opinions of Mr. Munro and Lord Ulrick Browne; who also brings to the subject his vast experience. As for the collectors, there is a very strong consensus of opinion against the Bill, and the one to which I would call attention is only three lines in length, but it is very expressive. It is the collector of Jessore who says:—"I consider the Bill to be a most arbitrary, partial and unjust measure. It will sever all friendly ties between landlords and tenants, and lead to a state of things that must have disastrous results. There is nothing in it that will facilitate the collection of rents, and very little that will do any real good to the ryot. In fact, the Bill seems to have only one object, and that is, to stamp out landlords." This is the opinion of one who is not one with you in colour, in caste, in language or in religion. If he has any sympathy it is for the Government, of which he is a distinguished servant; and there you have his opinion. Attached to this is the report from the Government of Bengal. One would suppose that in forwarding the opinions of all these different officers of such diverse characters, the Bengal Government report would give us a connected review of the whole, pointing out the errors of such officers as have committed mistakes, and pointing out where the opinions are founded on experience and where they were correct. Nothing of the kind occurs in it. There is a great deal in the way of analysis, but no real analysis of diverse opinions. Every paragraph ends with "Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks," or "Mr. Rivers Thompson is of opinion." Of course, if the opinions had come direct from an Archbishop, or from His Holiness the Pope, it would have been something, but when forwarding opinions of this kind, we had a right to expect a little more discussion, a little more criticism, a little more extensive review. The more important points connected with the Bill are all more or less touched on, but in not a single one have I seen anything which controverts the position which your committee have adopted since this discussion has arisen. What has struck me as most remarkable is the new meaning which has been attached to the old words. I am aware that I am not a master of the English language, and I speak with great diffidence when I have to speak of the meaning of English words, but still I must say that it was not until I read this report that I learnt the meaning of the word "distrain." I had always understood it to mean a process which would ensue before the Court's decree. In ordinary cases in England, the landlord has the right to issue distrains. A landlord not getting in his rent on the evening of Saturday, takes measures to stop the tenant from entry into his own land. That is distrain. But distrain means a different thing now in the hands of our Legislature and Government. We are told the zemindar will have the power to distrain the land. They will first bring an action; they will prove their claim; they will obtain a decree, and then get out a distrain. I think the process given for distraining was something very different from distrain. But we live and learn, and we have learnt from the Government that distrain means the same thing as a warrant. The cardinal principle on which the report of the Government is based is "policy;" not justice, not right, not contract, not old binding laws and regulations, but "policy." That overrides the pure and humble demands of justice and fair play. It is the day now for the initiation of a new policy. That policy says, "Do wrong that good may come out of it, rob the zemindar that the tenant may thrive." Acting upon this policy it is proposed that the rights of the zemindars in their soil shall be transferred to the ryot, and the ryot shall have full liberty to sell the land that he gets from the zemindar. I look upon this right of pre-emption of sale as one of the shibboleths of the Radicalism of the day. I say this right of free sale is a right which will convert the zemindars, reduce them to the level of labourers, convert them into candidates for emigration to Demerara. (Applause.) Even the mover of the Bill was aware of this when he spoke with reference to the right to sub-letting, that it will place the ryots in the position in which they will have no legal protection. The Lieutenant Governor himself is aware of this, yet it has been proposed to create a large mass of men who are to be an encumbrance on the community, and a source of embarrassment to the Government, and that, gentlemen, is the great good which has been afforded to the ryot at the sacrifice of the zemindars. Mr. Thompson will not listen to history, he will not listen to experience, he will not listen to old laws. Though the Bill is a standing protest against everything which is existing, with everything which belongs to the present

day, still, like the drowning man, the Bill is to clasp custom as the only protection for justifying this severe measure. You perhaps think I am exaggerating; you perhaps think that I have not fully either understood or appreciated the Lieutenant Governor's arguments. Here are his very words:—"It may be accepted that freedom of transfer was not an incident of the *khudkhasht* ryot's holding; and the Lieutenant Governor is not unmindful of the fact that in Jhansi, in the Deccan to some extent, in the Southal Pergunahs, and possibly in other parts of India, free sale has had evil results on a thriftless peasantry. If he had to deal with the question as one of mere theory, Mr. Rivers Thompson would probably not remain uninfluenced by its historical aspect, and by the dangers of vesting a population with transferable rights of property before habits of thrift among them had been fully confirmed. But the Lieutenant Governor has here to deal with a question, not of theory, but of actual practice. It is here not a matter of "introducing a source of temporary prosperity," and encouraging an "increase of thriftlessness on the one hand, and of greed on the other," as was the case in the Deccan, but of confirming and recognising a growing custom, to which the needs of the country have spontaneously given birth, and which has so far produced no evil results. There it is—custom, and the only time that custom has been appealed to, to protect the principle of the bill. But there is something else. There are certain figures which have been produced from the Registrar General of Assurances office of last year, which show the number of sales which have taken place. I find that there were in all permanent tenures which were sold some 17,835 during the course of the year, and of tenures 32,000 at the same time. The Lieutenant Governor appeals to this fact as a conclusive one. I have looked at them, and my impression has been that nothing more condemnatory than these figures has been put forth. Out of these 17,000 and 32,000, or 50,000 sales, in one year, one half nearly passed away from the hands of the ryots to those of money lenders and zemindars, that is, you are depositing, even now, the ryots, at the rate of 24,000 every year, of their occupancy rights. And who were the purchasers? Why, they were the money lenders and zemindars; that is, the very men from whose clutches the Government is most anxious to save the ryots. Will not the zemindars and the indigo planters know their own interests? Will not they buy all the occupancy tenures which come into the market in order to get out of the limitation of rents as fixed on this law? They will be entirely oblivious of their own interests if they do not, because it will be a legal right which they will be justified in dealing with and in trying to make the best of. The appeal made is that the thing will right itself; that political economy will soon set right the evils which may be first produced by this law. I have not a doubt about the effects of political economy. I certainly believe that the causes of political economy will do their work in time, and have their effect without let and hindrance, but I have some experience in the matter of political economy. It was in 1864 or 1865 that I called on Sir Cecil Beadon, on three or four occasions, to try and induce him to do something for the starving people of Orissa; and every time Sir Cecil told me, "don't you be uneasy, the laws of political economy are certain; and if there is a demand there will be a supply." Of course, I went away without saying a word in reply. What was the result? Political economy did do its work, did send a supply, but political economy does not run as well as poverty and suffering and famine, and there were killed one million out of three millions in Orissa before political economy brought relief. (Hear, hear.) In the present instance I have no doubt that political economy is wholly in the right, but before it reads its lessons to persuade people from marriage, and the expenses attendant on marriages, before the people learn these things, and before they learn it is better to starve and die, they will go to money-lenders, whose speculative tendencies will have bought off every inch of land in Bengal which is worth buying, and when the land is in the hands of that community, no kind of political expedient, except the bayonet, perhaps, and the gun, will save it from those hands. This is the good which has been promised to the ryots. But there is one relief offered. The Government say that "we will relieve the ryot, and we will not do any injustice to the zemindar, and give them the right of pre-emption," and so prevent any outsider from entering. On the face of it this is really very kind, but if you will look into it you will find it is the veriest Dead Sea apple which ever any Government condescended to offer. The zemindar may buy, but he is not to get anything of what he buys. The value of the occupancy land depends on the difference between the production on the one hand, and the cost of production and the rent on the other. The Government says:—"Let the zemindar pay the full price and buy it, and get nothing." I can illustrate this better by saying that I have an old horse for sale, and ask my respected friend, Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, to buy it, and give him permission to buy it. I tell him, "Here it is, pay the full market price, and take it, but you are not to clap a saddle on its back. If you do so, there will be a law court for you." "You can," says the Lieutenant Governor, "gain something by fines, but nothing by way of enhancements, and if you do not dispose of it this year, why, we

will snatch it away from you." That is the right which the Government has given in the name of pre-emption. I have one more word to say, and that is with reference to those who will benefit by the Bill. It is not the zemindars; for they, according to the Collector of Jessore, are to be abolished. It is not the ryot, for even the Lieutenant Governor says in one place that there is an over population, and emigration is good. It will not be the public at large, for it is no concern of theirs. Who then, will benefit? The public say that it is the Government for whose benefit the law will be changed. I believe that impression is false, but there it is, and the chain of evidence produced by the public is certainly very imposing. There was a time when the revenue had to be collected at the point of the bayonet, and a great deal worse in the time of Warren Hastings. A great many oppressive acts unnamable were committed in his name, and the name which he got from the great orator Burke, was "Factor General of Bribes." (The speaker here read out a quotation from one of Burke's speeches, and continued) This is the language of Burke, and that was the way in which the revenue was then extorted. Lord Cornwallis came and put a stop to all this; and brought peace, and prosperity, and good will all over the whole of Bengal, and Europeans even were loud in his praise. The people themselves attested their respect for the memory of the great nobleman in the statue which stands in the Hall. But gratitude is an innocent virtue, and does not last long, and after 1816 the rulers of the country thought that something should be done to make the land yield more. The permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis was found to be a drawback, and a serious drawback. The first step taken was the resumption measures of 1825, in order to ensure the validity of all lands which were said to have invalid tenures. That measure had to be abandoned, as the Government paid for them at normal prices. An Act was then passed for the sale of zemindaries on that occasion, but a greater crisis came when with the Mutiny, when we had to change the laws of revenue. Then the income-tax was extended to permanently settled lands. It had to be given up because of the oppression it caused. Then the Government passed three Acts for taxing zemindaries. They are called cesses. They are as good as revenue, and they have added taxation upon zemindaries to the extent of three quarters of a million, that is, an addition of 25 per cent. But the Government are not yet satisfied. They have something yet, and they have entrenched on occupancy tenures in the name of the ryot, from which land can be permanently snatched from the zemindar, and they are being daily accessible to further taxation. That is the impression abroad, not my firm conviction or opinion. "Hypothesis" the term which is now applied to this new principle now enunciated, and which has brought on this Bill. With a few further remarks the Chairman called on Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore to move the first resolution.

SIR JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said:—Gentlemen,—Our best thanks are due to the Government of India for publishing the papers on the new Tenancy Bill. These papers are exceedingly valuable—they show that the balance of opinion among the local officers, those who represent the Government in the eyes of the people, who come in daily contact with them, and are therefore in the best position to gauge their wants and requirements, is decidedly against the Bill in its present form not to say that some of the most experienced among them question altogether the good policy of disturbing the peace of the country by such revolutionary legislation. I am grieved exceedingly to observe that our Lieutenant Governor for whom, personally I have the highest respect, has totally disregarded the opinions of his responsible officers, set aside the stern facts of history and every day experience, and come to conclusions some of which go even beyond the Bill. Of the two sets of opinions which found expression during the time when inquiry was being made previous to the Permanent Settlement, with regard to the real status of the zemindars, the Lieutenant Governor has evidently adopted the one which is the most popular at the present day, though opposed to the vital principles of the settlement. One fact, they say, is worth a hundred theories, and the single fact that the then responsible rulers of the country who founded and consolidated the British Empire in the East, and introduced the admirable administration system, the wisdom of which has been tested by the working of a century, had, after the fullest inquiry, for which they had the best opportunity, come to the conclusion that the zemindars were the "actual proprietors of the soil," and had concluded the perpetual settlement with them, I say this single fact should have set the question at rest for all time. But, unfortunately for our country, the wave of Communism has invaded our shores from the far West, and engulfed some of our highest officials, our lawful guardians. The theory that the land of the country belongs to the people is dominant with them, and the musty records of the Permanent Settlement are laid under contribution, in order to support their foregone conclusion; every passage that favours their opinions is prominently brought forward, and everything that goes against their views is either ignored, or attempted to be explained away. The minute of the Lieutenant Governor distinctly says that the whole of the Permanent Settlement literature undoubtedly proves "the true position of the zemindars as removable revenue collectors."

Of course, the minutes of Sir John Shore and of Lord Cornwallis, and the Regulations which affirm that the zemindars were "the actual proprietors," and that "the property in the soil was vested" in them are completely ignored. "Custom" and "customary law" are often cited in the minute when some benefit is to be conferred on the ryots, but when the same custom is appealed to on behalf of the zemindars, the Lieutenant Governor disposes of it by saying that "any custom, even if legal, which would deprive them (the ryots) of agrarian rights would be indefensible on grounds of public policy." In the same way, chapter and verse from the Permanent Settlement regulations are freely quoted whenever they suit the views of the present Government with reference to raising the status of the ryots, but passages in the same regulations which unmistakably uphold the rights of the zemindars are rejected as mere "theoretical rules" of some early "period," which, "become unmeaning at the present day" and all appeals to these regulations on behalf of the landlords are characterised as "arguments of an antiquarian character" on which too much stress should not be laid. In such cases it is even said in the minute that "the changes of a century . . . forbid that we should go back now to the consideration of a state of things which existed nearly a century ago." And yet it is said that the object of the new Tenancy Bill is to restore the ancient land law of Bengal. And now with regard to the statement that the main object of the present Bill is to "restore the ancient land law of the country." If this proposal were literally carried out, it would be more to the disadvantage of the ryots than otherwise, as will be seen from Mr. Justice Field's very valuable work on landholding, and the able pamphlet of my learned friend Mr. Bell, which very clearly sets forth what the ancient land law of the country was. An able and impartial writer in the *Indian Review* justly observes:—"The minutes of Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Shore make up the principal part of what is known as the literature of the Permanent Settlement, and there is more in that literature favourable to the claims of the zemindars than to those of the ryots." The Lieutenant Governor evidently perceives this to the fullest extent, and attempts to modify the assertion by observing that "we are not now seeking to rehabilitate the *Khudkasi* ryot in exactly the same status which obtained in 1793;" and further on, "all that we can hope to do is, to place the settled ryot of to-day in a position analogous to that occupied by his prototype." In other words, the ryot is to receive all the benefits of the Permanent Settlement regulations, and a great deal more under the Socialistic doctrines of the day, which aim at the destruction of all rights of property of the zemindars, on the plea of what the Lieutenant Governor calls "public policy," and what is "politically expedient in the present circumstances of the country." Now what the peculiar present circumstances of the country are, which would justify such an exceptional measure as the proposed Tenancy Bill, is what we are unable to comprehend; for fortunately for Bengal we have had no agrarian disturbances like those which happened in Ireland, except the one which is known and often cited as the Pubna riots, but which, if the truth were to be told, owed its origin more to the meddlesomeness and over-zeal of certain officials than to the discontent of the ryots themselves; for no sooner was there a change of regime and the then Lieutenant Governor expressed a determination to stamp out the fire and passed the Agrarian Disturbances Act, than peace and order were at once restored. I have already stated that not only does the Lieutenant Governor support the Bill, but in some respects goes much beyond it. In theory His Honour agrees with those who object to sub-letting, but then because it has been the practice for a long time (though in the case of the zemindars the practice of a hundred years counts for nothing) he would not only recognise it, but would give to every ryot who sublets his holdings the "status and immunities" of tenure holder, and allow subtenants of all degrees the benefit of occupancy rights. In the Bill, the burden of proving twelve years' occupation rests with the ryots as it is in the existing law, but the Lieutenant Governor proposes to throw the onus of proving a negative on the zemindars, for he plainly tells us:—"No one can doubt that in the vast majority of cases the presumption will not be rebuttable, and zemindars will not question it, and thus an inquiry into exceptional cases alone will be needed to secure to the country at large the peace and contentment which must attend on the well-defined status of the bulk of the agricultural population." The Bill would permit zemindars to retain in their own hands any ryoti land which may come into their possession either by purchase or *relinquishment*, and allow them to cultivate it by their servants or by hired labour, if they choose, but the Lieutenant Governor would compel the zemindars to relet it at the old rate, and would attach a penalty in case they fail to do so within a year, because the Lieutenant Governor thinks that "the constitutional principle is that ryoti land cannot, under any circumstances, be converted into *khamar*." Two different limits of rentals have been prescribed in the Bill for occupancy and non-occupancy holdings respectively, but the Lieutenant Governor would equalise both by lowering the limit of non-occupancy rents from 31½ per cent. to 20 per cent., which is the prescribed rate for occupancy hold-

ings. With regard to facility for the recovery of rent, the Lieutenant Governor thinks the abbreviated procedure for the recovery of rent continued in this Chapter (14) is an improvement on all previous proposals on the subject. He admits, however, that the zemindari party "assert that while their rights have been invaded in one direction, nothing has been done to facilitate the recovery of their just rents," but he charges the zemindars with having done nothing more in the way of suggesting a better procedure than bringing to the notice of Government the scheme which I had the honour of submitting in 1876. It may be in the recollection of his Honour that the British Indian Association had suggested two other procedures, namely the certificate and the bill of exchange procedures, but none of these has met with his approbation. It will, therefore, be seen that if the zemindars have not been able to make any proposal which commends itself to the Lieutenant Governor's approbation, it is more their misfortune than their fault. And here I would take the liberty to observe that if it is really believed that the proposed abbreviated procedure will give the zemindars full facility for the realisation of their rents, what necessity can there be of retaining, as His Honour proposes, a special certificate procedure for the Government estates and Mr. Wards' estates? The very fact that, notwithstanding the peculiar advantages which the Government enjoys, the Government wants special facilities for collecting its own rents, shows that the realisation of arrears from the ryots generally is not after all, an easy task. The provision for eviction, though seldom resorted to by the zemindars, operated as a great check upon recalcitrant ryots, and as that provision will now be withdrawn altogether, and the process of distraint practically nullified, there are likely to be greater difficulties in the way of realising rents under the new law; for with due deference to the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor that "as much as can reasonably be done to facilitate the recovery of arrears from ryots has been done by the Bill," I must say, and I think most zemindars will agree with me, that no appreciable facility will be given by the proposed procedure in the Bill. His Honour considers that the proposal to vest selected Munsifs with final jurisdiction in rent suits of a value not exceeding fifty rupees, is "a very great concession to the zemindars," but bearing in mind the feeling against the zemindars entertained by the generality of Munsifs (of course there are honourable exceptions among the class), I am not quite sure if the removal of the wholesome check of appeal is to be received by the zemindars as an unmixed blessing. If this is the great concession we are to have from the Government by way of compensation for the loss of all dearly-cherished rights, I think the zemindars would much rather not have it at all. I will not detain you much longer, gentlemen, for I think I have quoted sufficiently from the minute to show that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has not approached this important subject in that impartial spirit which we had a right to expect from the responsible guardian of the country. Unfortunately Radicalism has taken such a strong hold on the minds of our Governors that it has become almost hopeless to have a fair discussion of the land question, for all arguments which go against their preconceived notions have scarcely any chance of a hearing. The Sanscrit poet says:—"When the King from whom we have a right to claim protection himself takes up the sword, who will save us then?" And this, gentlemen, happens to be the condition of the zemindars of Bengal and Behar at the present time. The writer in the new *Indian Review*, who justly calls himself "Nirapakya," or the impartial, remarks that "any legislation that will lower the status and influence of the zemindars is most earnestly to be deprecated. That there may be one or two black sheep among them cannot be denied. But as a body they are a source of strength to the Government, and there are numbers of them of whom Bengal may be proud." Indeed, the zemindars of Bengal and Behar, through good report and bad, have always been staunch in their loyalty to the British Government. While, in other provinces, jaghirs have been granted to many persons in recognition of this sentiment, how is the loyalty of the zemindars of Bengal and Behar to be rewarded? They are to be visited with a law which will deprive them of rights that they have either inherited from a long line of forefathers or paid for in hard cash, in firm reliance upon the good faith of Government, which will deteriorate the value of their property and cripple their very means of subsistence, and reduce them to the same dead-level system that has necessitated relief acts in the Deccan and other parts of the country. One word more and I have done. Let it not be supposed that I am opposed to the true interests of the ryots, I hold that the interests of the landlord and tenant are closely bound up with each other, that if a contented peasantry is a country's pride, it is also the landlord's strength and mainstay. I am sure that my fellow zemindars are willing to make legitimate concessions to the ryots, and we have already made several suggestions to that effect; but the more we give in, the more is demanded from us. It is against this policy of extreme radicalism that I humbly but strongly protest. I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving the first resolution:—"That the Committee submit a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council with reference to the official opinions upon

the Bengal Tenancy Bill, published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* of Oct. 20, 1883."

Mr. KESWICK said:—I have much pleasure in seconding the Resolution which has just been moved. I cannot think that the Government, in face of the further weighty reasons which have been put before it against the Bill, will persist in proceeding with it in its present form. Its one-sidedness having been so clearly shown, not by the landholders only, but by almost all the experienced Government officials consulted, it should be revised, and founded not on sentimental theory, but on justice and equity. A peasant-proprietary may be desirable, and I agree with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that the securer a ryot feels in his holding the greater incentive he has to improve it. A man farming his own land will take a greater interest in and spend more money in improving it than he would dream of doing if he only held a terminable lease of it, but if those of us who have inherited land, or who have purchased it, are now to be deprived of our proprietary rights in favour of the ryots, surely we should receive compensation. The Government puts its hands into our pockets, takes out part of its contents, and gives it to our tenants, then tells us that, by an ancient law, wrongly allowed to fall into desuetude for about a hundred years, the tenants have an inherent right to that portion. Is it just to do this, against the law as it has been administered, and against the custom which has prevailed for the last one hundred years? Is it not most unjust to do it when, as shown by the excellent pamphlet published by Mr. Bell, the ancient law was the reverse of what the framers of the Bill state it to have been? Notwithstanding the assertions of Sir Ashley Eden and others well qualified to speak on the subject, that the ryots of Bengal are in a prosperous condition and thoroughly know their legal right, and the zemindars, in many cases, are more in need of Government help than the ryots, we find that the latter are to be treated like children, and disqualified from entering into contracts with their zemindars. Then provisions suited for one part of the country, but entirely unsuited for other parts, are to be forced alike upon all. It is well not to overlook the fact that the zemindar has got himself a bad name on account of illegal cesses collected from the ryots, and it is said, you may as well hang a dog as give him a bad name, and this the Government seems to be bearing in mind! It should be remembered, however, that many of these cesses have been paid voluntarily by the ryots as an equivalent to the zemindar for not exercising his undoubted right of reassessing the land. Still I agree with the opinion of Mr. Munro, that a stringent law to prevent illegal cesses would do much more good than the revolutionary one proposed, which will rob the landlord to give the ryot what he never asked for and has no right to. It is unfortunate, gentlemen, that some of the officials who were connected with the preparing of this Rent Bill are Irishmen known to hold anti-landlord views. I have the greatest respect for the honour and ability of the gentlemen to whom I refer, but the fact of their holding such views makes us feel that it would have been more satisfactory to all parties had their counsels not been sought in this matter. Lord Ulrick Browne, Commissioner of Rajshaye, and Kuch Behar, and a countryman of the gentlemen to whom I have referred, says in his opinion regarding the Bill:—"I think that such important changes, affecting detrimentally the rights and interests of a large and important class in a vast country, should only be made on very strong grounds, such as, for instance, the grounds advanced by Mr. Gladstone when introducing a somewhat similar measure for Ireland in 1870, and again, more recently, when he supports his proposals by urging that as good general laws and administration and assistance in the reclamation of waste lands, had failed to dispel serious ill-feeling among the mass of the population of Ireland towards England and the Government of the United Kingdom, it was necessary to take an extreme step in a direction specially acceptable to that population, in the hope that it would put an end to what was always a serious political danger. The result of such a measure as this in that case might well make thinking men pause before introducing it into another country, even if the circumstances under which the Irish measure was applied existed here. In Ireland the people were finally convinced that the action of the Government originated in fear and weakness, and those who had previously paid the rent and lived quietly were persuaded that if they resorted to greater and greater outrages, the English Government would give them more and more. As a consequence, concession made at the expense of the landlord was followed by further outrages, till Government saw that rigorous repression and the suspension of constitutional liberties must take the place of concession. Thus, the result of a similar measure in Ireland was almost disastrous, but it was tried to meet circumstances which seemed to the Government to require special treatment: What are the circumstances under which it was proposed to introduce the present measure? They are about as different from those found in Ireland as it is possible to conceive. No special and strong grounds, political or other, exist in the present case, nor have any been asserted in support of this Bill. Even the Rent Law Commission, the majority of whom proposed

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 1421.]







